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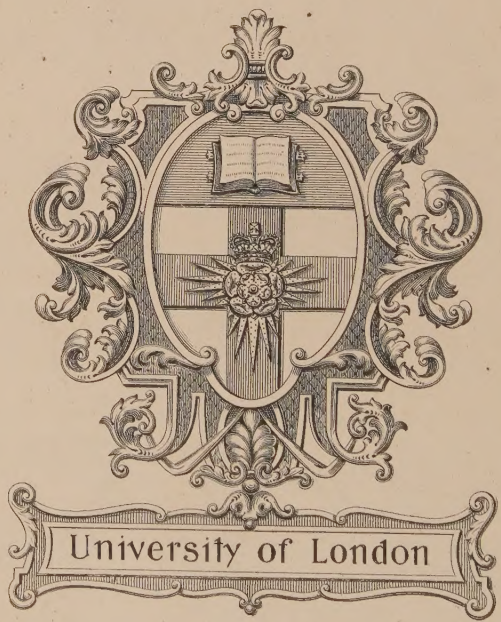
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(13.)—

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. XXIX.

EPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1866.

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND):

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1865, with APPENDICES, (A.) to (F.):—VOL. I. - - - - - - - - p. 1

I.] Appendices (G.) to (Q.):—VOL. II. - - - - - 397

THE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1865),

WITH APPENDICES.

VOL. I.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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1866.

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THE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1865).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN, EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Excellency,

I.—1. We, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this our Thirty-second Report.

Number of schools in operation.

II.—2. On the 31st of December, 1864, we had 6,263 schools in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended, 870,401 children; with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 315,108 children; and an average number of children on the rolls for the year, of 575,486. At the close of the year 1865, the number of schools in operation was 6,372. The *average daily attendance* of children for the year was 321,209; the *average number of children on the rolls* was 598,408; while the *total number of distinct children at any time on the rolls* for the year was 922,084.*

Increase in schools and attendance.

3. As compared with the year 1864, there is an increase of 109 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1865; while in the daily average attendance the increase amounts to 6,101, in the average number on the rolls the increase amounts to 22,922, and in the total number of pupils enrolled during the year the increase amounts to 51,683.

Schools in course of erection.

4. We have in course of erection, 45 ordinary National *School-houses*, which will contain 64 separate *school-rooms*. There is also in course of erection 1 Model School-house, containing 3 school-rooms. When these 46 buildings shall have been completed, they will afford accommodation to 5,670 additional children. Of the above 45 ordinary school-houses, the erection of 14 was sanctioned during the year 1865.

Number of vested schools opened.

5. There were 24 vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants had been made, and 3 suspended schools re-opened. These are included in the 6,372

* (I.) By the *total number of children on rolls during year* is meant the gross aggregate of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the school-rolls at any time during the entire year.

(II.) By the *average number of children* on the rolls during the year is meant the *mean* or average of the several numbers appearing on the rolls throughout the year, and which in point of fact vary from week to week, and from month to month.

(III.) By the *average daily attendance* of children during the year is meant the *mean* or average of the numbers found in *actual* attendance—not on rolls merely, but present in their classes, from day to day throughout the year.

schools in operation on the 31st December, 1865, and their names will be found inserted in a list in the Appendix.

Number of schools struck off roll.

6. The number of schools struck off our roll, during the year 1865, was 73. Of these, 68 had been previously in operation, the remaining 5 being merely cases in which grants for building were cancelled. A list of the schools struck off is given in the Appendix, with the reasons for their having been removed from our roll.

Suspended schools.

7. The number of schools in the "suspended list," at the close of the year, was 71, of which 4 were suspended during the year 1865. Many of these suspended schools are from time to time re-opened, as the causes for their suspension become removed.

The number of schools in operation, and the number of children on the rolls from 1833 to 1865.

8. The following Table shows the number of National Schools in operation, together with the number of children in attendance therein, as specified in our several Reports, to the 31st of December, 1865:—

No. and Date of Report.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls for :	
No. 1, 31st December, 1833,	789	Half-year ended 30th Sept.,	107,042
No. 2, 31st March, 1835,	1,106	"	145,521
No. 3, do. 1836,	1,181	"	153,707
No. 4, do. 1837,	1,300	"	166,929
No. 5, do. 1838,	1,384	"	169,548
No. 6, 31st December, 1839,	1,581	"	192,971
No. 7, do. 1840,	1,978	"	232,560
No. 8, do. 1841,	2,337	"	281,849
No. 9, do. 1842,	2,721	"	319,792
No. 10, do. 1843,	2,912	"	355,320
No. 11, do. 1844,	3,153	"	395,550
No. 12, do. 1845,	3,426	"	432,844
No. 13, do. 1846,	3,637	"	456,410
No. 14, do. 1847,	3,825	"	402,632
No. 15, do. 1848,	4,109	"	507,469
No. 16, do. 1849,	4,321	"	480,623
No. 17, do. 1850,	4,547	"	511,239
No. 18, do. 1851,	4,704	"	520,401
No. 19, do. 1852,	4,875	"	544,604
No. 20, do. 1853,	5,023	"	550,631
No. 21, do. 1854,	5,178	"	551,110
No. 22, do. 1855,	5,124	"	535,905
No. 23, do. 1856,	5,245	31 Dec.,	560,134
No. 24, do. 1857,	5,337	Year ended 31st December,	776,473*
No. 25, do. 1858,	5,408	"	803,610
No. 26, do. 1859,	5,496	"	806,510
No. 27, do. 1860,	5,632	"	804,000
No. 28, do. 1861,	5,830	"	803,364
No. 29, do. 1862,	6,010	"	812,527
No. 30, do. 1863,	6,163	"	840,569
No. 31, do. 1864,	6,263	"	870,401
No. 32, do. 1865,	6,372	"	922,084

* In this year, 1857, the Commissioners for the first time thought it right to ascertain and record, not the average number of children on the rolls merely, nor yet the average daily attendance, but, in addition, the *total number of distinct children* appearing on the rolls during the entire year. Hence the large increase in the number of children appearing in above table for year 1857 and subsequent years, as compared with the year 1856.

9. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1865 was 241. To 172 of these we promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. The remaining 69 applications were rejected for various reasons, of which official records are kept. Applications for grants to new schools.

10. The annexed Tabular Return of the 172 schools added to our list, during the year 1865, shows the number in each province, with the nature of the aid granted. Return of new schools in 1865, arranged in provinces.

Province.	Salary and Requisites.	Requisites only.	Towards Building and Furnishing Schools.	Total.
Ulster, . .	50	2	4	56
Munster, . .	31	2	9	42
Leinster, . .	27	–	1	28
Connaught, .	42	–	4	46
Total, . .	150	4	18*	172

11. Of the 172 schools specified in the preceding table, 168 are under the management of 141 individuals, many of them having more than one school under their care. The following Table shows the number of these schools under the management of Patrons of each religious denomination—distinguishing lay from clerical:— Number and religious denominations of the Patrons or Managers of the new schools added in 1865.

Religious Denominations.	Clerical.		Lay.		Total.	
	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.
Established Church, .	11	11	18	22	29	33
Roman Catholics, . .	91	110	4	5	95	115
Presbyterians, . .	9	10	3	3	12	13
Other Persuasions, . .	4	5	1	2	5	7
Total, . .	115	136	26	32	141	168

Of the remaining 4 schools, 2 are attached to a prison, and 2 to workhouses—the Governor and the Poor Law Guardians, respectively, being the managers.

12. The following summary exhibits the total number of National Schools in each province on the 31st December, 1865, distinguishing those schools which were in operation, those to which building grants had been promised, and those upon the suspended list:— Number of Schools in each province, distinguishing Operation, Building, and Suspended Schools.

* That is, 18 *schools* as distinguished from *school-houses*;—there being sometimes two schools, male and female, in the same house.

SUMMARY.

PROVINCE.	Schools in Operation List on 31st Dec., 1865.	Schools to which there are outstanding Building Grants.	Suspended.	Total Number of Schools in connexion, on the 31st Dec., 1865.
Ulster, . .	2,357	15	26	2,398
Munster, . .	1,558	30	19	1,607
Leinster, . .	1,442	5	16	1,463
Connaught, .	1,015	17	10	1,042
Total, . .	6,372	67	71	6,510

Total number of vested schools.

III.—13. At the termination of the year 1865, we had on our list, vested either in Trustees or in our Board, or secured by bond, 1,176 school-houses, containing 1,790 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 986: the number vested in our Board in its corporate capacity (including 148 assigned) was 709: the number for which we held bonds for the observance of our rules was 95.

Vested schools, in counties and provinces.

14. The following Table shows the counties and provinces in which the vested schools and houses are situated, distinguishing the number held under each species of security:—

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses in each County and Province, with the Number of separate Schools held in those houses.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
ULSTER:										
Antrim, . . .	17	10	26	2	55	30	13	34	3	80
Armagh, . . .	8	.	12	2	22	14	.	18	4	36
Cavan, . . .	3	5	23	.	31	6	10	39	.	55
Donegal, . . .	34	7	45	2	88	39	7	51	2	99
Down, . . .	7	2	24	5	38	12	2	35	7	56
Fermanagh, . .	8	7	12	7	34	10	7	14	7	38
Londonderry, . .	8	3	22	.	33	14	4	32	.	50
Monaghan, . .	10	.	16	2	28	12	.	23	2	37
Tyrone, . . .	18	12	33	5	68	24	15	37	6	82
Total, . .	113	46	213	25	397	161	58	283	31	533
MUNSTER:										
Clare, . . .	17	9	18	.	44	27	17	31	.	75
Cork, . . .	35	6	81	9	131	60	10	128	14	212
Kerry, . . .	39	6	40	7	92	57	11	67	7	142
Limerick, . . .	15	3	14	.	32	27	5	24	.	56
Tipperary, . . .	9	1	30	3	43	17	1	46	4	68
Waterford, . . .	4	5	8	1	18	7	8	15	2	32
Total, . .	119	30	191	20	360	195	52	311	27	585

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
LEINSTER:										
Carlow,	.	.	14	5	19	.	.	23	9	32
Dublin,	8	1	13	1	23	26	2	25	2	55
Kildare,	2	.	15	2	19	5	.	23	4	32
Kilkenny,	8	.	14	1	23	11	.	25	1	37
King's,	7	.	9	.	16	10	.	14	.	24
Longford,	1	.	9	1	11	2	.	17	2	21
Louth,	.	1	14	2	17	.	2	26	4	32
Meath,	3	.	25	4	32	7	.	44	6	57
Queen's,	3	1	6	1	11	6	2	10	1	19
Westmeath,	.	.	20	.	20	.	.	37	.	37
Wexford,	5	.	8	.	13	9	.	14	.	23
Wicklow,	2	.	5	2	9	4	.	6	4	14
Total,	39	3	152	19	213	80	6	264	33	383
CONNAUGHT:										
Galway,	28	4	31	.	63	42	8	47	.	97
Leitrim,	3	3	17	2	25	4	4	20	3	31
Mayo,	42	10	18	.	70	54	12	24	.	90
Roscommon,	14	2	14	.	30	18	4	21	.	43
Sligo,	3	3	11	1	18	7	4	16	1	28
Total,	90	22	91	3	206	125	32	128	4	289
Grand Total,	361	101	647	67	1,176	561	148	936	95	1,790

15. In addition to the preceding vested schools on our list at the end of the year, there were grants outstanding for the erection of 14 school-houses, to accommodate 21 separate schools, the leases for which had not been then executed. Schools to be vested.

16. The number of non-vested schools in connexion with us on the 31st of December, 1865, was 4,699. Number non-vested.

IV.—17. The following Table shows the distribution of the operation schools according to the several provinces, with the pupils in attendance, and the averages for each school :— Total number of Operation Schools in each province, with the total number of pupils on rolls, average on rolls, and average daily attendance.

PROVINCE.	No. of Schools in operation on the 31st Dec., 1865.	*Total* No. of *Distinct* Pupils on the Rolls for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	*Average* No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ending 31st December, 1865.	Average daily attendance for year ending 31st December, 1865.
Ulster,	2,357	324,238	198,737	105,760
Munster,	1,558	243,537	167,281	94,915
Leinster,	1,442	204,322	135,497	73,869
Connaught,	1,015	149,987	96,893	46,665
Total,	6,372	922,084	598,408	321,209
Average per School,	—	144·7	93·9	50·4

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls *last quarter* of year.

V.—18. We have obtained returns showing the religious denominations of 675,335 of the pupils on the rolls of National Schools, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1865. In the following Table the number of each persuasion is set forth, with the centesimal proportion that each denomination bears to the total.

Provinces and Counties.	Religious Denominations.				Total Number of Pupils returned for Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1865.
	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Persuasions.	
Ulster:					
Antrim,	7,752	14,646	31,890	1,669	55,957
Armagh,	4,668	11,983	4,020	818	21,489
Cavan,	1,710	19,371	793	96	21,970
Donegal,	2,699	20,815	3,001	134	26,649
Down,	5,172	13,037	18,350	567	37,126
Fermanagh,	3,174	6,656	167	131	10,128
Londonderry,	2,472	8,131	7,242	348	18,193
Monaghan,	1,503	11,380	1,975	19	14,877
Tyrone,	4,570	14,571	5,480	300	24,921
Total,	33,720	120,590	72,918	4,082	231,310
Munster:					
Clare,	178	21,718	8	.	21,904
Cork,	1,539	65,431	214	218	67,402
Kerry,	306	27,789	4	.	28,099
Limerick,	601	24,051	80	76	24,808
Tipperary,	604	28,466	44	57	29,171
Waterford,	207	11,638	63	45	11,953
Total,	3,435	179,093	413	396	183,337
Leinster:					
Carlow,	107	6,515	1	1	6,624
Dublin,	1,439	31,761	273	147	33,620
Kildare,	270	9,670	61	37	10,038
Kilkenny,	348	16,017	12	12	16,389
King's,	476	9,105	35	22	9,638
Longford,	368	8,904	90	.	9,362
Louth,	142	9,937	77	.	10,156
Meath,	456	12,094	67	2	12,619
Queen's,	254	9,201	1	.	9,456
Westmeath,	257	10,916	16	4	11,193
Wexford,	248	12,704	9	11	12,972
Wicklow,	334	8,161	10	3	8,508
Total,	4,699	144,985	652	239	150,575
Connaught:					
Galway,	278	27,260	73	21	27,632
Leitrim,	1,357	15,807	39	38	17,241
Mayo,	436	28,019	156	1	28,612
Roscommon,	400	21,340	36	.	21,776
Sligo,	711	13,912	137	92	14,852
Total,	3,182	106,338	441	152	110,113

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the Religious Denominations of Pupils—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	Religious Denominations.				Total Number of Pupils returned for Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1865.
	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Persuasions.	
ULSTER, . . .	33,720	120,590	72,918	4,082	231,310
MUNSTER, . .	3,435	179,093	413	396	183,337
LEINSTER, . .	4,699	144,985	652	239	150,575
CONNAUGHT, . .	3,182	106,238	441	152	110,113
Grand Total, .	45,036	551,006	74,424	4,869	675,335
Per-centage, . .	6·67	81·59	11·02	0·72	—

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls for the *whole year.*

19. As in previous years, we have confined the returns of the religious denominations of the pupils to the number on the rolls for the last quarter of the year. But could we procure, with the same facility, similar returns in reference to the 922,084 pupils on the rolls for the entire year, it is probable that a proportionate increase would be found in the numbers of the various religious persuasions, and that the numbers would then stand thus:

Established Church, . . 61,492
Roman Catholics, . . 752,328
Presbyterians, . . . 101,616
Other persuasions, . . 6,648
} Total, 922,084;

i.e., Protestants of all denominations, 169,756, or 18·41 per cent.; and Roman Catholics, 752,328, or 81·59 per cent.

Schools with mixed attendance.

20. The following Table shows the per-centage of Schools from which returns have been received exhibiting a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the years 1861, 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ulster, . . .	81·1	81·6	80·9	81·6
Munster, . .	30·5	32·8	32·0	33·1
Leinster, . .	39·7	40·8	40·4	41·6
Connaught, . .	45·1	45·1	45·0	44·5
Total, .	53·6	54·6	54·1	54·7

Literary classification of Pupils.

VI.—21. We have received returns showing, as in the subjoined Table, the literary proficiency of 675,156 of the pupils on the Rolls of National Schools for the last quarter of the year 1865. As compared with the year 1864, there is an increase in the proportion of the pupils in Third, and in Fourth and higher Books. With respect to the junior classes, there appears a decrease in the per-centage of pupils in Sequels and Second Book, and a consequent increase in the per-centage in First Book; but this is due to the introduction into many of the Schools of a portion of our new series of Lesson Books, from which the Sequels are omitted.

In schools where the new classification has been effected, the pupils of the higher Sequel are amalgamated with those of Third Book, and the less advanced with those of Second. Similarly, the less advanced pupils of the late Second Book are amalgamated with those of the higher sections of the new First Book.

TABLE showing the Classification of Pupils according to the various Lesson Books.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	TOTAL.
ULSTER:						
Antrim, . .	22,271	14,581	6,535	9,100	3,470	55,957
Armagh, . .	8,815	6,067	1,982	3,284	1,287	21,435
Cavan, . .	8,913	6,028	2,895	2,835	1,299	21,970
Donegal, . .	12,493	7,174	2,622	3,057	1,303	26,649
Down, . .	15,693	10,049	4,032	5,348	2,004	37,126
Fermanagh, .	4,166	2,942	1,126	1,342	552	10,128
Londonderry, .	7,361	5,053	2,258	2,366	1,155	18,193
Monaghan, .	6,038	4,306	1,559	2,190	784	14,877
Tyrone, . .	11,109	6,797	2,415	3,251	1,349	24,921
Total, . .	96,859	62,997	25,424	32,773	13,203	231,256
MUNSTER:						
Clare, . .	8,849	6,290	1,962	3,478	1,325	21,904
Cork, . .	26,535	17,833	7,248	9,926	5,860	67,402
Kerry, . .	11,415	7,096	2,685	4,414	2,489	28,099
Limerick, . .	9,078	6,191	2,280	3,841	3,418	24,808
Tipperary, .	10,822	8,149	3,301	4,315	2,584	29,171
Waterford, .	5,069	3,124	1,256	1,530	974	11,953
Total, . .	71,768	48,683	18,732	27,504	16,650	183,337
LEINSTER.						
Carlow, . .	2,877	1,832	575	809	531	6,624
Dublin, . .	17,133	8,173	2,097	4,011	2,206	33,620
Kildare, . .	4,143	2,600	1,076	1,366	853	10,038
Kilkenny, . .	6,624	4,760	1,075	2,504	1,426	16,389
King's, . .	4,266	2,744	740	1,335	587	9,672
Longford, . .	4,196	2,485	923	1,178	580	9,362
Louth, . .	4,562	2,496	1,196	1,219	683	10,156
Meath, . .	4,438	3,131	2,001	1,719	1,330	12,619
Queen's, . .	3,945	2,654	1,036	1,183	638	9,456
Westmeath, .	3,971	3,420	1,535	1,567	700	11,193
Wexford, . .	5,016	3,455	1,339	2,100	1,062	12,972
Wicklow, . .	3,659	2,360	649	1,195	645	8,508
Total, . .	64,830	40,110	14,242	20,186	11,241	150,609
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway, . .	12,797	7,304	2,435	3,469	1,468	27,473
Leitrim, . .	7,109	4,929	2,334	1,991	878	17,241
Mayo, . .	13,489	8,054	2,796	3,269	1,004	28,612
Roscommon, .	9,179	6,092	2,353	2,821	1,331	21,776
Sligo, . .	6,165	3,919	1,924	1,880	964	14,852
Total, . .	48,739	30,298	11,842	13,430	5,645	109,954

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the Classification of Pupils according to the various Lesson Books—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books,	TOTAL.
ULSTER, . .	96,859	62,997	25,424	32,773	13,203	231,256
MUNSTER, . .	71,768	48,683	18,732	27,504	16,650	183,337
LEINSTER, . .	64,830	40,110	14,242	20,186	11,241	150,609
CONNAUGHT, .	48,739	30,298	11,842	13,430	5,645	109,954
Grand Total,	282,196	182,088	70,240	93,893	46,739	675,156
Per-centage,	41·80	26·97	10·40	13·91	6·92	–

Total amount of salaries, gratuities, &c., paid in 1865.

VII.—22. The total amount of salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances paid in 1865 to the Principal Teachers, Assistants, Monitors, and Workmistresses in National Schools—including the Central and other Model Schools, and the payments to Organizing Teachers—was £252,248 18*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes £3,584 17*s.* 10*d.*, school fees, apportioned to Teachers in Model Schools. The details for each species of service are given in our Financial Statement, hereto appended.

Sale Stock Requisites.

VIII.—23. The amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus, sold at reduced prices to National Schools in the year 1865, was £13,904 3*s.* 5*d.* The number of orders was 10,287; and the average amount of each order, £1 7*s.* 0¼*d.*

Free Stock Requisites.

24. The value of the grants of school requisites and apparatus, given as Free Stock, in 1865, was £2,750 10*s.* 7*d.* The number of grants was 711; and the average value of each, £3 17*s.* 4½*d.*

Total number of children on the rolls of our Central Model Schools *on* 31st Dec., 1865, with their religious denominations.

IX.—25. The number of pupils on the rolls of our Model Schools in Marlborough-street upon the 31st of December, 1865, was—males, 725; females, 662; infants, 360; making a total of 1,747.

26. The religious denominations of the 1,747 pupils on the rolls of the Model Schools, Marlborough-street, at the end of the past year, are specified in the following return:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, .	181	169	60	410
Roman Catholics, .	462	409	276	1,147
Presbyterians, .	56	63	17	136
Other Persuasions, .	22	17	–	39
Jews, . . .	4	4	7	15
Total, . .	725	662	360	1,747

Number of Teachers trained in 1865.

X.—27. We trained during the year, and supported at the public expense, 308 Teachers, of whom 152 were males, and 156 females. We also trained, for the office of Teacher, 21 persons

who supported themselves during their attendance at the Model Schools. The total number trained in 1865 was 329. Of the 308 Teachers trained during the year, 59 were of the Established Church, 165 were Roman Catholics, 77 were Presbyterians, and 7 were of other persuasions. The total number of male and female teachers trained from the commencement of our proceedings to the 31st December, 1865, is 7,247. We do not include in this last number those Teachers who, at the time of their training, were unconnected with National Schools.

Navigation teachers.

28. Besides the Teachers trained in the ordinary courses of literature, science, and school-keeping, during the past year, we caused an additional number of Teachers to be instructed in the principles of Navigation and the use of nautical instruments. In admitting Teachers to this department, we select those only who are possessed of the attainments necessary to profit by the special instruction given, and whose schools are the most favourably situated for the introduction of this branch of education.

Training departments.

29. The establishments in which the Teachers, both male and female, attending at our Training Institution, are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling towards each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.

Number of Teachers in Board's service at end of 1865.

XI.—30. The following Table shows that at the end of the year 1865, we had in our service 6,000 Principal Teachers, and 1,754 Assistants, making, in the whole, 7,754*—of whom 3,385 are trained; also, that we had in our service, at the same period, 733 Workmistresses, many of whom act in the further capacity of Junior Assistants in the literary business of the schools:—

Class.	Principals.		Assistants.		Workmistresses and Junior Literary Assistants.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1^1 . .	99	50	2	4	.
1^2 . .	141	92	6	3	.
1^3 . .	256	135	17	19	.
2^1 . .	571	252	26	32	.
2^2 . .	660	334	52	85	.
3^1 . .	1,363	534	218	338	.
3^2 . .	674	323	183	286	.
Probationers, .	369	147	237	246	.
Total, .	4,133	1,867	741	1,013	733
	6,000		1,754		

* This number is exclusive of Teachers in the Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Workhouse Schools, in connexion with us; and also, of Teachers in Convent Schools—the former not being paid by the Board, and the latter being paid according to the average daily attendance in their respective schools.

31. The following Table exhibits the number of Paid Monitors —First Class, Senior, and Junior—in our service in Ordinary National Schools, at the end of the year 1865, distinguishing Males from Females, and showing the numbers in each year of service:— Number of Paid Monitors in Board's service at end of 1865.

Year of Service.	First Class.		Senior.		Junior.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st year, . .	24	44	326	447	115	96
2nd „ . .	12	73	217	315	68	68
3rd „ . .	.	.	184	350	77	96
4th „ . .	.	.	153	275	.	.
Total, .	36	117	880	1,387	260	260
	153		2,267		520	
	2,940					

32. The following Table exhibits the number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary; also their classification, and term of service completed since first classed. Number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service salary.

Class.	Males.			Females.		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
III[1] . . .	3	17	9	1	1	3
II[2] . . .	5	16	19	1	6	1
II[1] . . .	14	41	18	4	10	6
I[3] . . .	6	28	39	6	8	8
I[2] . . .	8	16	34	4	18	13
I[1] . . .	3	11	25	2	7	12
Total, .	39	129	144	18	50	43
	312			111		
	423					

33. In our "Rules and Regulations," published in the Appendix, we give the scales of salaries allowed to the several grades of Teachers in connexion with us; also, the various gratuities awarded for special services rendered by the Teachers in the training and instruction of their pupils. These special gratuities are conferred on a large number of the Teachers, and have had the effect of stimulating the whole body to increased energy and devotion in the discharge of their school duties. Scales of salaries, &c.

XII.—34. The following table exhibits, in counties and provinces, the total amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries of teachers of National Schools (excluding Workhouse Schools, Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Closed or Suspended Schools) during the year 1865; also, the average for each school and each pupil in daily average attendance. Amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries.

AMOUNT of LOCAL EMOLUMENTS received in aid of Salaries of Teachers of National Schools in 1865.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Payments by Pupils.			Subscriptions.			Total.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average per School.			Average per Pupil.	
ULSTER:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Antrim,	5,331	12	8	719	9	0	6,051	1	8	471	26,064	12	16	11¼	4	7¾
Armagh,	1,432	18	3	589	11	6	2,022	9	9	179	9,870	11	5	11¾	4	1¼
Cavan,	663	5	6	141	2	0	804	7	6	238	8,724	3	7	7	1	10
Donegal,	904	4	7	535	6	2	1,439	10	9	291	11,200	4	18	11¼	2	6¾
Down,	3,917	16	7	753	19	3	4,671	15	10	346	18,172	13	10	0¾	5	1¾
Fermanagh,	343	19	6	97	8	0	441	7	6	126	4,294	3	10	0¾	2	0¾
Londonderry,	1,434	12	9	1,312	5	10	2,746	18	7	216	8,739	12	14	4	6	3½
Monaghan,	702	18	11	288	2	10	991	1	9	149	5,815	6	13	0½	3	5
Tyrone,	1,361	6	4	549	4	11	1,910	11	3	299	11,116	6	7	9½	3	5¼
Total,	16,092	15	1	4,986	9	6	21,079	4	7	2,315	103,994	9	2	1¾	4	0½
MUNSTER:																
Clare,	1,150	10	10	163	11	0	1,314	1	10	191	9 784	6	17	7	2	8
Cork,	4,115	0	6	691	13	8	4,806	14	2	526	34,661	9	2	9¼	2	9¼
Kerry,	1,223	8	2	293	0	4	1,516	8	6	217	13,887	6	19	9	2	2¾
Limerick,	2,073	17	7	491	0	0	2,564	17	7	189	12,884	13	11	4¼	4	0
Tipperary,	2,116	0	5	297	5	0	2,413	5	5	266	14,098	9	1	5½	3	5
Waterford,	811	1	9	412	8	5	1,223	10	2	106	5,931	11	10	10	4	1½
Total,	11,489	19	3	2,348	18	5	13,838	17	8	1,495	91,245	9	5	1¾	3	0¼
LEINSTER:																
Carlow,	248	5	0	43	3	6	291	8	6	59	3,041	4	18	9½	1	11
Dublin,	2,298	12	1	1,291	11	2	3,590	3	3	211	16,793	17	0	3½	4	3¼
Kildare,	707	9	0	172	9	10	879	18	10	95	4,849	9	5	3	3	7¾
Kilkenny,	872	3	0	323	10	1	1,195	13	1	160	8,039	7	9	5½	2	11¾
King's,	581	16	3	199	17	9	781	14	0	94	4,405	8	6	4	3	6¾
Longford,	267	4	6	65	5	0	332	9	6	90	3,796	3	13	10¼	1	9
Louth,	494	3	9	245	7	0	739	10	9	82	4,732	9	0	4½	3	1¾
Meath,	763	1	0	359	17	7	1,122	18	7	158	6,176	7	2	1¾	3	7¼
Queen's,	397	9	1	196	15	0	594	4	1	85	4,324	6	19	9¾	2	9
Westmeath,	467	11	2	140	15	0	608	6	2	126	5,137	4	16	6¾	2	4¾
Wexford,	789	10	4	134	13	5	924	3	9	145	5,897	6	7	5¾	3	1¾
Wicklow,	514	5	11	270	2	4	784	8	3	85	3,866	9	4	6¾	4	0¾
Total,	8,401	11	1	3,443	7	8	11,844	18	9	1,390	71,055	8	10	5¼	3	4
CONNAUGHT:																
Galway,	1,013	17	2	266	3	5	1,280	0	7	239	12,534	5	7	1¾	2	0½
Leitrim,	392	10	10	231	1	2	623	12	0	174	6,862	3	11	8	1	10
Mayo,	610	13	7	527	18	10	1,138	12	5	253	11,139	4	10	0	2	0½
Roscommon,	625	16	2	282	8	1	908	4	3	183	8,736	4	19	3	2	1
Sligo,	508	15	0	252	8	2	761	3	2	125	5,841	6	1	9½	2	7¼
Total,	3,151	12	9	1,559	19	8	4,711	12	5	974	45,112	4	16	9	2	1
ULSTER,	16,092	15	1	4,986	9	6	21,079	4	7	2,315	103,994	9	2	1¾	4	0½
MUNSTER,	11,489	19	3	2,348	18	5	13,838	17	8	1,495	91,245	9	5	1¾	3	0¼
LEINSTER,	8,401	11	1	3,443	7	8	11,844	18	9	1,390	71,055	8	10	5¼	3	4
CONNAUGHT,	3,151	12	9	1,559	19	8	4,711	12	5	974	45,112	4	16	9	2	1
Grand Total,	39,135	18	2	12,838	15	3	51,474	13	5	6,174	311,406	8	6	9	3	3¾

Total emoluments.

35. The total amount received by the teaching-staff of the schools in connexion with our Board for the year 1865, appears to have been £303,723 11*s.* 7*d.*—only 16·95 per cent. of this sum having been locally provided, whilst the large proportion of 83·05 per cent. was derived from the funds placed at our disposal by the State.

Workhouse schools, and attendance.

XIII.—36. The number of Workhouse Schools in connexion with us on the 31st December, 1865, was 145. Of these schools 32 are in Ulster, 49 in Munster, 35 in Leinster, and 29 in Connaught.

37. The *total* number of distinct pupils appearing on the rolls of these 145 Workhouse Schools, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, was 19,065; the *average* number on the rolls was 12,155; while the average daily attendance was 9,189.

Attendance at District and Minor Model Schools.

XIV.—38. The number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 26—including the Central or Metropolitan District.

39. The *total* number of pupils on the rolls of these schools for the *year ended* the 31st of December, 1865, was 16,883*, and the average daily attendance for the same period, 8,048*. In the following Table the total number on the rolls is divided into males, females, and infants:—

County.	Number.	Name of School.	No. of *distinct* Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st December, 1865.				Average daily attendance for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
			Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.	
Dublin,	1	Metropolitan:					
,,		Central,	1,311	1,241	624	3,176	1,387
,,		Inchicore,	157	104	132	393	222
,,		West Dublin,	359	273	324	956	517
Antrim,	2	Belfast,	1,219	699	538	2,456	1,090
,,	3	Ballymena,	174	131	118	423	172
Armagh,	4	Newry,	172	164	130	466	215
Cavan,	5	Bailieborough,	147	124	92	363	166
Down,	6	Newtownards,	296	176	188	660	363
Londonderry,	7	Coleraine,	124	137	87	348	153
,,	8	Londonderry,	257	194	153	604	322
Cork,	9	Dunmanway,	254	243	.	497	247
,,	10	Cork,	238	146	175	559	343
Limerick,	11	Limerick,	254	176	194	624	279
Tipperary,	12	Clonmel,	158	80	61	299	130
Waterford,	13	Waterford,	193	100	100	393	176
Kildare,	14	Athy,	101	85	65	251	104
Kilkenny,	15	Kilkenny,	90	80	88	258	132
Meath,	16	Trim,	217	181	106	564	252
Wexford,	17	Enniscorthy,	82	41	48	171	79
Galway,	18	Galway,	155	82	75	312	144
Sligo,	19	Sligo,	137	110	84	331	180
Antrim,	20	Ballymoney (Minor),	140	140	89	369	183
,,	21	Carrickfergus ,,	124	85	103	312	162
Armagh,	22	Lurgan, ,,	395	227	157	779	351
Monaghan,	23	Monaghan ,,	182	160	80	422	220
Tyrone,	24	Omagh ,,	172	153	100	425	203
,,	25	N.-T.-Stewart ,,	77	68	48	193	101
King's,	26	Parsonstown ,,	132	79	68	279	155
		Total,	7,317	5,479	4,087	16,883	8,048

Religious denominations of Model School pupils, for December quarter.

40. We have obtained from our Inspectors returns showing the religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls of the District and Minor Model Schools, for the quarter ended the 31st December, 1865.

41. It appears that the total number of pupils on the rolls of our Model Schools for the last quarter of the year 1865 was 11,886;

* Maritime and Agricultural pupils included.

of which 3,412 were of the Established Church, 4,596 Roman Catholics, 3,053 Presbyterians, and 825 belonged to other persuasions. In the subjoined tabulation of these returns, we include the schools of the Central or Metropolitan district.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the CHILDREN on the Rolls of the Model Schools, for *the quarter ended* the 31st December, 1865.

COUNTIES.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		METROPOLITAN: CENTRAL MODEL.					
	752	Male, No. 1,	492	129	313	30	20
	8653	Do., No. 2,	123	28	74	19	2
	8654	Do., No. 3,	68	17	47	3	1
	8655	Do., No. 4,	75	16	48	8	3
	8656	Do., No. 5,	146	28	110	4	4
	753	Female, No. 1,	505	140	294	45	26
	8657	Do., No. 2,	123	24	81	13	5
	8658	Do., No. 3,	77	14	51	10	2
	8659	Do., No. 4,	104	24	76	4	.
	1795	Infant, . .	432	69	334	21	8
DUBLIN, .		Total, .	2,145	489	1,428	157	71
		WEST DUBLIN.					
	5640	Male, . .	249	14	234	1	.
	5641	Female, . .	163	6	157	.	.
	5642	Infant, . .	171	3	168	.	.
		Total, .	583	23	559	1	.
		INCHICORE RAILWAY.					
	6978	Male, . .	105	32	70	2	1
	6979	Female, . .	65	32	33	.	.
	6980	Infant, . .	97	44	53	.	.
		Total, .	267	108	156	2	1
		BELFAST.					
	6963	Male, . .	821	171	212	346	92
	6964	Female, . .	481	100	80	246	55
	6965	Infant, . .	388	86	121	155	26
ANTRIM, .		Total, .	1,690	357	413	747	173
		BALLYMENA.					
	5621	Male, . .	93	14	4	67	8
	5622	Female, . .	94	20	1	68	5
	5623	Infant, . .	56	10	8	35	3
		Total, .	243	44	13	170	16

[*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of CHILDREN on Rolls of Model Schools—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		NEWRY.					
ARMAGH,	5624	Male,	140	44	31	56	9
	5625	Female,	114	32	27	54	1
	5626	Infant,	83	20	26	30	7
		Total,	337	96	84	140	17
		BAILIEBOROUGH.					
CAVAN,	5627	Male,	103	25	51	27	.
	5628	Female,	96	18	59	19	.
	8514	Infant,	67	26	29	12	.
		Total,	266	69	139	58	.
		NEWTOWNARDS.					
DOWN,	7774	Male,	203	14	3	164	22
	7775	Female,	131	8	2	111	10
	7776	Infant,	120	8	1	100	11
		Total,	454	30	6	375	43
		COLERAINE.					
LONDONDERRY,	5618	Male,	76	15	13	39	9
	5619	Female,	86	22	14	40	10
	5620	Infant,	56	12	21	19	4
		Total,	218	49	48	98	23
		LONDONDERRY.					
Do.,	7690	Male,	186	57	10	104	15
	7691	Female,	133	38	3	82	10
	7692	Infant,	121	33	3	68	17
		Total,	440	128	16	254	42
		DUNMANWAY.					
CORK,	5636	Male,	184	6	173	.	5
	5637	Female,	196	9	183	.	4
		Total,	380	15	356	.	9
		CORK.					
Do.,	8951	Male,	238	146	42	12	38
	8952	Female,	146	104	27	4	11
	8953	Infant,	175	124	21	16	14
		Total,	559	374	90	32	63
		LIMERICK.					
LIMERICK,	6970	Male,	212	88	95	11	18
	6971	Female,	130	79	23	13	15
	6972	Infant,	157	104	16	23	14
		Total,	499	271	134	47	47

[*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of CHILDREN on Rolls of Model Schools—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		CLONMEL.					
TIPPERARY, .	5633	Male, . .	129	53	61	7	8
	5634	Female, . .	62	29	23	6	4
	5635	Infant, . .	46	25	7	7	7
		Total, .	237	107	91	20	19
		WATERFORD.					
WATERFORD,	6974	Male, . .	127	61	36	9	21
	6975	Female, . .	73	35	24	6	8
	6976	Infant, . .	82	30	23	15	14
		Total, .	282	126	83	30	43
		ATHY.					
KILDARE, .	6209	Male, . .	70	41	11	13	5
	6210	Female, . .	66	39	13	11	3
	6615	Infant, . .	37	28	2	2	5
		Total, .	173	108	26	26	13
		KILKENNY.					
KILKENNY,	6981	Male, . .	69	38	22	3	6
	6982	Female, . .	62	20	36	3	3
	6983	Infant, . .	57	13	37	4	3
		Total, .	188	71	95	10	12
		TRIM.					
MEATH, .	5630	Male, . .	171	24	147	.	.
	5631	Female, . .	122	12	110	.	.
	5632	Infant, . .	132	12	120	.	.
		Total, .	425	48	377	.	.
		ENNISCORTHY.					
WEXFORD, .	7784	Male, . .	54	44	5	.	5
	7785	Female, . .	30	23	4	1	2
	7786	Infant, . .	36	27	2	3	4
		Total, .	120	94	11	4	11
		GALWAY.					
GALWAY, .	6212	Male, . .	94	20	60	7	7
	6213	Female, . .	59	24	19	11	5
	6214	Infant, . .	58	27	8	14	9
		Total, .	211	71	87	32	21
		SLIGO.					
SLIGO, . .	8206	Male, . .	98	45	2	32	19
	8207	Female, . .	90	37	1	16	36
	8208	Infant, . .	63	21	.	18	24
		Total,	251	103	3	66	79

[*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of CHILDREN on Rolls of Model Schools—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		BALLYMONEY (MINOR).					
ANTRIM,	6737	Male,	109	10	26	73	.
	6738	Female,	87	7	26	54	.
	6739	Infant,	68	8	18	42	.
		Total,	264	25	70	169	.
		CARRICKFERGUS (MINOR).					
Do.,	7753	Male,	89	24	4	59	2
	7754	Female,	51	11	3	29	8
	7755	Infant,	68	15	.	42	11
		Total,	208	50	7	130	21
		LURGAN (MINOR).					
ARMAGH,	8540	Male,	206	132	46	66	22
	8541	Female,	131	40	26	49	16
	8542	Infant,	109	47	13	39	10
		Total,	506	219	85	154	48
		MONAGHAN (MINOR).					
MONAGHAN,	7751	Male,	123	32	47	39	5
	7752	Female,	114	29	32	48	5
	7854	Infant,	59	20	16	22	1
		Total,	296	81	95	109	11
		OMAGH (MINOR).					
TYRONE,	7853	Male,	111	47	3	53	8
	8178	Female,	99	30	5	51	13
	8179	Infant,	66	31	1	28	6
		Total,	276	108	9	132	27
		N.-T.-STEWART (MINOR).					
Do.	7758	Male,	55	19	2	34	.
	7759	Female,	46	10	2	34	.
	8694	Infant,	39	18	2	19	.
		Total,	140	47	6	87	.
		PARSONSTOWN (MINOR).					
KING'S COUNTY,	7949	Male,	112	44	60	1	7
	7950	Female,	57	35	21	.	1
	7951	Infant,	59	22	28	2	7
		Total,	228	101	109	3	15
		Grand Total,	11,886	3,412	4,596	3,053	825
		Per-centage,	–	28·7	38·7	25·7	6·9

Cork Model School.

42. The District Model School at Cork was opened for the reception of pupils in the month of September last.

Enniskillen Model School.

43. The erection of the Enniskillen District Model School is in progress.

Total number of District and Minor Model Schools.

44. The number of District Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 18*; the number to be yet built, 1; total, 19.

45. The number of Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 7.

46. The total number of District and Minor Model Schools already erected, together with those which we have agreed to erect, amounts to 26*.

Agricultural School Farms.

XVI.—47. The total number of School Farms in connexion on the 31st December, 1865, was 104—of which 20 were School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive management of our Board, and 18 were School Farms of the First Class, under local management. Of the remaining number, 62 were ordinary School Farms, and 4 were School Gardens—one of the latter being under our own management.

48. The following is a list of the School Farms of the First Class:—

No. 1.—Twenty School Farms of the First Class under Exclusive Management of Commissioners.

First Class Farms under management of Commissioners.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballymoney.	Limerick,	Limerick.
,,	Ulster (Belfast).	,,	Mt. Trenchard.
Cavan,	Bailieboro'.	Tipperary,	Kyle Park.
Donegal,	Templedouglas.	,,	Derrycastle.
,,	Dunlewey.	,,	Gormanstown.
Monaghan,	Bath.	Dublin,	Albert.
Cork,	Dunmanway.	Kildare,	Athy.
,,	Glandore.	Kilkenny,	Woodstock.
,,	Farrahy.	,,	Kilkenny.
,,	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim,	Leitrim.

No. 2.—Eighteen School Farms of the First Class under Local Management.

First Class Farms under management of Local Patrons.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballycarry.	Carlow,	Garryhill.
,,	Larne.	Kilkenny,	Piltown.
Londonderry,	Eglinton.	King's,	Rahan.
Monaghan,	Cornagilta.	Louth,	Dromiskin.
Tyrone,	Loughash.	Meath,	Woodpole.
Clare,	Feakle.	Galway,	Ballinakill.
,,	Cahersherkin.	,,	Clonkeenkeryl.
,,	Sallybank.	Mayo,	Cross.
Waterford,	Glengarra.	Roscommon,	Glanduff.

* This number does not include the Central or Metropolitan District.

49. The following is a Classified Summary of the School Farms in the several counties of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1865:— Summary of Agricultural School Farms.

Counties.	School Farms.				Counties.	School Farms.			
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.		First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.
1. Antrim, .	4	1	.	5	16. Carlow, .	1	.	.	1
2. Armagh, .	.	2	1	3	17. Dublin, .	1	.	1	2
3. Cavan, .	1	3	.	4	18. Kildare, .	1	3	.	4
4. Donegal, .	2	6	.	8	19. Kilkenny, .	3	3	.	6
5. Down, .	.	.	.	.	20. King's, .	1	1	.	2
6. Fermanagh, .	.	3	.	3	21. Longford, .	.	2	.	2
7. Londonderry	1	.	.	1	22. Louth, .	1	.	.	1
8. Monaghan,	2	2	.	4	23. Meath, .	1	1	.	2
9. Tyrone, .	1	3	.	4	24. Queen's, .	.	.	.	.
					25. Westmeath,	.	1	.	1
Total, Ulster,	11	20	1	32	26. Wexford, .	.	.	.	.
					27. Wicklow, .	.	1	.	1
					Total, Leinster,	9	12	1	22
10. Clare, .	3	6	.	9	28. Galway, .	2	2	.	4
11. Cork, .	4	4	.	8	29. Leitrim, .	1	1	.	2
12. Kerry, .	.	3	.	3	30. Mayo, .	1	5	1	7
13. Limerick, .	2	.	.	2	31. Roscommon,	1	4	1	6
14. Tipperary, .	3	.	.	3	32. Sligo, .	.	3	.	3
15. Waterford,	1	2	.	3					
					Total, Connaught	5	15	2	22
Total, Munster,	13	15	.	28					
					Grand Total, .	38	62	4	104

50. The following Table shows the number of School Farms in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865:— Number of School Farms, from 1852 to 1865.

Year.	Number of School Farms in each Year.				
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Workhouse.	Total.
1852, . .	27	39	3	23	92
1853, . .	33	43	3	50	129
1854, . .	35	47	3	70	155
1855, . .	37	46	3	79	165
1856, . .	37	51	3	77	168
1857, . .	39	48	3	76	166
1858, . .	42	47	3	64	156
1859, . .	38	45	2	58	143
1860, . .	36	42	2	41	121
1861, . .	36	39	2	43	120
1862, . .	36	48	3	47	134
1863, . .	36	50	3	.	89
1864, . .	36	55	3	.	94
1865, . .	38	62	4	.	104

XVII.—51. We publish, in the usual form, a full statement of our receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st of December, 1865. Finance.

XVIII.—52. We submit this, as our Report for the past year, to your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

SEAL.

(Signed)

JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM M°CREEDY, } *Secretaries.*

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Balance on the 31st December, 1864,	17,897	18	3
Amount received from the Treasury on account of Votes,	326,770	0	0
Do. for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, sold to the National Schools in Ireland, *at reduced prices*, during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1865,	13,904	7	11
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street,	719	7	5
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the Dublin West Model School, School-street,	140	11	6
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from Glasnevin Industrial School,	67	18	2
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from Glasnevin Model Garden,	59	6	1
Do. for Fees from Pupils attending the Inchicore Model School,	67	3	9
Do. for Repayment of Grant towards building Rostrevor National School,	149	0	0
Amount received from the following Model Schools under the Management of the Board, for School Fees, &c. :—			
Athy, Co. Kildare,	65	1	0
Bailieborough, Co. Cavan,	89	4	1
Ballymena, Co. Antrim,	106	10	3
Ballymoney, Co. Antrim,	82	3	6
Belfast, Co. Antrim,	511	15	5
Clonmel, Co. Tipperary,	78	6	0
Coleraine, Co. Londonderry,	101	11	1
Cork, Co. Cork,	90	18	8
Dunmanway, Co. Cork,	89	16	9
Galway, Co. Galway,	100	11	9
Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny,	82	6	10
Limerick, Co. Limerick,	241	19	8
Omagh, Co. Tyrone,	136	12	8
Newry, Co. Armagh,	149	16	11
Trim, Co. Meath,	87	2	11
Waterford, Co. Waterford,	115	2	11
N. T. Stewart, Co. Tyrone,	79	16	2
Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim,	107	3	6
Parsonstown, King's Co.,	152	6	8
Monaghan, Co. Monaghan,	141	12	10
Londonderry, Co. Londonderry,	250	3	5
Newtownards, Co. Down,	215	0	0
Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford,	61	7	0
Sligo, Co. Sligo,	122	1	10
Lurgan, Co. Armagh,	210	9	10
Do. from the Private Contribution Fund, being Dividends on Legacies and Donations invested in Government Securities,	85	2	7
Do. per Assessor of Income Tax for the Establishment, being deductions under the head of Salaries, &c.,	878	8	7
Do. from various sources,	127	7	8
Carried forward,	364,335	13	7

of NATIONAL EDUCATION, from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances,	3,025 15 10	
General Expenditure,	204 7 11	
		3,230 3 9
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salaries and Wages,	138 0 8	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	656 7 0	
General Expenditure,	140 18 7	
		935 6 3
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NTH. GT. GEORGE'S-ST.:		
Salaries and Wages,	268 16 10	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,385 16 10	
General Expenditure,	104 13 10	
		1,759 7 6
AUXILIARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, 29, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
General Expenditure,	—	75 15 0
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT—(SPECIAL CLASS BRANCH):		
General Expenditure,	—	57 6 7
FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Wages,	285 5 4	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,697 11 8	
General Expenditure,	327 11 2	
		2,310 8 2
LAUNDRY FOR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DUBLIN:		
Wages and General Expenditure,	—	82 0 9
CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	3,459 6 7	
General Expenditure,	94 5 11	
		3,553 12 6
DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	894 7 6	
General Expenditure,	48 18 1	
		943 5 7
ALBERT MODEL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salary of Literary Teacher,	60 0 0	
General Expenditure,	158 14 5	
		218 14 5
GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	214 11 5	
General Expenditure, Literary Department,	21 10 2	
Ditto, Industrial ditto,	55 18 8	
		292 0 3
GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDEN:		
Salary of Gardener, and General Expenditure connected with working of Garden,	—	143 14 10
INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	411 15 5	
General Expenditure,	20 6 8	
		432 2 1
ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS:		
Rents of School-houses, Incidentals, &c.,	—	16 1 10
ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILDARE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	600 12 2	
General Expenditure,	122 10 9	
		723 2 11
BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CAVAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	540 10 1	
General Expenditure,	104 2 8	
		644 12 9
Carried forward,	—	15,417 15 2

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	364,335	13	7
Carried forward, .	364,335	13	7

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	15,417 15 2
BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	701 16 2	
General Expenditure, ...	97 6 2	
		799 2 4
BALLYMONEY MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	510 9 7	
General Expenditure, ...	33 6 11	
		543 16 6
BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	3,251 18 3	
General Expenditure, ...	498 19 2	
		3,750 17 5
CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	631 6 8	
General Expenditure, ...	144 8 4	
		775 15 0
COLERAINE DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	594 11 9	
General Expenditure, ...	122 15 6	
		717 7 3
CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	249 6 9	
General Expenditure, ...	455 8 1	
		704 14 10
DERRYCASTLE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers, ...	—	53 10 0
DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	554 13 3	
General Expenditure, ...	140 18 8	
		695 11 11
FARRAHY LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher, ...	22 0 0	
General Expenditure, ...	9 17 6	
		31 17 6
GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. GALWAY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	768 16 6	
General Expenditure, ...	143 5 8	
		912 2 2
GLANDORE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	79 15 0	
General Expenditure, ...	14 11 0	
		94 6 0
GORMANSTOWN LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	94 10 0	
General Expenditure, ...	2 7 10	
		96 17 10
KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	576 19 4	
General Expenditure, ...	138 15 1	
		715 14 5
KYLE PARK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	90 5 0	
General Expenditure, ...	10 0 2	
		100 5 2
LEITRIM LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LEITRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	52 0 0	
General Expenditure, ...	3 5 6	
		55 5 6
LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., .	949 3 8	
General Expenditure, ...	386 13 4	
		1,335 17 0
Carried forward, . .	—	26,800 16 0

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	364,335	13	7
Carried forward, . .	364,335	13	7

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	26,800 16 0
LONDONDERRY DIST. MOD. SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,168 15 0	
General Expenditure, ...	300 9 6	
		1,469 4 6
MOUNT TRENCHARD LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salary to Teacher, ...	—	16 0 0
MUNGRET LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers and Monitors, . . .	—	78 13 4
NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ARMAGH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	599 7 8	
General Expenditure, ...	119 11 0	
		718 18 8
TEMPLEDOUGLAS LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. DONEGAL:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher, ...	—	44 0 0
TERVOE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	56 3 4
TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. MEATH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	728 0 4	
General Expenditure, ...	128 12 6	
		856 12 10
WATERFORD DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. WATERFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	754 9 8	
General Expenditure, ...	140 14 11	
		895 4 7
NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. DOWN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,141 16 10	
General Expenditure, ...	217 14 5	
		1,359 11 3
SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. SLIGO:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	595 11 1	
General Expenditure, ...	116 17 9	
		712 8 10
ENNISCORTHY DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. WEXFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	471 17 7	
General Expenditure, ...	73 11 4	
		545 8 11
ENNISKILLEN DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. FERMANAGH:		
General Expenditure, ...	—	68 18 9
CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	621 14 2	
General Expenditure, ...	118 4 4	
		739 18 6
MONAGHAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. MONAGHAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	535 17 3	
General Expenditure, ...	84 11 10	
		620 9 1
OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	651 17 11	
General Expenditure, ...	82 10 6	
		734 8 5
PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, KING'S CO.:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	450 5 3	
General Expenditure, ...	66 15 9	
		517 1 0
NEWTOWNSTEWART MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	315 13 4	
General Expenditure, ...	55 17 6	
		371 10 10
WOODSTOCK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers, ...	57 0 0	
General Expenditure, ...	4 19 0	
		61 19 0
Carried forward, . .	—	36,667 7 10

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	364,335 13 7
RECEIPTS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCE, &c., FROM FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD :—		
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN, . .	1,518 14 10	
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE, ...	508 19 8	
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1865), ...	60 0 0	
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1865, less proportion Poor rate), . .	50 19 3	
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 30th September, 1865), ...	29 15 0	
BELFAST SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM, ...	480 19 0	
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY, . .	80 14 1	
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK, ...	118 3 9	
Carried forward, . .	2,848 5 7	364,335 13 7

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	36,667 7 10
LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ARMAGH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	923 13 9	
General Expenditure, ...	186 6 9	
		1,110 0 6
EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD:—		
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN:		
Salaries and Allowances, . . £497 15 0		
Maintenance and Travelling Allowances of Agricultural Pupils, &c., . . 1,235 16 9		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, and General Farm Expenses, &c., ... 911 19 7		
Rent, ... 723 0 5		
	3,368 11 9	
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £130 12 2		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 535 15 9		
	666 7 11	
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £68 8 11		
General Expenditure, ... 69 10 0		
	137 18 11	
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £37 0 10		
General Expenditure, ... 58 5 6		
	95 6 4	
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN:		
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £54 7 1		
General Expenditure, ... 30 16 0		
	85 3 1	
BELFAST (ULSTER) SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £212 12 7		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 743 2 8		
	955 15 3	
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £73 18 0		
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, &c., ... 90 9 1		
	164 7 1	
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £83 3 5		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 148 12 2		
	231 15 7	
Carried forward, . .	5,705 5 11	37,777 8 4

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	2,848	5	7	364,335	13	7
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*						
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK: (Amount per Agriculturist for Rent, to 1st March, 1865), and for Valuation of Live and Dead Stock,	123	16	11			
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st November, 1865), ...	25	0	0			
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 30th September, 1864), ...	24	10	7			
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY, . .	603	1	6			
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1865), ...	16	0	0			
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st November, 1864), ...	6	0	0			
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK, . . .	595	2	6			
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 25th March, 1865), ...	21	0	0			
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK, ...	826	19	1			
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL, . .	47	19	2			
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK, . . .	112	4	11			
Carried forward, . .	5,250	0	3	364,335	13	7

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	5,705	5	11	37,777	8	4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*						
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., £33 7 11						
Rent and General Expenditure, . . 131 3 6						
	164	11	5			
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., £16 6 1						
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, 139 15 0						
	156	1	1			
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . 48 13 8						
Rent, ... 49 4 2						
	97	17	10			
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY:						
Salary and Allowance of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., ... £306 11 0						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 880 17 0						
	1,187	8	0			
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . . 31 0 1						
General Expenditure, ... 35 10 0						
	66	10	1			
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £48 8 4						
General Expenditure, ... 24 0 0						
	72	8	4			
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salaries and Allowances, Agricultural Department, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £535 19 7						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, & General Expenditure, 292 14 7						
	828	14	2			
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salary of Agriculturist and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £38 16 5						
Rent, &c., ... 27 10 0						
	66	6	5			
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salaries and Allowances of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, ... £542 0 11						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure connected with the Literary and Agricultural Departments, . . 961 1 11						
	1,503	2	10			
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., £72 2 9						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 75 10 1						
	147	12	10			
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . 26 5 10						
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, &c., . 135 19 9						
	162	5	7			
Carried forward, . .	10,153	4	6	37,777	8	4

Receipts and Disburse-ments.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . . .	5,250	0	3	364,335	13	7
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*						
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1865), ...	8	14	0	5,258	14	3
Carried forward, . . .	—			369,594	7	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	10,158 4 6	37,777 8 4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY: Allowance of Agriculturist and Wages to an Industrial Class, &c., ...	27 1 0	
DUNLEWY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, CO. DONEGAL: General Expenditure, ...	8 0 0	
		10,193 5 6
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT: SALARIES TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with SCHOOL-FARMS of the First Class (under Local Management), Maintenance of Agricultural Pupils, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, . . .	693 10 1	
DITTO TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with ordinary SCHOOL-FARMS, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, ...	287 8 7	
SALARIES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF AGRICULTURAL INSPECTOR, ...	812 17 1	
		1,793 15 9
SALARIES, GRATUITIES, &c., TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS: SALARIES TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS IN ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	149,466 4 8	
DITTO TO ASSISTANTS in Ditto, . .	28,065 18 0	
DITTO TO WORKMISTRESSES Ditto, .	8,633 8 3	
DITTO TO PAID MONITORS Ditto, .	19,546 17 11	
DITTO TO TEACHERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS, . .	1,056 14 11	
DITTO, and ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS ORGANIZING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	758 4 6	
PREMIUMS TO TEACHERS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS for the encouragement of ORDER and NEATNESS, . . .	1,248 10 0	
SUPPLEMENTAL OR GOOD SERVICE SALARIES, . .	3,433 18 0	
GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS FOR LITERARY INSTRUCTION in P. L. U. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	139 0 0	
DITTO TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, for training Young Persons for Offices of TEACHER, PUPIL-TEACHER, &c., ...	5,963 14 10	
SPECIAL GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, on retiring from service, ...	3,436 2 6	
COMMISSION ON POST OFFICE ORDERS FOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES, &c., ...	1,403 4 0	
		223,201 17 7
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS attending Examinations held by the Head and District Inspectors, ...	—	2,339 10 8
PAYMENTS from "*The Private Contribution Fund*," .	—	8 15 0
Carried forward, . .	—	275,314 12 10

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	369,594	7	10
£	369,594	7	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	275,314 12 10
INSPECTION:		
Salaries, Six Head Inspectors, ...	2,400 0 0	
Travelling Expenses Do., ...	1,315 1 7	
Salaries of District and Sub-Inspectors, . . .	18,682 7 6	
Special Travelling of District and Sub-Inspectors on changing Districts, &c., Postage and General Expenditure connected with the Inspection of Schools, .	4,686 0 0	
		27,083 9 1
BOOK DEPARTMENT:		
Contractors for Paper, Printing, and Binding of National School Books, and H. M. Stationery Office for Slates, Pencils, and other School Requisites, . . .	13,988 0 2	
For Maps, Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus purchased from Publishers and others, . . .	12,181 3 5	
General Expenditure, ...	1,839 0 11	
		28,008 4 6
OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Wages, ...	14,908 11 4	
Travelling Expenses, ...	254 14 0	
		15,163 5 4
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Rent and Taxes, ...	281 11 5	
Stationery and Printing, per H.M. Stationery Office, .	2,296 17 6	
Stamps, ...	37 19 10	
Candles, Gas, &c., ...	152 2 11	
Incidentals, ...	390 10 8	
		3,159 2 4
COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX:		
Payments of Deductions for Income Tax under the heads of Salaries and Allowances, ...	—	878 8 7
		349,607 2 3
BALANCE on the 31st of December, 1865, .	—	19,987 5 2
JAMES CLARIDGE, *Accountant.*	£	369,594 7 10

JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM M^cCREEDY, } *Secretaries.*

Education Office, Dublin, 1866.

NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Right Hon. Lord Bellew.
Rev. Dr. Henry, President, Queen's College, Belfast.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.
The Marquess of Kildare.
Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor (Brady).
James Gibson, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.
Hon. Judge Longfield.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas (Monahan).
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).
Right Hon. the Attorney-General (Lawson).
Rev. John Hall, D.D.
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
John Lentaigne, Esq.
John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. Thomas Preston, D.L.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
James William Murland, Esq.

APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(1865.)

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Part I.

Part I.

General Nature of the System of National Education.

I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.*

§ I.

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National Schools.

3. The Commissioners by themselves, or their Officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the Schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their Seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid.*

§ II.

1. The Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.:—1st, Vested Schools, of which there are two sorts, namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners; and, second, those vested in Trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as National Schools; 2ndly, Non-Vested Schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of Schools are under the control of local Patrons or Managers.

2. There are also Model Schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the Patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National Schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage Industrial Instruction in National Schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needlework in all Female Schools.

III.—*Use of School-houses.*

§ III.

1. In Non-Vested Schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the School-houses on Sundays, or before or after the School hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local Patrons or Managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No National School-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community; or for the celebration or administration of the Sacraments or Rites of any Church.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § III.

3. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship;* nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School, to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested School-houses must be used, *exclusively*, *for the education* of the pupils attending them: except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday Schools, with the sanction of the Patrons or Managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether Vested or Non-Vested; nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When any School is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription, "NATIONAL SCHOOL," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the School-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a School-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the school is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms, Male, Female, or Infant; or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the School may be situated; or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room, during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners, in future, grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings: nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

§ IV.

IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all National Schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each School shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child be *compelled* to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the School-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the Teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and must, at the same time, put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the School commences with religious instruction, the Teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction, in any National School, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National School, the books

used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the School-books.

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment, during school hours,* simultaneously with religious instruction.

8. In Schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them *in the School-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose, that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the School.

9. In Schools, NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than Salary and Books, it is for the Patrons or Managers to determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given *in the School-room;* but if they do not permit it to be given in the School-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the School, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorized, or Douay Version,—the teaching of Catechisms,—public prayer,—and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The Patrons and Managers of *all* National Schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in *all Vested Schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the Patrons and Managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the School-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time, before and after the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary School business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them, that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the School, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular School business must not be interrupted, or suspended, by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

Note.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Religious Instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary School business; and they further recommend that, whenever the Patron or Manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children whose parents or guardians may disapprove of their being present thereat.

14. Patrons, Managers, and Teachers, are not required to *exclude* any children from any religious instruction given in the School: but all children are to have full power to absent themselves, or to withdraw, from it. If any parents or guardians object to the religious instruction given in a National School, it devolves upon them to adopt measures to prevent their children from being present thereat.

15. Patrons, Managers, and Teachers, are not to use any means, directly or indirectly, to induce children to attend any religious instruction, contrary to the wishes of their parents or guardians. The Commissioners will regard such interference as opposed to the whole spirit of the system of National Education.

16. If any child of a religious persuasion different from that of the Teacher of any National School, attend during the time or times set apart for religious instruction given by such Teacher, it shall be the duty of the Teacher, on the *first attendance* of every such child, during the time for such religious instruction given by such Teacher in such School, *forthwith* to notify the same to the

* The term "SCHOOL HOURS," is always to be understood to mean the entire time, in each day, from the opening of the School to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § IV.

parent or guardian of such child, on, and by, a Form to be furnished by the Commissioners.

17. The Teachers are required to keep a record of the names of the children to whose parents they have sent the printed Form of notification.

18. The Registry kept in each School, according to the Form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the School Roll.

19. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

20. In all National Schools (except those in which Industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be Literary instruction for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

21. In Industrial Schools—that is, in Schools where Industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours, daily, shall be devoted to Literary instruction.

§ V.

V.—*Use of Books and Tablets.*

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the Patrons or Managers of Schools intend for the ordinary School business, are to be notified to the Commissioners; and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the "Scripture Lessons" or book of "Sacred Poetry" being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any School attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary School business, and under the following conditions:—

First—That no child, whose parent or guardian objects, shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second—That in order that any children, whose parents or guardians object, may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the Time-table of the School—that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary School business and the commencement of such reading; and that the Teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary School business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the School-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons, the Teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following Lesson, or of a Lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all Schools received into connexion with the Board, and that a copy of the Lesson itself be hung up in each School.

> Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.
>
> Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

Appendix A.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.
PART I. § V.

6. The use of the Tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common School-books, or in any other book, the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

VI.—*Management of National Schools.* § VI.

1. The local government of the National Schools is vested in the local Patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a School be under the local management of a School-Committee, such Committee has all the rights of an individual Patron.

4. The Patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the School; such representative to be designated the "Local Manager." The Patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another Local Manager. This rule applies equally whether the Patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in Trustees, they have the right to nominate the Local Manager.

6. When a School is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the Patronship by death, the representative of a lay Patron, or the successor of a clerical Patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the Patronship of the School.

8. If a Patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the Patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as local Manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the School be vested or non-vested, the Patron, when nominating a local Manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners, whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of Patron during the period he acts as Manager.

11. When a School is under the control of a Committee, or of joint Patrons, a "Local Manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c., &c.

12. The local Patrons (or Managers) of Schools have the right of appointing the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, as to character and general qualifications; the local Patrons (or Managers) have also the power of removing the Teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and Managers are permitted to close their respective Schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of National Schools are requested to notify all changes of Teachers to the Office, and to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § VII.

VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any School, except their own Model Schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all Schools aided by them under the authority of the local Patrons or Managers; the *Inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local Patrons or Managers of the Schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National School be inspected by the *Inspector of the District*, at least three times in each year.

3. The *District Inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local Patron or Manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the School, and pointing out such violations of rule, or defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary.

4. Upon ordinary occasions, the Inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local Patrons or Managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children, and other persons interested in the welfare of the Schools.

5. The Inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the School.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the District Inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant; and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what, objections thereto.

7. The Inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National School, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

§ VIII.

VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.*

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every National School (whether Vested or Non-Vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all Teachers of National Schools, and are to have free access to the School-rooms, and full liberty to examine the Registers, Daily Report Books, and Class Rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the school, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any Visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the Patron or Manager of the School for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the School-room is under the control of the Clergyman or Lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the *Commissioners* can give no liberty to any Visitor, whether Clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The Commissioners require that a copy of PART I., with selections from other Parts, of these, their Rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every National School-room.

PART II.

EXTENT OF AID, AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GRANTED.

I.—*Kinds of Aid.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz.:—

First.—Towards building School-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases, the Commissioners also grant aid towards the payment of Teachers, supply of Books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly.—Towards the support and maintenance of Schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).* § II.

1. Before any grant is made towards building a School-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a School, that an eligible site has been procured, that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, or to the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a School be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a School-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single School should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double School, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of School-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a School-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The School premises must be vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the Office; the expense to be borne by the Commissioners of National Education.

7. The Commissioners will cause to be kept in repair the School-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their Corporate capacity.

8. When the School premises have been vested in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, it devolves on the Trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a School-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced.*

10. No grant can be approved until the District Inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the Law Adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of School accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

Appendix A. The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART II. § II.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
4	120	306 0 0	204 0 0	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 0 0	290 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.

NOTE.—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

(*a*). That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with.

(*b*). That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than £100.

(*c*). That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of School-houses, but merely for such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain, substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the Teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into School-houses.

§ III. III.—*Towards Support of Schools previously established* (*Non-Vested*).

1. The aid granted to Schools previously established is limited to Salary and Books, and the benefits of Inspection and Training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the School will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the Teacher's Salary, in addition to the School-fees; that the School-house is in good repair, and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable Furniture; that a competent Teacher has been appointed; and that the School is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the District, a Report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a School to a continuance of aid, the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the School conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Records of the School that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the Teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but when a Mixed School has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female Teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a Teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a School for Males or for Females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

Part III.

Different Classes of National Schools.

I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.*

1. District and Minor Model Schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of Model Schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of Teacher.

3. In District and Minor Model Schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the Teachers and other officers; regulate the course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of Patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such Pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the Model Schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

II.—*Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such Schools may be established either with aid from the State, or by local provision solely.

2. In Vested Schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the Teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In Non-vested Schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To Schools of this description Farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural Schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary National Schools.

3. Agricultural Schools consist of two classes, those connected with School Farms of the First Class, and those connected with Ordinary School Farms.

4. School Farms are further subdivided into two classes, viz., those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local Patrons.

5. In all Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class the Commissioners will grant salary to a Teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

A.—*School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.

* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connexion School Farms of the First Class.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART III. § III.

2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c., &c.

3. A Farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of Patrons, as in the case of District and Minor Model Schools.

5. The Commissioners admit into these Schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident Agricultural Pupils.

6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

B.—*School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

1. *Where the Premises are Vested.*

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.

2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such Schools, consists of salary to the Master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments); a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

2. *Where the Premises are Non-vested.*

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.

2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the Master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

C.—*Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

1. This class of Schools consists of Ordinary National Schools (either Vested or Non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils.

2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the Teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an Industrial class of pupils.

3. To entitle a School to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the Reports of the Agricultural Inspectors, that the Agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

D.—*School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, to the Teachers of National Schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective Schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

§ IV.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.*

1. In these Schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the Teachers, on the following conditions:—

First. That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

Second. That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation. *Appendix A.*

Third. That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

Fourth. That in addition to the literary Teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

2. None but lay Teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an Industrial Department in connexion with a *Convent School*. PART III.

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case. § IV.

V.—*Convent Schools.* § V.

1. Convent Schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to Non-vested Schools, and they are subject to the same Rules and Regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of Literary Teachers, either by themselves or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to Convent Schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one School only*, in *connexion with the same* Convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.* § VI.

1. Such Schools are received into connexion, and grants of Books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners, or their Officers, and that all the Rules of the Board applicable to Non-vested Schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the Teachers of Workhouse Schools in each District, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.* § VII.

Such Schools are received into connexion, upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of Books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.* § VIII.

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of Evening Schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

PART IV. PART IV.

TEACHERS.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.* § I.

1. National Teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their sovereign; they should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons of Schools, when making choice of Teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.

2. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the Teacher of a National School. This does not apply to the

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § I.

Teachers of Convent Schools, nor to those of any Monastery Schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of National Schools are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that will impede, or interfere with, their usefulness as Teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the Teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any Teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed and another provided: in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable Teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended, at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers, whose Schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who, from any other cause, may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. *Newly appointed* Teachers are not *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners, until examined and pronounced competent; and any Teachers *newly appointed* to National Schools, who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, must be removed.

8. If a Teacher who has been dismissed from a National School for any cause, be appointed to another National School, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such Teacher.

9. No Teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a Teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board, shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such Teacher shall retain the class he was in, previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the Teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for Members of Parliament, or for Poor Law Guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board must, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and, if females, their sixteenth.

13. No Assistant Teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of Probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to Assistant as to Principal Teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an Assistant Teacher in a Boys' School in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least sixty pupils; but in the case of Girls' Schools, or Mixed Schools—that is, Schools attended by both sexes—salary may be obtained for an Assistant, when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least fifty.

16. In Mixed Schools presided over by a Master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a Female Assistant should be selected.

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to Workmistresses in Mixed Schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least forty-five pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch.

18. If any Workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners, be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the District Inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "Probationers."

19. In Schools attended by Female Children only, under the care of a Female Teacher, such Teacher must be competent not only to conduct the Literary

Department, but also to give instruction in Needlework: but if the average daily attendance amount to forty-five, application may be made for a grant of salary to a Workmistress to take charge of the Industrial Department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal Teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following Practical Rules are to be strictly observed by the Teachers of National Schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *General Lesson* suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their Pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all, *Political* meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

IV. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Rolls, accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of Children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study these Books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their Pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each Class respectively in the *Programme of Instruction for National Schools.*

VI. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, *Cleanliness*, *Neatness*, and *Decency*. To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of Cleanliness and Neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned; and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening;* and whitewashed at least once a year.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth* and *Honesty;* the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the Report Book of the School, the weekly receipts of School Fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether in the way of premiums, salaries to Teachers, or payments to Monitors or Workmistresses; also School Requisites, whether Free Stock or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *Free Stock* of Requisites granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the School constantly supplied with the National School Books and requisites, for sale to the Children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the Inspectors, the Invoices of Free Stock or purchased Requisites, which will be enclosed with the Grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a School for a time not included in the recognised Vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the Inspector; and when a Teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the Summons, or intends resigning or removing to another School, he should intimate his intention to the Inspector a month at least before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his School, and reporting upon the state of the Premises, Free Stock, School Accounts, &c., &c.

XIV. To attend to the Ventilation of the School:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of Roll-call; III. About an hour before the School breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the Windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

21. In cases of illness, and upon Medical Certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to Principal Teachers, or Assistants, *one* month's leave of absence from school duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § II.

II.—*Training of Teachers.*

1. The Commissioners have provided a Normal Establishment in Dublin, for training Teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of Schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a Certificate of good character; also a Certificate from a member of the Medical Profession that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the Books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the Establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who may attend at the Normal Establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The Teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The Teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised Teacher, a temporary Teacher must be provided to take charge of the School, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised Teacher during such Teacher's attendance at the Normal Establishment.

4. Assistant Teachers of Model Schools, while in training, receive but half their accustomed share of the fees, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the rate of £20 per annum in the case of males, and £18 in the case of females: these deductions to serve as payment for their substitutes.

5. Should any Teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No Teacher can be admitted who has not had the Small-pock, or been vaccinated.

6. The Teachers trained in the Normal Institution are divided into three Classes, namely:—

First—The General or Ordinary Class, composed of Teachers (males or females) of National Schools, who have been recommended by the District or Head Inspectors as eligible Candidates for Training.

Second—The Special or Extra Training Class, composed chiefly of Teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the Ordinary or General Class, for additional Training.

Third—The Candidate or *Extern* Class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as Teachers. The Candidates admitted to this Class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the Model Schools and the Lectures of the Professors, and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as Teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to Teachers of Schools not connected with the Board to attend the Model Schools as *Auditors* or *Visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

7. No Teachers can be admitted to the General or Ordinary Class, but those who have succeeded in obtaining Classification after Examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the Inspectors or Professors.

§ III.

III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All National Teachers are either "Classed Teachers" or "Probationers." The former are divided into three classes.

The class in which Teachers are ranked depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the Professors, or by the Inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of Schools.

All Teachers, on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed Probationers.

2. Besides the Principal and Assistant-Teachers included under the foregoing heads, there are Junior Literary and Industrial Assistant-Teachers, Teachers of Needlework, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the Teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion.

4. Every National Teacher will be furnished, on application to the District Inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the District Inspector, and no one on whose School a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (*a*). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective District Inspectors, that the Schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their Classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools;* that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficients in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in Grammar and Geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In Female Schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(*b*). It must also appear from the reports of the Inspectors, that the School accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the School premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them, and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of Lesson Books and other necessary School requisites has been regularly kept up.

(*c*). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All Teachers, who have not been classed, will be paid as Probationers, until they be classed at the first Examination, to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification, will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those Teachers who when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All Teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as Probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head or District Inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed Teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The Pupil-Teachers of District Model Schools, on taking charge of National Schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as Third Class Teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first Examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their Schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All Teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, Teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to Teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of their course of training.

PART IV. § III.

14. No Teachers can be raised to any division of the First Class, unless they shall have been trained at the Normal School of the Commissioners.

15. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

16. All Teachers also who may be *specially* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

§ IV.

IV.—*Salaries (Ordinary National Schools).*

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to Teachers of National Schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

Principal Teachers:—		Males.	Females.
First Class,	1st Division,	£52	£42
	2nd „	44	36
	3rd „	38	30
Second Class,	1st Division,	32	26
	2nd „	28	24
Third Class,	1st Division,	24	20
	2nd „	18	16
Probationers,		15	14

(*a*). As a general rule, a School, to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(*b*). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of First Class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their Schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(*c*). Should Schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their Teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(*d*). But as regards the Schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new Schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.

(*e*). And in the case of Schools taken into connexion *since* October, 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

Assistant Teachers:—	Males.	Females.
Unclassed,	£15	£14
If classed 3^2,	18	16
If classed 3^1, or higher,	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants,	—	14
Workmistresses,	—	8

2. To entitle a School to the services of an Assistant, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed School, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such Schools, respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III^2 can be awarded.

3. In mixed Schools presided over by a Master, the Assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an Assistant to the salary of III^1, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In Schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of Classification, up to 2^1, will be allowed to the First or Senior Assistant.

6. To entitle a girls' School, or a mixed School, presided over by a Master, to the services of a Workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed Schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants in such Schools.

NOTE.—In cases where Schools enjoying the services of Assistants (under which term are included Monitors, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors) fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Managers must be prepared for the entire withdrawal or reduction of such aid in the Second Quarter in which the falling off appears.

A like rule will be applied to Evening Schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above Scale of Salaries provided for Principal Teachers.

I. *Attendance under* 15 *Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed Inspection, Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their Schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance* 15 *but under* 20 *Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to Inspection, Books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance* 20 *but under* 25.—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance* 25 *but under* 30.—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of First Division of Third Class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National School; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such Schools shall be either Clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the Teacher, either by Local Subscription or School-fees, and they require that the payments made by the Children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of Salary which may be awarded to the Teacher.

V.—*Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.* § V.

Junior Monitors.		*Senior Monitors.*	
For the First Year, . . .	£2	For the First Year, . .	£5
For the Second Year, . .	£3	For the Second Year, . .	£6
For the Third Year, . .	£4	For the Third Year, . .	£8
		For the Fourth Year, . .	£10

1. No School whose Teacher does not rank at least in 3^1 Class, can get the benefit of the services of a Junior Monitor; nor can any School whose Teacher ranks not at least in 2^2 Class, be allowed the services of a Senior Monitor.

2. The Paid Monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the National Schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the District Inspectors.

3. No Manager of a National School is obliged to employ a Paid Monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The appointment of a Junior Paid Monitor cannot be held for a longer period than THREE YEARS, nor that of a Senior Paid Monitor for more than FOUR YEARS, at the expiration of which periods respectively the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the Monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the Inspectors), the Schools in which the services of Paid Monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a Monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a Monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same School.

8. The Programme of the course of study for Paid Monitors can be obtained on application to the District Inspector.

9. Paid Monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the Inspectors, to offer as candidates for Assistant-Teacherships, or for Pupil-Teacherships in District Model Schools.

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VI.

10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First Class Monitors.

Salary for the First year, ... £15
Ditto Second year, ... £17

VI.—*Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to £5 a-year, to Teachers of Evening Schools, for every 25 Pupils in average attendance.

B.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.*

Teachers of this class of Schools receive such amount of Salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

C.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

Masters of this class of Schools, competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, receive £10 per annum in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of £30 per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that in all cases, such Teachers shall have secured to them for their *combined* services a salary of £30 a-year at least.

D.—*Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.*

Masters of such Schools receive £5 per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of Agriculture being taught in the School.

E.—*Industrial Schools.*

In National Schools where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

F.—*Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.*

1. In Schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.			Salary. £
30	to	50	10
51	„	75	15
76	„	100	20
101	„	125	25
126	„	150	30
151	„	175	35
176	„	200	40
201	„	225	45
226	„	250	50
251	„	275	55
276	„	300	60

Increase at £20 per cent.

Average Attendance.			Salary. £ s.
301	to	325	64 5
326	„	350	68 10
351	„	375	72 15
376	„	400	77 0
401	„	425	81 5
426	„	450	85 10
451	„	475	89 15
476	„	500	94 0
501	„	525	98 5
526	„	550	102 10
551	„	575	106 15
576	„	600	111 0

Increase at £17 per cent.

601 upwards, increase at £15 per cent.

2. As the amount of salary to Schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, Managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of Paid Monitors.

4. For Evening Schools, an allowance is made at the rate of £10 for every hundred pupils in average attendance.

G.—*Model Schools.*

(*a.*) *Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.*

1. The head master to receive £60 per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by £5 per annum, until the salary amount to £100, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.*

* In case of head masters of Model Schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

2. The head mistress to receive £55* per annum, and after three years' service to rise by £2 10*s.* per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to £75 a-year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

(*b.*) *Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.*

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of £16 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of £12 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*c.*) *Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.*

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed £10 annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for

Singing,	£8
Drawing,	8
When both are taught,	12
And an Assistant Master for teaching Physical Science,	8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of £12 annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing the instructions of the teacher, Principal or Assistant, are confined to but one department of the school, as the Boys' or Girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*d.*) *Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers in Model Schools.*

1. Monitors are allowed for the

First Year,	£6	Third Year,	£10
Second Year,	8	Fourth Year,	12

2. In the case of Pupil-teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of £20 a-year is granted to the Master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern Pupil-teachers are allowed at the rate of £20 a-year each, in lieu of board, &c.

(*e.*) *Gratuities to Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30*s.* may be awarded to pupil-teachers (of *first* year) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil-teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year, will be allowed a gratuity of 30*s.* a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the Teachers of the Workhouse Schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Male Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	at the rate of	£6	a-year each.
	Second Class,	Twenty	„	£4	„
For Female Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	„	£5	„
	Second Class,	Twenty	„	£3	„

* This includes £20 a-year for lodging allowance.

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2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March, and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the Teachers of Workhouse Schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

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4. No Teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half years in succession, if recommended by the District Inspector as deserving of it; but a Teacher having received a gratuity for one half year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half year.

5. If the Local Guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the Teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The Teachers of Workhouse National Schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in Vocal Music.

§ VII.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of £22 10*s.* will be allocated to each of the School Districts, and divided into Thirteen Premiums.

One of £4 . . .	£4	Five of £1 10*s.* . .	£7 10*s.*
Two of £3 . . .	£6	Five of £1 . . .	£5

2. These Premiums are awarded ANNUALLY on the recommendation of the District Inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No Teacher is eligible for this Premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of Good Service salary.

4. These Premiums will be awarded to Teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for Salary of Teacher's Class; but none will be deemed eligible to receive such Premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose Schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the Patron or Manager of a National School knows any just cause for withholding the Premium from the Teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or Good Service Salaries are awarded to a certain number of Teachers of National Schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*). That the teacher ranks not lower than First Division of Third Class.

(*b*). That the average attendance at his school amounts to thirty-five at least.

(*c*). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board; period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a Classed Teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such Supplemental Salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such Good Service Salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of Good Service Salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

Of Class	Males. After Good Service of 8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			Of Class	Females. After Good Service of 8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
III¹	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	III¹	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
II²	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	II²	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
II¹	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	II¹	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10	0
I³	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	0	I³	4	10	0	5	10	0	7	10	0
I²	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0	I²	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0
I¹	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	I¹	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0

C.—*Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £2 to £5 a-year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a School of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of Convent Schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary Schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

D.—*Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.**

		£	s.	d.
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of .	1	0	0
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor of 1st year a gratuity of	1	0	0
	do. of 2nd year do.	1	10	0
	do. of 3rd or 4th year, do.	3	0	0
1st Class Monitors,	do. of 1st or 2nd year, do.	3	0	0

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the Inspector or Organizer.

a. Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

b. No gratuity can be awarded under this or the preceding head unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than £2, and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.
Map of Ancient World.
„ Europe.
„ Asia.
„ Africa.
„ America.

Map of United States.
„ Australia.
„ British Isles.
„ England.
„ Scotland.
„ Ireland.
„ Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large.
Do., Small.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic,
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Hullah's Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do., No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

GLOBES:—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

MAPS:—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.
Western do.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Canaan and Palestine.
Chart of the World.
Geographical Terms.
United States and Canada.
Chronological Chart of Ancient History.

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Australia.
Palestine.
Eastern Hemisphere
Western do.

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.
Europe and Asia.
Africa and America.
Ireland and Scotland.
United States and England.
United States and the World.

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13⅓ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
France.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
North America.
South America.
Eastern Hemisphere.
Western do.
Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.
2. Volcanic System.
3. Climates.
4. Movements of the Waters.
5. Distribution of Rain.
6. Distribution of the Winds.

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.

Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

Diagrams:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—
- No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
- No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
- No. 3. Hydrostatics.
- No. 4. Hydraulics.
- No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
- No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
- No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—
1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—
1. Mechanical Powers.
2. Machinery.
3. Watch and Clock-work.
4. Elements of Machinery.
5. Motion and Force.
6. The Steam Engine.
7. Hydrostatics.
8. Hydraulics.
9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry,
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1¾-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.

Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.
Archimedean Screw; Working Model.
Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.
Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.
Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz. cubes in box.

Illustrations of the Useful Arts:—
The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.
The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.
The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

Educational Cabinets:—
Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.
M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.
The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

Mathematical Drawing Instruments:
Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.
Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.
Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 ,,
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 ,,
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 ,,
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 ,,
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 ,,
Do., No. 4, 30 ,,
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 ,,
Do., 30 by 24 ,,
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 ,,
Do., 24 by 16 ,,
Easels:—Shut up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.
Map of Ancient World.
„ Europe.
„ Asia.
„ Africa.
„ America.

Map of United States.
„ Australia.
„ British Isles.
„ England.
„ Scotland.
„ Ireland.
„ Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large.
Do., Small.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic,
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Hullah's Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do., No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

GLOBES:—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

MAPS:—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.
Western do.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Canaan and Palestine.
Chart of the World.
Geographical Terms.
United States and Canada.
Chronological Chart of Ancient History.

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Australia.
Palestine.
Eastern Hemisphere
Western do.

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.
Europe and Asia.
Africa and America.
Ireland and Scotland.
United States and England.
United States and the World.

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
France.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
North America.
South America.
Eastern Hemisphere.
Western do.
Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.
2. Volcanic System.
3. Climates.
4. Movements of the Waters.
5. Distribution of Rain.
6. Distribution of the Winds.

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.

Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

DIAGRAMS:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—
- No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
- No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
- No. 3. Hydrostatics.
- No. 4. Hydraulics.
- No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
- No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
- No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—
1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—
1. Mechanical Powers.
2. Machinery.
3. Watch and Clock-work.
4. Elements of Machinery.
5. Motion and Force.
6. The Steam Engine.
7. Hydrostatics.
8. Hydraulics.
9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry,
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1½-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.

Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.
Archimedean Screw; Working Model.
Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.
Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.
Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz. cubes in box.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USEFUL ARTS:—
- The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.
- The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.
- The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

EDUCATIONAL CABINETS:—
- Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.
- M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.
- The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS:
- Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.
- Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.

Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 „
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 „
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 „
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 „
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 „
Do., No. 4, 30 „
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 30 by 24 „
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 24 by 16 „
Easels:—Shut up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.

Appendix A.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Black Canvas, stretched on Frames, 22 by 17 inches.
Drawing Boards—Clamped:—13 by 9¾.
Do., Do., 18 by 13¾.
Do., Do., 20 by 15¾

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—
Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 15 by 13 inches.
Pointers, common, long.
Do., Do., short.
Sewing Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Packets of Needles.
Darning Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Crochet Needles:—Steel.
Knitting Pins.
Sewing Cotton:—Clarke's.
Do., Brook's.

THIMBLES:—
Brass, common.
Do., steel top.

SCISSORS:—
Cutting-out Scissors.
Class Scissors, No. 99.
Do., No. 264.
Penknives, No. 4000.

WORKING MATERIALS:—
Knitting Cotton, blay.
Do., white.
Knitting Worsted, white.
Do., gray.
Do., black drab.
Do., black.
Yellow Sampler Canvas.
White do.
Yellow Stripe, do.
White Muslin.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, CHALK, &c.:—
Black Lead Drawing Pencils, HB, B. BB, F.
Common Drawing Pencils.
India Rubber.
White Chalk—French.
Charcoal.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, &c.—*continued.*
Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Drawing Pins.
Porte Crayons, brass.

DRAWING PAPER:—
Cartridge Paper.
Do., tinted.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Do. do., hand made.
Royal do.
Imperial do.

DRAWING MATERIALS:—
Water Colours in boxes.
School of Art Colour Box.
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
Do., half cakes, slide lid.
Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, crow-quill.
Do., duck-quill.
Do., goose-quill.
Cabinet Nests, 6 saucers.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.:—
Lineal Drawing Copies, mounted, in portfolio.
Easy Drawing Copies, do.
Hermes' Drawing Instructor, 64 Nos.:—
Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
37 to 48—Heads.
49 to 60—Arabesques.
61 to 64—Horses.
School of Art Drawing Book.
Familiar Freehand Drawing Copies.
Green's First Studies in Landscape, 6 Nos.
Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
Do., do., tinted.

HARMONIUMS—with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied:—
Harmonium (of 5 Octaves), with expression stop.
Do., do., without stop.
Do., (of 4 Octaves).

C.—*Additional Requisites and Apparatus.*

In addition to the Requisites and Apparatus in the foregoing List supplied to National Schools, the following is a List of Apparatus supplied at reduced prices to Schools, under special circumstances:—

GLOBES—Celestial and Terrestrial:
18-inch, in Mahogany, high stand, with Compass.
18-inch, in ditto, with Iron Meridian.
18-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, with Brass Meridian.
18-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, with Brass Meridian.
18-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
12-inch, in Mahogany, high stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Brass Meridian.
9-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
9-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Brass Meridian.
9-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch, on Mahogany Pedestal.
3-inch, ditto.

GLOBES—*continued.*
3-inch, in Mahogany boxes.
Patent Portable Globe, with stand.

SLATE OUTLINE GLOBES:—
18-inch.
12-inch.

GLOBE COVERS:—
Brown Holland, for 18-inch high.
Ditto, 18-inch low.
Ditto, 12-inch high.
Ditto, 12-inch low.

PLANISPHERES, to exhibit the state of the Heavens at any time:—
18-inch.
9-inch.

MAPS:—
Johnston's Chart of the World, with enlarged Map of Europe, &c.—72 by 56 inches, mounted.
Arrowsmith's Map of the Ancient World.

MAPS—*continued.*

Outline Maps, corresponding in size with Betts' Educational and Interrogatory Maps, the Physical Features very distinctly marked, and the situations of the principal Towns shown by signs; on roller, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western Hemisphere.	Ireland.
Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	

NOTE.—The "Outline" Maps are without names or numbers, and are intended for exercising the pupil's memory.

Projectional Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good paper—have only the lines of Longitude and Latitude delineated, and furnish an excellent Geographical exercise.

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.

Reynolds' Atlas of Physical Geography, 12 Maps, printed on cards, in portfolio.

Atlas of Astronomy, in portfolio.

Atlas of Natural Philosophy, in portfolio.

Atlas of Geology, ditto.

Atlas of Arts, Science, and Manufactures, in portfolio.

Pictorial Illustrations of Geometrical terms, 2 sheets, on rollers.

Scientific School Tablets—On 3 Sheets:—

No. 1, Specific Gravities.

No. 2, Temperatures.

No. 3, Thermometer—on roller, varnished.

Only issued in sets.

Astronomy, 4 sheets (Darton's), mounted.

Ethnographical Map of the World, mounted on roller.

Geognostic Profiles, 4 sheets, in wrapper.

Ditto, ditto, mounted on roller.

Geological Chart, mounted on roller.

Section of the Earth's Crust, with letter-press description, mounted.

Geological Diagrams, including Section of the Earth's Crust, with descriptions, in wrapper.

Ditto, ditto, mounted on roller.

Botanical Chart, ditto.

Botanical Diagrams, 6 sheets, with descriptions, wrapper.

Ditto, ditto, mounted on roller.

Range of Vegetation, in wrapper.

Twelve prints, illustrative of the sources of Manufacture, Animal and Vegetable, mounted.

The Mechanical Powers illustrated, 8 sheets, mounted on mill-boards.

DIAGRAMS, printed on cloth, coloured:—

Astronomy, 12 diagrams.

Nebulæ, 6 diagrams.

Comet of 1853, 1 diagram.

One Million Points, 1 large diagram.

Physiology in relation to Health, 10 diagrams.

Eastern Habitations, 10 diagrams.

Domestic Arrangements of the Orientals, 10 diagrams.

The Telescope, 6 diagrams.

The Microscope, 6 diagrams.

Australia and Australian Life, 10 diagrams.

Progress in Locomotion, 12 diagrams.

Mechanical Powers, 3 diagrams.

Nineveh and Assyria, 20 diagrams.

Ancient Egypt, 14 diagrams.

Geology, 15 diagrams.

DIAGRAMS—*continued.*

Volcanoes, 7 diagrams.

Natural History, 15 diagrams.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c.—numbers 1 to 9 in sheets.

Botany, 2 plates, mounted.

The Zones of the Earth, 10 plates, mounted, in portfolio, with a book of description to each plate.

Diagram of Gas Works, mounted on cloth.

Ditto Glass Works, ditto.

Ditto Blast Furnace, ditto.

Table of Ingredients of Food, ditto.

Ditto Examples of Dietaries, ditto.

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life, and after death, 21 prints, in sheets.

The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured.

Natural History, 150 prints.

Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.

Wild Flowers, 96 prints.

Ditto, mounted.

Trees, 12 prints, mounted.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, &c.:—

Case of Pneumatic Apparatus, suitable for performing experiments.

Case of Electrical Apparatus, ditto.

Case of Electro-Magnetic Apparatus suitable for performing experiments.

The Magnet familiarly described.

Ditto, accompanied by a box of Magnetic toys.

Collodion Gas Balloon, with apparatus for inflation.

Simple Microscope, with rack-movement, mirror, and condenser, tweezers, glass slides; in mahogany case.

The Student's Microscope—compound body, rack adjustment, on tripod stand, plane and concave mirrors, condensing lens, two Huyghenian eye-pieces, and two achromatic eye-pieces, in upright mahogany case, lock and key.

Case of Microscopic objects, A.

Ditto, B.

Ditto, C.

THERMOMETERS:—Boxwood Thermometers.

BAROMETERS:—Marine Barometer.
Upright Barometer.

MODELS, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Protheroe).

Ditto. (Griffin).

Atwood's Machine for Illustrating the Laws of Gravitation, &c.

Working Model of Lift Pump (brass, with glass cylinder).

Sectional Model of Lift Pump.

Working Model of Force Pump (brass, with glass cylinders).

Sectional Model of Steam Engine.

„ Link motion of Steam Engine.

„ Parallel motions of Steam Engine (five kinds).

„ Gas Meter.

„ Threshing Machine.

„ Winnowing Machine.

„ Corn Mill.

The three last-mentioned Models show the progress of preparation of grain from the field to its manufacture into flour.

Sectional Model of Mortising Machine.

Water Wheels (undershot and overshot), Working Model.

Hero's Fountain, Model of.

Appendix A.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.
PART V. § I.

MODELS—*continued.*
Mechanical Apparatus, Models, &c.
Drawing Models.
Models of Crystals, in box.
Butter's Trinomial Cube.

EDUCATIONAL CABINETS:—
Edwards' Cabinet of Objects.
Griffin's Specimens of Rocks, 100 specimens.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS:
Brass Dividers, common, 5-inch.
Patent Brass Dividers, 5-inch.
Ditto, 6-inch.
Ditto, with pen and pencil point.
Drawing Pens, fine hard steel, bone handle
Ditto, small fine.
Ditto, for red ink, electro gilt.
Patent Brass Bow Pen, fine needle-point.
Ditto, Pencil, ditto.
Patent Steel-spring Dividers, ditto.
Ditto, Bow Pen, ditto.
Ditto, Bow Pencil, ditto.

RULERS:—
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 1, 7¾ inch.
Ditto No. 5, 21 inch.
Round Ebony Rulers, 15-inch.
Architect's Scale, 12-inch.
Boxwood Protractor, 6 inch, narrow.
Ditto, 6 ,, broad.
Brass Protractor, 3½ inch.
Ditto, superior.

T SQUARES, No. 2, 18-inch.
Ditto, No. 5, 37 ,,
Ditto, No. 6, 42 ,,

SET SQUARES:—
45°, 6 inch.
45°, 9 ,,
60°, 8 ,,
60°, 10 ,,
75°, 8 ,,
75°, 12 ,,

BLACK BOARDS:—48 by 36 inches.
36 by 24 ,,

FRAMED BLACK BOARDS:—48 by 36 inches.
36 by 24 ,,
30 by 24 ,,

EASELS:—Shut up Easel, 5 feet 6 inches.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, single leg.
Sponge.

DRAWING BOARDS—CLAMPED:—
19 by 13 inches.
22 by 17 ,,
28 by 19 ,,

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—Oak, with Black Board.
Ditto, superior, Oak; Sliding-Black Board and Frame.
Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.

POINTERS, lancewood, long.
Ditto, ditto, short.

STEEL PENS AND HOLDERS:—
School pens, No. 016.
Ditto, broad, medium, or fine points, No. 09 F, 010 M, 011 B.
Ditto, superior G.
Barrel Pen, O.
Ditto, K.

CROCHET NEEDLES:—Bone.

PINS:—In Sheets.
Mixed,

THIMBLES:—
Steel.

SCISSORS:—
Class Scissors, fine, No. 357.
Buttonhole ditto, No. 115.

PENKNIVES, No. 8943.
Ditto, No. 5650.

WORKING MATERIALS:—
Knitting Angola, gray.
Yellow Stripe Canvas, ⅝ yard wide.
Brussels Net.
Bobbinet.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, CHALK, &c.:—
Black Lead Drawing Pencils:—EHB, DEHB, FF, BBB.
Black Lead Drawing Pencils:—BBBBBB.
White Chalk—French.
Ditto (American calcined).
White Conté Crayons.
Red ditto.
Brown ditto.
French Crayons (coloured), in boxes.
Paper Stumps.
Leather ditto.
Drawing Pins.
Porte Crayons, brass (French).

DRAWING PAPER:—
Cartridge Paper.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Ditto, ditto, hand-made.
Royal, ditto.
Imperial, ditto.
Ditto, ditto, rough.
Ditto, ditto, hot pressed.
Oil Sketching Paper, Royal.
Ditto, Imperial.
White Mounting Boards, Half Imperial.
Ditto, Royal.
Ditto, Imperial.

DRAWING MATERIALS:—
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, lock.
Ditto, half cakes, lock.
Ditto, ,, selected colours &c., lock.
Best colours in cakes.
Indian Ink.
Chinese White, in bottles.
Camel Hair Brushes, flat, in tin, ½-inch.
Ditto, ditto, ⅝-inch.
Ditto, ditto, 1-inch.
Ditto, ditto, 1½-inch.
Ditto, ditto, 2-inch.
Camel Hair Brushes, round, No. 1.
Ditto, ditto, No. 2.
Ditto, ditto, No. 3.
Ditto, ditto, No. 4.
Ditto, ditto, No. 5.
Ditto, ditto, No. 6.
Red Sables, round, No. 1.
Ditto, No. 2.
Ditto, No. 3.
Ditto, No. 4.
Ditto, No. 5.
Ditto, No. 6.
Pencil Sticks, 6-inch.
Ditto, 12-inch.
Ditto, 15-inch.
Earthenware Palettes, 3 inch.
Ditto, 4 ,,
Ditto, 5 ,,
Ditto, 6 ,,
Ditto, 7 ,,
Ditto, 8 ,,
Ditto, 9 ,,

DRAWING MATERIALS—*continued.*
Division Slants, 3 divisions.
Ditto, 4 ditto.
Ditto, 5 ditto.
Ditto, 6 ditto.
Ditto, 8 ditto.
Ditto, 10 ditto.
Ditto, 12 ditto.
Indian Ink Stones, small.
Ditto, middle.
Ditto, large.
New Colour Slab,
5 Well and 5 Slant Slab.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.:—
Odds and Ends of Progressive Drawing Studies, 6 Nos.
Hermes' Progressive Drawing School.
Green's Second Drawing Book of Landscape, 6 parts.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.—*continued.*
Harpur's Easy Course of Landscape Drawings, 6 Nos.
Hulme's Graduated Series of Landscapes, 4 parts.
Walton's Advanced Landscape Drawing Book, 6 parts.
Bright's Advanced Drawing Book, 6 parts.
Syer's Advanced Drawing Book, 6 Nos.
Syer's Marine and River Views, 6 parts.
Barnard's Elementary Studies of Trees, 9 parts.
Willis's Cattle and Rustic Figures, 6 parts.
Architectural Ornaments, by Raentz.
Green's Illustrations of the Five Orders of Architecture, 6 plates.

II.—*Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.* § II.

1. All applications for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the Secretaries, and be accompanied by a Money Order for the amount, in favour of JAMES KELLY, or WILLIAM M'CREEDY, Esq., and PAYABLE IN DUBLIN ON DEMAND.

2. Half Notes, Cash, Postage Stamps, Orders or Cheques drawn on Country Banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the Sender.

3. When a Post Office Order or Letter of Credit is transmitted, and the amount is under TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the Person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and Requisites given for the *full amount* PAID.

4. When the Teacher of an ordinary National School advances, from his own resources, the amount of an order for Requisites, and that such amount is not less than the sum of ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made as commission on the order, if demanded.

5. When a National School has had a grant, either as Free Stock or at reduced prices, of a Clock, or of any of the large Maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.

6. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for Requisites, *Clocks* or *Maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution Teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the Teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the Manager, by writing the words "for Teacher" after the name of the book in the List.

7. The Patron or Manager should not sign any Application for Books, Requisites, or Apparatus, without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the School on behalf of which the application is made. The Inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of Requisites, &c., has been ordered for a National School.

8. When there are separate ROLL NUMBERS for Male and Female National Schools, the application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and if for both, *two* forms should be used.

9. Parcels of Books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Depôt of the District in which the School for which they are required is situated, and the Inspectors will inform the Managers on what day they will be ready for delivery; or to the Depôt of any other District if more convenient: but in the latter case, the Inspector, who may not know the Managers of any Schools not in his District, cannot be expected to give notice.

10. Or the Parcel will be forwarded to the Railway station nearest to the Manager's residence. In this case the Manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.

11. Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V. § II.

12. When Parcels are forwarded to the Depôt of a District it is *not* the duty of the Inspector to transmit the Parcel to the Manager's residence or to the School.

13. On the day appointed by the Inspector for the delivery of parcels, the Manager is required to send a Messenger to the Depôt with the order on the Inspector (with which the Manager will be furnished), and which order the Inspector is required to transmit to the Office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

14. If a Parcel is to be sent by a Carrier, he must call at the Office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the Manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the Manager's order to the Storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

15. The School Apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the School for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for School purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the School, or any improper use be made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

16. The Commissioners do not supply Books, Requisites, or Apparatus to the public, or to Schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

17. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the Daily Report Book of the School, and the Invoice of the Articles preserved for the examination of the Inspector, who will be required to report whether the Articles in the School correspond with the Invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

Part VI.

Part VI.

General Instructions to Managers and Correspondents.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the Forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners: and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of* such Application Forms to the Office.

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

4. The Managers of National Schools are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations respecting the payment of Salaries or Gratuities to Teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these Rules:—

Every Receipt should be signed by the Manager and by the Teacher entitled to receive the amount of Salary or Gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a Manager or other person advances money to a Teacher on account of the Salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a Receipt* for the same (Stamped, if the amount be £2 or upwards), in order to have a proper Voucher to produce to the Office for repayment.

If a Teacher die to whom any Salary is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to £20 or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the Office, of Letters of Administration.

If the amount be over £5, and under £20, payment will be made without the production of Letters of Administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a Bond, on the Form issued from the Office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be £5, or under, neither Letters of Administration nor Bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a Teacher leave a National School, and authorize the Manager or some other person to receive the Salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to National Schools should be signed and made by the Patron or Manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with Teachers of National Schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz.:—

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the Name and Roll Number of the School referred to, and the County in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's Post Town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as Patrons or Managers of Schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an Official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of Foolscap size, or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Board, need not be prepaid.

8. All letters, or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the National Schools, are to be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other Officer or person connected with the Board—such communications to be directed thus:—

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough Street,
Dublin.

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM M'CREEDY, } *Secretaries.*

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

The Commissioners, while publishing the Reports of their Inspectors upon the District and Minor Model Schools, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

No. 1.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Enniscorthy District Model Schools, and the Parsonstown Minor Model School, by James Patterson, esq., Head Inspector.

February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit to the Commissioners of National Education my Report for the year 1865 on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown Model Schools.

My first report, that for the year 1864, contains various details of a permanent nature, which I need not here repeat.

The grounds in front of the Clonmel School have within the last year been tastefully ornamented with shrubs and pastures, and the playgrounds at the rere have been improved by the erection of a ball-court and a covered shed, and by a better disposition of the out-offices. The interior of the building has been freshened by whitewash, paint, &c., so that the school now presents a much more comely appearance than it did in 1864. It will be, in a great measure, the fault of the resident head teacher, if it do not continue to present that neat and cleanly aspect that should characterize a model school. The house at Parsonstown has also been painted, and the playground enlarged; but the attendance of pupils is now so considerable as to call for increased accommodation. At Enniscorthy the railway has taken a corner off the grounds of the model school. No material change has taken place at Kilkenny or Waterford.

The head masters of the five model schools are the same who held office at the end of 1864. Three of the principal female teachers, Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. O'Kane at Waterford, and Miss Greaves at Parsonstown, who have bettered their condition by leaving, have been succeeded by Miss Kerby, Miss Perkins, and Miss Butler, promoted from subordinate positions in other model schools. I am happy to be able to report most favourably of the zeal and efficiency of all the teachers, male and female, as well those who have left as those who have succeeded them, and the others who remain in the situations they held in these institutions. The names and religious denominations of all the teachers in office on 31st December, 1865, were—

I.—In Clonmel District Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, Terence Smyth, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Joseph Mayne, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Johanna Browne, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Jane Ellen Orr, *Presbyterian (Pres. of Munster).*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, Ellen Muir, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

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Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

II.—In Kilkenny District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Lawrence J. Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Joseph Boyd, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Mrs. Mary Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Martha Stephens, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Ellen Heritage, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Ellen Carroll, *Roman Catholic.*

III.—In Waterford District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, James Hamilton, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Ann Kerby, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Eliza Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Eliza Perkins, *Roman Catholic.*

IV.—In Enniscorthy District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Daniel Kelly, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Samuel Scott, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Jane Hunt, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Fanny M'Allister, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Margaret Bartlie, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

V.—In Parsonstown Minor Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James M'Garry, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, W. MacManus, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Eliza Butler, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mary M. O'Brien, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Vacant.
Assistant, Jessie Davie, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

Mr. James Washington, Roman Catholic, was employed as special teacher of vocal music in all the schools; Mr. Samuel M'Cloy, Presbyterian (General Assembly), as teacher of drawing at Waterford; and Mr. Edward A. Frazer, Roman Catholic, as teacher of drawing at Clonmel.

All the teachers appointed within the year were of the same religious denomination as their predecessors. The pupil-teachers and monitors also were appointed, a definite number of each religious denomination, one-half of the entire number being Roman Catholics, and the other Protestants. Speaking exactly, their numbers are these :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Established Church,	11	11
Roman Catholic,	12	14
Presbyterian (Unitarian),	–	1
Wesleyan,	1	2
	24	28

The numbers of pupils on the rolls of the five model schools, with their religious denominations, at the end of the year were these :—

Established Church,	441 = 50 per cent.
Roman Catholic,	300 = 34 „
Presbyterian,	59 = 6 „
Wesleyan and other denominations,	88 = 10 „
	888

The numbers of children belonging to the Established and the other Protestant Churches were severally greater at the close of 1865 than at the end of the previous year; but those of the Roman Catholic Church had increased in a still greater ratio, for at the end of 1864 they were only 28 per cent. of the total number on the rolls, which was then 755. This is an important indication of the confidence which the intelligent Roman Catholic laity repose in the system administered by the Commissioners in their model schools.

A comparison of the list of teachers and their religious denominations, with the numbers of pupils of the same designations, will show that the Commissioners have, in appointing the teachers, made provision that the clergy of each Church whose children attend the

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Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

schools, shall have ample assistance in conducting the religious instruction of those children. If there is an exception, it is that the aid afforded to the Wesleyan ministers is scarcely sufficient. This, however, arises simply from the difficulty of obtaining male candidates of that persuasion for situations in the schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

I have much gratification in referring to the assiduous earnestness with which several clergymen have superintended the religious instruction given in these schools during the past year. These were, in *Clonmel*, the Rev. F. T. Brady, the rector of St. Mary's; the Rev. A. Lawson and the Rev. Mr. Oswald, of the Established Church; the Rev. James Orr, Presbyterian (Presbytery of Munster); and the Rev. R. Hazleton, Wesleyan: in *Kilkenny*, the Rev. W. C. Gorman and the Rev. S. Penrose, of the Established Church; the Rev. James Porter, Presbyterian (General Assembly); the Rev. R. Huston, the Rev. J. Carson, and the Rev. R. Boyd, Wesleyan: in *Waterford*, the Very Rev. Dean Hoare, and the Rev. H. V. Daly, curate to Archdeacon Bell, of the Established Church; the Rev. Mr. Grant and the Rev. Mr. M'Mullan, Wesleyan: in *Enniscorthy*, the Rev. J. N. Harkness, Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Rev. G. Steen, Rev. D. Mullan, Rev. R. M'Clelland, and Rev. J. Armstrong, who successively visited the locality, gave instruction to the Presbyterian children; and the Rev. G. G. Ballard, Rev. J. Saul, Rev. H. J. Giles, and Rev. W. Dowling, in like manner, to the Wesleyans: and in *Parsonstown*, the Rev. M. M'Causland, rector, and the Rev. S. R. Wills, of the Established Church.

The time devoted to the special religious instruction of the pupils in each model school has been, as in previous years, one whole hour on one day of every week, and half an hour each other day, save, in some cases, Saturday, which is a half holiday. General instruction commences at nine o'clock and closes at three on five days, and earlier on Saturday. In some of the schools the religious instruction takes precedence of the secular; in others it was originally found more convenient that it should close the business of the day, an arrangement that is still adhered to.

The attendance of scholars was greater in 1865 than in the previous year. There was not only an increase in the aggregate, but an increase in each school. In 1864 so many Roman Catholic parents were constrained, through the influence of their clergy, reluctantly to withdraw their children from the schools, that the aggregate average attendance for that year fell about 20 per cent. below what it had been in 1863. In 1865 the attendance at some of the schools exceeded what it had been in 1863, but the total attendance in all was 5 per cent. less. The following table shows what it was in each school in 1864 and 1865:—

Model Schools.	In 1864.				In 1865.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Clonmel, ...	55	31	20	106	67	38	26	131
Kilkenny, ...	52	39	38	129	54	43	36	133
Waterford, ...	59	48	34	141	69	49	48	166
Enniscorthy, ...	35	18	23	76	40	19	21	80
Parsonstown, ...	55	43	26	124	76	47	34	157
Total, . . .	256	179	141	576	306	196	165	667

I visited each of these institutions repeatedly in the course of the year, and was gratified at finding the attention paid to their business by teachers, pupil-teachers, monitors, and pupils, with scarcely an exception, all that could be desired. The several establishments have had the advantage of being weekly—almost daily—visited by the

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District Inspectors stationed in the towns where they are situate; and these gentlemen, Mr. Lane at Clonmel, Mr. Harkin at Kilkenny, Mr. Dugan at Enniscorthy, and Mr. FitzGerald at Parsonstown, have continued to exercise the same ability, earnestness, and prudence in their management of the model schools to which, in my former report, I attributed so much of their success. The Waterford School lost, early in the year, the benefit of the efficient superintendence of Mr. Eardley, who removed to a northern district, and has not yet been replaced by another Inspector.

A public examination was, as usual, held in each of the model schools. That at Clonmel, held on the 17th of August, was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Wodehouse), who himself selected lessons for the pupils to read, examined the pupils in geography, and read a passage to be written from his own dictation, that the test might be the more perfect, the children being unaccustomed to the voice of the reader. One of the teachers examined in arithmetic, by desire of His Excellency, who thus had an opportunity of witnessing their method of imparting instruction in that branch of the school programme. The unwonted honour of being confronted with the Viceroy of their country as an examiner would, notwithstanding his extremely gentle and reassuring manner, have confounded many more advanced students, and caused them to break down in the examination; but timidity is not a natural product of Tipperary, and these children answered most of His Excellency's questions with promptitude, eagerness, and accuracy, and their mistakes in regard to same, it was observed by their noble examiner, arose from the revision of the lesson books not having kept pace with the industrial progress of the empire. His Excellency was pleased to express great satisfaction with his visit.

The Lord Lieutenant was accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Bagwell, M.P. for Clonmel, his host at the time, and by one of his aides-de-camp. They did not arrive until the afternoon, previously to which a considerable part of the examination had been gone through in presence of a large and respectable assemblage of the inhabitants of Clonmel and the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. Mr. W. Malcomson, the head of the manufacturing and commercial enterprise of this part of the kingdom, was one of those who took most interest in the proceedings, and expressed himself highly gratified with the style of reading and general proficiency and intelligence of the scholars. Another of the audience, the Rev. Hugh Baker, A.M., T.C.D., kindly responded to my invitation to examine the boys in geometry.

At Kilkenny and Enniscorthy, the public examinations, held on the 14th of July, and the 10th of May, were unmarked by any peculiar incident. The pupils and their teachers acquitted themselves creditably, and the numerous visiters who attended, including the parents of many of the scholars, were highly gratified with the results of the teaching there exhibited.

At Waterford, the public examination was unavoidably postponed till the week before Christmas, an inconvenient time for the public to attend, and, owing to the cold and wet, and darkness of the short day—one in which it was difficult for children to go through such an ordeal, however well prepared. The examination hall was, nevertheless, well filled, and the manner in which the children acquitted themselves reflected on them and their teachers considerable credit. This is the only one of the five model schools in which the science of navigation is regularly taught by a special teacher. A class was examined in this branch, and merited and received from the scientific portion of the

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audience great praise. Another branch to which greater attention is given in this model school than in any of the others is drawing, taught by Mr. M'Cloy, in connexion with the Science and Art Department. Many remarkably well executed drawings were exhibited, all recently done by the pupils then present. Needlework, vocal music, physical science, and the ordinary branches of literary instruction, receive also attention fully equal to that bestowed on them so successfully in the other model schools. At the close of the examination the Very Rev. Dean Hoare (Dean of Waterford) addressed the audience on the advantages conferred by the model schools and the National system of Education on the people of Ireland, arguing that the plan of denominational grants was most unsuitable and unlikely to be extended to Ireland, and showing that, while all the pupils attending National schools must, in reading the ordinary lesson books in general use among them, receive much instruction of a moral and religious character, provision is made and ample opportunity afforded in the model schools for the clergy or other persons approved of by the parents to impart such particular religious instruction to the children as their parents may respectively desire and approve of their receiving; and speaking of his own knowledge, from having personally attended to give religious instruction in the school during the ten or twelve years it has been open, of the children of the Established Church, pupils at this institution, he testified that their attendance on his instruction was regular, and their answering in the Holy Scriptures, and the Catechism and other formularies of their Church, highly intelligent.

On the 24th of November the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by his noble host, the Earl of Bessborough, by the Right Hon. Colonel Tighe, Mr. Malcomson, and many other gentlemen, representatives of the leading interests in the county, honoured this school also with a visit. This honour being unexpected by the teachers, no preparations had been made, and the school, consequently, had on its every-day aspect, and His Excellency saw the business proceeding according to its ordinary routine. He staid a considerable time personally examining the classes, of which he selected the junior in preference to the senior as affording the truest indication of the actual amount and quality of the teaching. On leaving, His Excellency was pleased to say that, having found the junior pupils were well instructed, he was satisfied the senior classes were correspondingly advanced in proficiency.

My report of these public examinations appropriately concludes with that of the Parsonstown Model School, because it can best be given in the words (almost equally applicable to the five schools) of so distinguished a scholar and promoter of science as the Earl of Rosse. To this nobleman and to Lady Rosse the Parsonstown School is deeply indebted. The generous interest they take in it, to which I referred in my former Report, is manifested not only at the public examination but on all occasions. As usual, they honoured the institution this year by witnessing the examination, accompanied by their sons, Lord Oxmantown and the Hon. R. Parsons, and by many distinguished persons, their guests. Many of the most influential gentry resident within several miles, clergymen of the parish and those surrounding it, and the principal inhabitants of the town, were also present, and the unanimous opinion expressed was one of perfect satisfaction with the working of the school. The examination being over, the Earl of Rosse rose and said:—

"I really so often have had the pleasure of saying words of encouragement and gratification, that there is little to be said which has not been said before, perhaps more than once. Mr. Patterson has given us a clear and lucid statement of the progress of the

school since the last public examination, and details were given by him of the various means of educating the pupils. I am happy to be able to confirm all that he has so well said about the progress of the scholars. You will please bear in mind that besides the public examination which you have witnessed this day, these examinations have been going on for some time, and have been conducted by strangers, and not by the masters and mistresses of the pupils, for it was possible for these, even without in the least intending it, to pack up pupils—the brightest they had—with a certain round of questions and answers; but being examined by strangers showed the thoroughness of the knowledge they had acquired, as it could not be expected that strangers would put questions in the same combination to which the pupils had been accustomed. I have been present at some of these previous examinations, and I have been very much pleased with the solidity of the information displayed. I am happy to hear also that pupils, after passing through the course of this school, are beginning to get on in the world; but, on the other hand, we are told that others do not get on—and what are they to do? There is doubtless some degree of sense in the question. Perhaps they took too high an estimate of their own powers and opportunities. Schools do not spoon-feed pupils—they must learn themselves. In no matter what line of life the pupil may be placed, he will find knowledge no burden. If he intends to enter the Civil Service, he will find the knowledge which he has gained here will enable him to pass his examination. I do not mean to say that the course of education pursued here is sufficient, but the groundwork is laid, and the remainder is then so much the easier. If, again, his tastes incline him to industrial occupation—and I think they afford a fairer prospect to a young man than the Civil Service—he will find the education which he has here received continually useful. Should he incline to manufactures, a knowledge of mathematics and physical science is absolutely necessary; for we are told that those who have not education remain common workmen. Should he wish to become a sailor, his knowledge of algebra, combined with plane and spherical trigonometry, will enable him to get on step by step till he has the command of a large vessel; while if he had not this learning he would remain all his life a common sailor. Again, the colonies always had a wide field and demand for educated and skilled men, and perhaps the greater for the want of competition. In fact there is no position in life, whether in the colonies or at home, in which education such as is given here will not be found useful; but he should not aim above what a just estimate of his faculties and the possession of his mental and bodily powers entitle him. Now, let us take what has been laid down as the hardest case of all, where a young man who has gone through the course prescribed in these schools has been unable to achieve his ambition and finds himself behind a haberdasher's counter. Well, I think he might do worse. He may rise to competence in that. After his training here in Euclid and algebra he may find the measuring of goods not so pleasant as the working of a problem. But he will have learned a little chemistry, and he can bring his knowledge to bear on the goods with which he deals, as the colours used are chiefly chemical, he will be acquainted with a subject of great importance to him, whether the colours are fast or not. If he had a taste for mechanics he will be a good judge how the article is made, and be able to ascertain the substance of which it is made, for we know that wool and silk are often mixed with cotton and other inferior fibres. If he has become acquainted with optics he will be able to judge between the different fibres, and the proportion in which they have been mixed. The young man will thus show the value of the education he has received and make himself useful to his master, and then what we see constantly may happen, that he will be offered a share in the concern, and thus his fortune may be made. No matter where a young man may be placed education may be made to raise his position. That the teachers have diligently and effectively pursued their labours is proved by the importance of the results, and in after-life kindly feelings of gratitude and remembrance will be in the minds of the pupils towards the teachers who have done so much for them."

Mr. H. Trench, Cangort Park, rose and said:—"I hope you will not think it impertinent in me to express my admiration at the excellent system of education pursued at this school, which must prove a great benefit to the town and an advantage to the parents of the pupils. The results, as stated at large by Mr. Patterson, are very gratifying, and we should remember that the examinations are going on since this day week, and having been present I must say that I believe the work of teaching has been well done, for if it were not it would not bear the examination it has received. In expressing admiration and pleasure at the display of this day, and the result of the year's work, I believe I am but expressing the sentiments of all present."

A preliminary examination, similar to that mentioned by Lord Rosse, was held by the District Inspector and myself in each of the model schools immediately before the public display. Each scholar was carefully examined in all parts of the programme for his or her class, and the answering was accurately tabulated. From these tabulations it again appeared that the progress made by the pupils in the model schools was much better than that made in any but the very best ordinary schools.

Appendix B.

The following table shows the numbers examined in each class, and the subjects in which they were examined, on those occasions and on the public days. The pupils "on the rolls" who were not examined, were absent, owing to sickness or other unavoidable cause :—

Subjects.	Classification of Pupils examined in Model Schools at														
	Clonmel. *Public Examination on 17th August.* On rolls. Boys, 88 Girls, 49 Infants, 37			Kilkenny. *Public Examination on 14th July.* On rolls. Boys, 61 Girls, 48 Infants, 57			Waterford. *Public Examination on 21st December.* On rolls. Boys, 83 Girls, 68 Infants, 70			Enniscorthy. *Public Examination on 10th May.* On rolls. Boys, 57 Girls, 30 Infants, 32			Parsonstown. *Public Examination on 12th April.* On rolls. Boys, 81 Girls, 49 Infants, 46		
	Examined.			Examined.			Examined.			Examined.			Examined.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:															
Book I.,	1	–	13	–	–	15	1	–	42	–	–	15	–	–	28
„ II.,	8	7	9	12	7	15	15	9	18	5	3	7	21	10	16
Sequels,	16	15	–	15	8	4	15	18	4	4	6	5	20	19	–
Book III.,	13	7	–	10	9	–	30	10	–	22	6	–	25	8	–
„ IV.,	14	7	–	13	10	–	7	12	–	6	5	–	8	6	–
„ V.,	13	6	–	7	9	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	4	6	–
Total,	65	42	22	57	43	34	73	49	64	44	20	27	78	49	44
Grammar:															
Parts of Speech *only*,	25	22	9	27	15	19	30	27	25	9	9	12	41	29	16
Parsing and Syntax,	40	20	–	30	28	–	42	22	–	35	11	–	37	20	–
Derivations,	27	20	–	20	19	–	12	12	–	13	5	–	12	12	–
Composition,	27	13	–	30	28	–	12	12	–	7	5	–	10	12	–
Geography:															
Lessons on Maps *only*,	9	–	22	12	15	30	16	9	64	9	9	22	21	10	44
From Text-books:															
Local,	29	29	–	25	9	4	45	28	–	22	6	5	39	27	–
Mathematical and Physical,	27	13	–	20	19	–	12	12	–	13	5	–	18	12	–
Arithmetic:															
Tables *only*,	–	–	13	–	–	15	–	–	35	–	–	15	–	–	28
Simple Rules,	9	12	9	12	15	19	16	19	25	5	5	12	31	20	16
Compound do.,	16	10	–	12	2	–	15	10	4	4	6	–	10	9	–
Proportion,	13	7	–	3	7	–	30	8	–	22	5	–	19	8	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	27	13	–	30	19	–	12	12	–	13	4	–	18	12	–
Mental,	40	20	–	30	29	–	42	22	–	35	11	–	41	20	–
Writing:															
On Slates *only*,	–	–	13	2	–	15	–	–	32	–	–	17	1	–	35
„ Paper,	65	42	9	55	43	19	73	49	32	44	20	10	77	49	9
From Dictation,	64	42	9	55	43	19	57	49	10	44	20	–	56	49	–
Branches for Females:															
Sewing,	–	20	–	–	33	–	–	24	–	–	15	–	–	20	–
Knitting,	–	22	–	–	10	–	–	25	–	–	5	–	–	29	–
Netting,	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Embroidery,	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	11	–
Cutting-out,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Branches:															
British Poets,	27	13	–	20	29	–	42	12	–	13	5	–	12	12	–
Mensuration,	27	–	–	13	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	–	12	–	–
Geometry,	27	–	–	20	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	–	12	–	–
Algebra,	27	–	–	6	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	–	12	–	–
Book-keeping,	27	–	–	20	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	–	12	–	–
Trigonometry,	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Reasoning,	13	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	12	–	–
Music,	27	42	22	57	43	34	73	49	64	44	20	27	40	49	44
Drawing,	65	42	–	57	43	–	73	49	–	44	20	–	47	30	–
Physical Science,	27	–	–	20	–	–	12	–	–	13	–	–	12	–	–

In addition to the branches enumerated in the foregoing table, the theory of navigation, as has been already mentioned, was taught to a special class in the Waterford Model School by a teacher appointed for this specific purpose. This teacher, Mr. Sullivan, informs me that 60 distinct pupils attended his class in the year 1865, viz., 21 ship's boys, 13 seamen, 4 second mates, 5 first mates, 4 captains, 9 pupil-teachers, and 4 others not described; that 7 of his pupils obtained certificates from the Board of Trade within the year, viz., of "only mate," 3; "master (home trade)," 3; "engineer," 1.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

Another extra class held in the same establishment was one in connexion with the Government Department of Science and Art, for instruction in natural philosophy, the subjects being acoustics, light and heat, magnetism and electricity. This class met in the evenings, and was composed partly of young persons who were pupils of the day school, partly of others engaged in business during the day, and partly of the pupil-teachers and monitors. It was conducted by Mr. Dowling, the head master of the model school, and so successfully that, after the examination at the end of the course, he was awarded by the Department the sum of £49 10*s.* on his pupils' answering.

One of the best proofs of the excellence of these schools is the facility with which boys educated in them obtain good situations in merchants', attorneys,' railway companies', and other offices where only intelligent lads would be employed. Such situations were obtained in 1865 by 30 or 40 pupils from the establishments whose condition and progress during the past year have been set forth in this report.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Belfast.

No. 2.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1865, on the BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JAMES PATTEN, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and J. DOWLING, esq., District Inspector.

Belfast, January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting our report on the state of this school during the year just ended, we have the satisfaction of being enabled to record a very favourable opinion respecting the continued efficiency that characterizes the working of the institution in all its departments.

The material condition of the house and premises is at present satisfactory. Considerable improvements—some of a permanent nature—have been effected by the Board of Works within the past few months, and there is, consequently, an appearance of cleanliness and freshness about the establishment. The woodwork has been cleaned and painted in many of the apartments, and the walls newly coloured. Very many minor repairs have been effected. The flagging of the boys' play-yard has removed what was long felt as a serious defect, its surface previously having been seldom dry, and frequently, owing to its soft nature, unfit for use. This rendered it impossible to keep the school-rooms clean, and lessened the usefulness of the yard as a place of exercise or amusement. It is to be hoped that the yards attached to the girls' and infants' schools will be flagged during the present year; but meantime they have been very much improved. We desire to record our sense of the readiness with which the representative of the Commissioners of Public Works has attended to requisitions forwarded to him for repairs and improvements.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

At the opening of the year 1865, the number of pupils on the rolls of the school (exclusive of evening classes) was 1,243; at its close the number was 1,360. The average number enrolled during the year was 1,276, and the average number present, 1,036. As the building was not designed to accommodate so large a number, the school-rooms generally present a crowded appearance. There is no great inconvenience, however, felt on this head; but any considerable increase of pupils would not be desirable.

The teaching staff of the institution has not been affected by many changes during the year. Two of the assistants were promoted to the principal charge of other model schools, and one was transferred, in an unaltered capacity, to the Dublin Central Model School. The places thus vacated have been suitably filled, and the permanent staff, as well as the junior staff of the school, is at present complete.

The promotion of Mrs. Pink, who held the office of first assistant in the girls' department, to the position of head teacher in Sligo Model School, has deprived our school of one of its ablest teachers, the efficiency of whose services had for a long time been a prominent feature in the establishment.

The permanent staff is composed of three head teachers and twenty-two assistants, being in the proportion of one teacher to upwards of *forty* pupils in constant or average attendance. The number of pupil teachers and monitors, male and female, in training, and assisting in teaching, is usually 50. The teaching power is sufficient, but not in excess.

The junior teaching staff continues to be appreciated by the managers of schools, as a source from which good teachers can be procured. During the year 17 members left, to accept appointments as teachers in National schools. Most of these young persons possessed high qualifications, both in literary attainments and in the science of teaching; and, doubtless, many of them will hereafter distinguish themselves in the Board's service. The training and instruction of the staff is very carefully and ably conducted by the teachers. Notes are preserved of the answering, and are submitted, with the written exercises, to the District Inspector every week. In the girls' school, the instruction is imparted with comparative facility, most of the monitresses having previously been pupils in the school, and possessed of high qualifications at the time of their appointments. In the case of the male pupil-teachers, however, the task is not so easy. None of these had been educated in the school; their attainments at time of admission are unequal, and not seldom weak in some subjects, it being a matter of difficulty to procure candidates in all respects eligible. Their improvement, however, during their residence in the establishment, extending usually over two years, is very considerable, and they are generally fitted to take a second class certificate when leaving, and many obtain promotion into first class in a comparatively short time afterwards. At the district examination of teachers, held last year, many of those in attendance were persons who had formerly been pupil-teachers in this school, and their answering was so unprecedentedly high as to attract the special attention of the Education Office.

Two of the monitresses having been sent to the Central Training Establishment in the beginning of the year, one returned with a first class, and the other with a first division of second class grade; and the qualifications of these were not greatly superior to the majority of the monitresses.

We mention these facts for two purposes:—first, to show to the Com-

missioners the great good this school effects, in preparing for their service so many young teachers of merit; and, secondly, to bring under the notice of managers of schools, who may hereafter happen to see this report, the importance of sending to this establishment for candidate teachers. The value of the instruction here received, and the methods of teaching observed and practised during their apprenticeship, admirably fit these young persons for the duties of the office to which they aspire. We feel pleasure in expressing our entire approval of the training thus received, and our sense of the zeal with which the head teachers and their assistants have discharged their duties towards the pupil-teachers and monitors of both sexes.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Belfast.*

We submit some tables, showing the state and progress of the school under various aspects. Evening classes are not included, unless specially mentioned.

Table I.—Statistics of Attendance.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
On rolls at opening of year,	555	383	305	1,243
Admitted during year,	655	429	341	1,425
Struck off rolls during year,	593	398	317	1,308
Remaining at end of year,	617	414	329	1,360
Average number on rolls during year,	568·7	401·1	306·7	1,276·5
Average number present during year,	470·9	316·2	249·6	1,036·7

Table II.—Amount of School-fees received.

Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Infants' School.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
318 15 7	230 14 9	135 2 9	684 13 1

Table III.—Classification of Pupils on Rolls at opening of year.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				**Arithmetic—*continued.***			
Book I.,	–	–	118	Proportion,	63	51	–
„ II.,	197	65	154	Practice, Interest, &c.,	167	58	–
Sequels,	128	111	33	Mental,	555	383	–
Book III.,	128	98	–	**Writing:**			
„ IV.,	59	85	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	272
„ V.,	43	24	–	„ Paper,	555	383	33
Total,	555	383	305	From Dictation,	555	383	–
Grammar:				**Branches for Females:**			
Parts of Speech *only*,	325	176	187	Sewing,	–	383	–
Parsing and Syntax,	230	207	–	Knitting,	–	383	–
Derivations,	230	207	–	Netting,	–	10	–
Composition,	230	207	–	Embroidery,	–	10	–
				Cutting-out,	–	24	–
Geography:				**Extra Branches:**			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	75	65	272	British Poets,	358	109	–
From Text-books:				Mensuration,	102	–	–
Local,	378	209	33	Geometry,	102	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	102	109	–	Algebra,	102	–	–
				Book-keeping	102	–	–
				Reasoning,	43	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	555	383	305
Tables *only*,	–	–	118	Drawing,	555	383	187
Simple Rules,	197	176	187	Physical and Applied Science,	102	–	–
Compound Rules,	128	98	–				

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

TABLE IV.—Classification of Pupils on Rolls at close of year.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	148	Practice, Interest, &c.,	221	66	–
„ II.,	198	73	154	Mental,	617	414	–
Sequels,	142	116	27				
Book III.,	130	104	–	Writing:			
„ IV.,	78	99	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	302
„ V.,	69	17	–	„ Paper,	617	414	27
Total,	617	414	329	From Dictation,	617	414	–
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	340	194	181	Sewing,	–	414	–
Parsing and Syntax,	277	220	–	Knitting,	–	414	–
Derivations,	277	220	–	Netting,	–	30	–
Composition,	277	116	–	Embroidery,	–	10	–
				Cutting-out,	–	17	–
Geography:							
Lessons on Maps *only*,	60	78	302	Extra Branches:			
From Text-books:				British Poets,	419	116	–
Local,	410	220	27	Mensuration,	147	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	147	116	–	Geometry,	147	–	–
				Algebra,	147	–	–
				Book-keeping,	147	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	69	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	148	Music,	617	414	329
Simple Rules,	198	194	181	Drawing,	617	414	181
Compound do.,	134	104	–	Physical and Applied Science,	147	–	–
Proportion,	64	50	–				

In reference to this table, it is to be remarked that the classification of the pupils is based on a much higher standard of proficiency than that prescribed by the Commissioners for ordinary National schools. This may be seen from a close inspection of the table.

Each class is subdivided into a certain number of drafts, and the pupils pass through each draft in succession, until finally promoted to a higher *class*. The number of promotions from draft to draft was very considerable; from *class* to *class*, 386 boys, 171 girls, and 82 infants were advanced during the year; 38 infants were also transferred to boys' and girls' schools. The promotions might be more numerous, if special care were not taken in requiring that one thing be *well known* before proceeding to another—a most important point to be kept in view in the instruction of the young.

TABLE V.—Religious Classification of the Pupils on Rolls at opening and close of year.

Department.	Opening of year.					Close of year.				
	E. C.	R. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	E. C.	R. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.
Boys' school,	98	140	264	53	555	127	143	280	67	617
Girls' „	84	49	200	50	383	86	70	209	49	414
Infants' „	76	81	126	22	305	69	105	132	23	329
Total,	258	270	590	125	1,243	282	318	621	139	1,360
Per-centages,	20·8	21·8	47·4	10·	100·	20·8	23·4	45·6	10·2	100·

This table clearly shows that the school enjoys the confidence of the people of all religious persuasions. In connexion with it, we should

observe that the arrangements in force for the religious instruction of the pupils remain unaltered. This important work occupies the first half-hour of the day on the first four days of the week, and on Friday it occupies one hour and a half. On this day the clergymen of nearly all denominations are in the habit of attending. In their absence the religious instruction is carried on by the teachers of the different persuasions, and, we believe, with conscientious zeal. Of the permanent staff of literary teachers, 20 per cent. belong to the Established Church, 24 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church, 44 per cent. to the Presbyterian Church, and 12 per cent. to other denominations. An effort is also made to maintain due proportions in the junior teaching staff.

Appendix B.
Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.
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TABLE VI.—Rates of Payment made by Pupils on Rolls at close of year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on the rolls at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	193	126	57	381
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	256	212	124	592
„ „ 1*s.* or 1*s.* 1*d.* „	163	76	148	387
Total on the rolls,	617	414	329	1,360

TABLE VII.—Ages of Pupils on Rolls at any time during the quarter ended 31st December, 1865.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

	Class.					
	Second.	Sequel.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Total.
6 years and under 7,	8	–	–	–	–	8
7 „ 8,	23	–	–	–	–	23
8 „ 9,	50	10	–	–	–	60
9 „ 10,	86	29	10	1	–	126
10 „ 11,	63	43	30	1	2	139
11 „ 12,	24	34	43	7	3	111
12 „ 13,	19	23	40	22	14	118
13 „ 14,	1	9	18	20	15	63
14 „ 15,	3	–	9	8	13	33
15 years and above,	–	–	6	7	8	21
Total,	277	148	156	66	55	702
Average,	9·4	11·1	12·1	12·9	13·4	11·

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

	Class.					
	Second.	Sequel.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Total.
6 years and under 7,	1	–	–	–	–	1
7 „ 8,	3	1	–	–	–	4
8 „ 9,	33	13	–	–	–	46
9 „ 10,	20	24	6	–	–	50
10 „ 11,	21	31	14	4	–	70
11 „ 12,	7	38	26	4	–	75
12 „ 13,	6	16	25	24	1	72
13 „ 14,	1	7	25	31	3	67
14 „ 15,	1	1	16	19	4	41
15 years and above,	–	1	6	31	17	55
Total,	93	132	118	113	25	481
Average,	9·5	10·3	12·	13·4	14·5	12·

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

TABLE VII.—Ages of Pupils on Rolls, &c.—*continued.*

INFANTS' SCHOOL.

	First Class.		Second Class.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years,	27	29	–	–	27	29
5 years and under 6,	30 10	23 7	1	–	41	30
6 „ 7,	32 32	22 35	1	–	65	57
7 „ 8,	10 33	6 28	5	4	48	38
8 „ 9,	3 20	1 12	5	12	28	25
Total,	197	163	12	16	209	179
Average,	5·5	5·5	7·	7·	6·	

It may be observed that some of the children in infants' department have exceeded the age for which such schools are usually considered appropriate. Instructions have now been given that no pupil be retained in that department beyond the age of *seven* years, except in cases where the District Inspector may extend the limit to *eight* years in favour of a child who is unusually infantile in mind or body when the former limit has been reached.

The literary proficiency to which the pupils have attained is, on the whole, satisfactory. The school was fully examined by the District Inspector three times during the year—on one occasion with great and laboured minuteness, for the purpose of determining the distribution of premiums to be awarded at the annual public examination. Tables are appended, on the form prescribed by the Commissioners, showing the amount of proficiency displayed by the pupils. The numbers given under each heading are rather below what might with fairness be recorded, and it may be assumed that what is said to be known is *known well.*

TABLE VIII.—Proficiency of Pupils examined in October, 1865.

Number of pupils examined in—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Reading Lessons,	595	436	345
Grammar,	595	436	189
Geography,	595	436	345
Arithmetic,	595	436	345
Writing on Paper,	595	436	26
Writing from Dictation,	595	436	–

Of the pupils examined there were—

Able to read First Book correctly,	40	41	101
„ Second Book correctly,	347	205	134
„ Third or higher books with ease and intelligence,	208	190	–
Acquainted with the parts of speech *only*,	255	228	22
Able to parse syntactically,	201	154	–
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of the Map of the World *only*,	96	47	96
Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland,	410	309	90
„ General Course of Geography,	35	30	–
Able to set down accurately a sum of 7 places of figures,	445	330	65
Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	515	406	110
„ „ „ Division of Money,	308	164	–
„ „ „ Proportion or Practice,	145	108	–
Able to write on paper fairly,	220	94	12
„ a good hand with ease and freedom,	286	225	–
„ a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	125	125	–
„ „ with ease and correctness,	210	164	–

It would exceed the limits assigned to this Report were we to make any lengthened observations in reference to this table, yet a few remarks cannot be avoided.

The *penmanship* of the boys, which has always been noted for its excellence, continues to be unexceptionably good. Nothing shows better the value of superintendence during the writing exercise, than the success that has attended it in Mr. Moore's school—where one model line written on a board is copied by a hundred pupils at a time, the teachers being occupied in seeing that it be copied *with care.* Much has been said about the importance of having headlines engraved in the copybooks, or written in the copy-books; but the secret of teaching this branch well lies in the superintendence, and where this is good, it matters little how or where the model line is displayed.

In the girls' school the writing is free and neat, and the execution careful, but some improvement in style is desirable, there being a want of uniformity in the headlines, arising from the circumstance that they are written in the copy-books from day to day by different hands, all of which must vary from each other, in some degree of size, shape, or execution. Steps have recently been taken to remedy this.

In *arithmetic*, mental and inscribed, the proficiency shown is unusually good in the boys' and girls' schools.

In *grammar*, including etymology, the knowledge shown is generally satisfactory, the classification of words and their mutual relations being understood in all but the very lowest classes, and the concord and government of words fairly known in the higher classes.

Writing from dictation receives much attention, and the spelling of words is therefore accurate. The rules of spelling, and classes of words, contained in the *Spelling Book Superseded*, are committed to memory, and exercises founded on them are frequent.

Geography may be regarded as successfully taught. The knowledge of the geography of Europe and Ireland, especially, is general and minute.

The *reading* is fluent and intelligible, but cannot be said to excel in style. The execution is too rapid, the pauses not marked sufficiently, and the voice not much modulated in tone or regulated in pitch. Considering that the pupils sing well, there ought to be more of success in the teaching of reading.

There are three subjects which, not being of a literary character, are excluded from the foregoing table of proficiency, but receive nevertheless great attention in the school, and indeed, from their interesting nature, attract prominently the notice of visitors, especially on the occasions of public examination. We allude to *needlework*, *drawing*, and *vocal music*. For these branches special teachers are, as usual, engaged; but the teachers of drawing and singing are not exclusively occupied at this school, their services being extended to other model schools in the neighbourhood of Belfast. The quantity and the quality of the needlework executed appear to be very good. On the occasion of the annual examination, the apartment appropriated to the display of work presented the fruits of the pupils' industry during the year to an extent that surprised the visitors. Every description of work, and of a superior quality, was displayed, but plain work appeared, as it should, to be the most prominent.

The results of the teaching of *drawing* are brought prominently under the notice of visitors by the large collection of excellent specimens suspended on the walls of the school-rooms. Considering the short time each pupil can devote to this subject, it is surprising to see the

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Belfast.

amount of progress made. Mr. Smeethe, the teacher, has at our request drawn up the following statement of the proficiency of the whole school, for the accuracy of which we can vouch :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number under examination,	511	334	77
1. Able to detect and draw the absolute and relative positions of lines; to divide a line into a number of equal parts; and to answer fairly on the Elements of Form, as contained in the Elementary Definitions of Geometry,	162	48	40
2. Able to draw simple outlines from the flat on slates only,	129	190	14
3. „ make outlines from the flat on paper,	153	68	–
4. „ make outlines from the round,	60	26	–
5. „ perform simple problems in practical geometry,	20	–	–
6. „ execute drawings from the flat,	20	28	–
7. „ make shaded drawings from the round,	3	3	–
8. „ execute drawings in water colours,	1	2	–
9. „ answer fairly in the rudiments of perspective,	58	32	–

From notes appended to this statement, we extract the following truthful and apposite remarks : —

"With regard to the success of the drawing department in its various stages, I can speak in terms of satisfaction. In reference to the elementary stage, I can attest its advantages and success, from the opportunities I have from time to time of observing the facility with which lads, who have been pupils of this school, handle the pencil, and the systematic way in which they sketch or copy forms; and in regard to a more advanced stage, I can mention that the success of the various young men engaged in the different drawing offices attached to foundries, railways, &c., in and around Belfast, is mainly due to the *groundwork* and *start* they obtained as pupils of this school.

"In reference to the pupil-teachers' and monitresses' classes, it is only necessary for me to refer you to the various National schools in which drawing is taught by teachers who obtained their education here, adding, that in cases where they have not arrived at that stage of proficiency, they have obtained a *basis* for the instruction they may receive when passing through the training course at the Central Establishment in Dublin.

"The theory of drawing from nature is diffused among a great number of the pupils, and many can outline from the round, but the power of shading from nature and using colours is limited to a few, which is accounted for, firstly, by the shortness of the time any pupil can devote to drawing; and secondly, by the unsuitable accommodation afforded to me as regards light and space, quite inadequate to the wants of so large an establishment."

It is quite true that the time appropriated to drawing is too short for the accomplishment of rapid results, and that not only is there no apartment exclusively devoted to the teaching, but there is not one quite suitable in its construction to afford regulated light. The ability and zeal exerted by Mr. Smeethe make up for these defects, in producing results that would reflect credit on a school of art.

Mr. George Washington's character as a teacher of vocal music is now too well known in Belfast and outside it, to require a word from us in its praise, and the performances of his pupils at the public examinations, the precision in time and the expression with which they can execute music of a high class are facts acknowledged by the public. He has given us the following table, showing the proficiency in singing, attained by the pupils of the school, and the statistics contained in it are rather under what we believe might be given :—

Number present in music class on day of Examination,	1,000
Able to sing by *ear* only,	660
„ to read an easy passage in time,	240
„ to sing an easy piece at sight,	170
„ to transpose a passage from one key to another,	26
„ to take second or third parts in harmonized pieces,	150
Number of pieces which pupils can sing in parts,	60
„ „ in unison only,	56

Mr. Washington has also made the following observations which we feel pleasure in quoting :—

"The pupils are taught in divisions and receive two lessons per week, of half an hour

each, except the senior division, whose lessons occupy three quarters of an hour. On Saturday there is a general practice of all the classes for half an hour in each school.

"The pupils evince considerable aptitude in the study of vocal music, a circumstance which enables me to produce a superior class of music at the annual public examinations. For instance, the following have been performed:—the choruses "Glory to God" and "Hallelujah," from the "Messiah"; the "Gloria" ("How Glorious is Thy name!") from *Mozart's No.* 12; Locke's music to "Macbeth"; the glees "Here in Cool Grot," from "Oberon in Fairy Land"; "Awake Æolian Lyre;" and many part songs of high character.

"As a general result of the teaching of singing in this school, you are doubtless aware that nearly all the schools in and about Belfast are supplied with teachers trained here who are capable of instructing the children under their care in vocal music. The various places of divine worship are also supplied with choristers, who have been pupils in this establishment, and many former pupils are fulfilling professional engagements in different parts of the country. I need not allude to the enlivening and refining effect of the singing as a portion of the school work, and as a social accomplishment in the pupils' homes."

We regret to find that the evening school attached to the establishment has not been so numerously attended as it should have been. It is confined to young men; the average number on rolls during the year was 59, and the average number present 37. It is to be regretted that the usefulness of this department is not more extended, for it is well conducted by two first-class teachers; the rooms are comfortable and well lighted, and the instruction is excellent. Mr. Smeethe has organized evening classes, composed of artisans, for the study of mechanical drawing, building construction, and practical geometry. These are well attended, there being about 40 pupils attached to each class, and they cannot fail to derive considerable benefit from the instruction and practice pursued.

The annual public examination of the pupils took place in the month of October, occupying, as usual, two days, and passed off with perfect satisfaction. The attendance of visitors was inconveniently great, not less than 1,000 being present at any time. We had the satisfaction of having present many of the Board's higher officers, including Mr. M'Creedy, Secretary; Doctor Newell, Chief of Inspection; Mr. Fleming, Head Inspector; and Messrs. Nesbitt, Osborne, James Brown, M'Ilroy, and Doctor Brown, District Inspectors. The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, the High Sheriff of the County Antrim, and many of the leading gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood were present. We were still more gratified to find that the parents and friends of the pupils attended in large numbers, and doubtless the personal interest which they felt in the proceedings was in proportion to the success displayed by their young friends on the platform. We regret that space will not permit of our referring in detail to the proceedings of the two days, and we must therefore content ourselves with the remark that if any points deserved special notice, when all were good, we would instance the training displayed by the infants, the knowledge of English literature and kindred subjects shown by the senior division of girls examined by Mrs. Pink, the wonderful facility shown by the boys under Mr. Moore, in solving arithmetical questions, and the excellence of the singing of boys and girls on both days.

In addition to the premiums granted by the Commissioners, amounting in value to £40, we were favoured with premiums given by Robert Patterson, esq., F.R.S., for knowledge of natural history, with three silver medals presented by Dr. Wales, of Belfast, and with two silver medals given by the Head Inspector.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector.
JOHN DOWLING, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

No. 3.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Ballymena District Model School, by James Patten, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and James Brown, esq., District Inspector.

February, 1866.

Ballymena.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour of submitting for the information of the Commissioners this our report for the past year on the Ballymena District Model National School.

As might be expected, from the circumstance that this is one of the first model schools established in Ireland, portions of the furniture, and of the premises generally, have fallen into bad repair; the woodwork of the school-rooms has also become very dingy; and early in the year these defects were reported to the Board of Public Works. After considerable delay, partial repairs and alterations in the sewerage of the premises were ordered by an officer of that Board. These were carried out shortly afterwards; but as they proved ineffectual to remove the inconvenience felt, the matter was again reported, and towards the close of the year, specifications were prepared by a clerk of works for a more thorough examination and repair of the sewers and surfaces of the yards, and of the outer premises generally; also for replacing by new furniture such portions of the old as required this, and for painting the entire woodwork of the girls' school. These works have been in the hands of a contractor for some time, and when completed they will contribute much to the convenience and comfort of the schools.

There are still, however, other defects that should be attended to on an early opportunity. The present arrangement for the supply of water to the lavatory connected with the girls' school, and for drink for the pupils of the several departments, is not satisfactory.

In such an institution, too, as a model school, suitable offices should be provided for the teachers, apart from those appropriated to the use of the pupils.

The dormitory and other domestic portions of the school buildings, are in every way kept with the utmost regard to cleanliness and order, rivalling the very great care and taste successfully expended by Mr. Given, the resident master, on the ornamental portion of the premises outside.

Teachers.—In the beginning of June, Miss Butler, head mistress of the girls' school, was transferred from her former charge to Parsonstown Model School, and Miss Greaves, head mistress of that school, was at the same time transferred to this one.

In the beginning of December, a change was also made in the teaching staff of the boys' school. Mr. Wren, the late assistant-teacher, was transferred to Belfast Model School, and Mr. Shannon, from the special training class, was appointed to succeed.

This change has been attended with some inconvenience to the school, and to those who looked to it as a means of education for their children; and it may ultimately detract from the former popularity of the school. Mr. Shannon does not teach drawing, and already disappointment has been expressed by some parents that their children have not now the opportunity formerly enjoyed of instruction in this accomplishment. Neither has Mr. Shannon taken up the class in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, under the Committee of Council on Education, which had been conducted by his predecessor, and with marked success. Applications for admission to this class have also been made, and have been followed by expressions of dis-

appointment on the part of the applicants, when they were informed of its discontinuance. It is true this class had no other connexion with the model school than that the Commissioners afforded it a convenient place for meeting, and suitable appliances for illustration of the subjects taught; yet even this connexion with a physical science class, well conducted by one of the recognized teachers of the school, reflected favourably upon it, and was highly appreciated by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Wren, the late assistant, was very popular here as a teacher, and it was not without concern that those interested in the success of this school heard of his removal. We are aware that the following extract from a Belfast newspaper has been already brought under your notice, yet do we conceive it our duty to give it a place in this our official report on the school.

"From a report just published by the Science and Art Department, London, it appears that Mr. Wren delivered a course of lectures in connexion with that department, during the past winter, on acoustics, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, in the model school; and that at examinations held in May last, at which sixteen of his class competed for prizes, not one of them failed; and four of their names are found among the sixteen out of the three kingdoms who were successful in obtaining first and second class prizes. We may remark on this subject, in passing, that while it reflects the highest credit on Mr. Wren's talents as a lecturer, and his diligence as a teacher, it is also another proof of what National education is doing for the country, and especially of the effectiveness of the system of training pursued in our model schools, as most of these successful candidates for honours were educated at the Ballymena Model School. In a word, the teachers of this flourishing institution have laid the people of Ballymena and its neighbourhood under additional obligations to them, for the zeal and diligence, which must have characterized their labours during the past year, and especially to Mr. Given, head master, and presiding spirit of the whole establishment, to whose talents, devotion to the duties of his profession, and creative genius, its success is chiefly due."

Religious Instruction.—The Rev. R. W. Rowan and Rev. S. J. Moore continue their attendance from 2 to 3 o'clock on Fridays for the religious instruction of the pupils, belonging respectively to the Established Church and Presbyterian Church. And the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church not availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for imparting instruction to the pupils of that denomination, these are instructed at the same time by the teachers of their own creed. In addition to the above, the first half hour daily was devoted to the instruction of the Protestant pupils from the Board's "Compilation of Scripture Extracts;" but on the application of the Rev. R. W. Rowan, the Authorized Version of the Scriptures has been substituted for the "Scripture Extracts," since the beginning of August.

The opening of very attractive schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, and of one classical school, in the town of Ballymena, during the past year, in addition to the *ten* other National schools, one endowed Classical school, and several private ones previously in operation, had a temporary influence in decreasing the attendance at the model school, but already a reaction has set in, and the numbers are again steadily increasing.

By comparing the denominational attendance with that of the previous year, it appears there is a decrease of 3·7 per cent. of pupils belonging to the Established Church, and of 3 per cent. of Roman Catholics; whilst there is an increase of 3·9 per cent. of Presbyterians, and of 2·8 per cent. of Dissenters.

The amount of school fees received exceeded that of the previous year, when there was a larger daily average attendance, by £14 5*s.* 10*d.*, or 13·3 per cent., whilst the amount received from the sale of books, &c., was only 7*s.*, or 1·9 per cent. less.

The following tables will afford the usual information, viz., the ave-

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rage number on the rolls for the year; the average attendance; the rates of payment; the amount of school fees received; and of requisites sold; also the ages of the pupils; the religious denomination; and literary classification, as these appear on the school records for the last week of the year:—

TABLE I. shows the Attendance for the year 1865:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls,	91·9	71·1	63
Average number in daily attendance,	74·5	54·2	44·3

TABLE II. shows the Number on Rolls at the several Rates of Payment in the last week of December, 1865.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls at 5*s.* per quarter,	22	27	3
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	31	25	24
,, 1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	18	7	29

TABLE III. shows the amount of School-fees received and Requisites sold during the year 1865:—

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of fees received,	47	18	6	39	17	4	19	17	10	107	13	8
,, requisites sold,	10	0	7	6	9	8½	1	10	1	18	0	4½

TABLE IV. shows the Religious Denomination of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1865:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	7	12	10	29
Roman Catholics,	3	1	8	12
Presbyterians,	53	42	35	130
Dissenters,	8	4	3	15

TABLE V. shows the Ages of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1865:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
3 years or under,	–	–	8	8
4 ,,	–	–	10	10
5 ,,	–	–	16	16
6 ,,	–	–	14	14
7 ,,	–	1	8	9
8 ,,	6	1	–	7
9 ,,	7	5	–	12
10 years or under,	14	4	–	18
11 ,,	9	9	–	18
12 ,,	7	15	–	22
13 ,,	16	5	–	21
14 ,,	3	5	–	8
15 and above,	9	14	–	23

TABLE VI. shows the Literary Classification of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1865:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Geography:			
Book I.,	–	–	30	Lessons on Maps *only*,	18	–	56
,, II.,	12	8	26	From Text-Books:			
Sequel,	6	12	–	Local,	21	36	–
Book III.,	21	16	–	Mathematical and Physical,	32	23	–
,, IV.,	18	18	–				
,, V.,	14	5	–	Arithmetic:			
Totals,	71	59	56	Tables *only*,	–	–	30
				Simple Rules,	18	20	26
				Compound Rules,	21	16	–
Sacred Poetry,	68	–	56	Practice, Interest, &c.,	32	13	–
				Mental,	71	59	56
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*,	18	20	56	Writing:			
Parsing and Syntax,	53	39	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	41
Derivations,	32	39	–	,, Paper,	71	59	15
Composition,	53	23	–	From Dictation,	71	59	–

Literary Classification of Pupils—*continued.*

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Branches for Females:				Extra Branches—*con.*			
Sewing, . . .	–	18	–	Geometry, . . .	32	–	–
Knitting, . . .	–	21	–	Mensuration, . .	32	–	–
Netting, . . .	–	7	–	Algebra, . . .	32	–	–
Embroidery, . .	–	5	–	Book-keeping, . .	14	–	–
Cutting-out, . . .	–	8	–	Music, . . .	71	59	56
				Drawing, . . .	–	–	56
Extra Branches:				Physical Science, . .	32	–	–
British Poets, . .	32	23	–				

Annual Public Examination.—The annual public examination of the pupils was held on Thursday, the 6th July, and was very numerously attended. The visitors assembled in the boys' school-room, the folding-doors between it and an adjoining class-room being thrown open. In the latter the pupils, when under examination, were conveniently arranged on a gallery erected for the occasion. In this way the largest available accommodation was provided for the public, and yet it proved quite inadequate, many being obliged to leave, not being able to obtain admission. Besides many of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, there was an unusually large number of the parents of the children, and of teachers belonging to this and other districts, some of whom came from the counties of Down and Londonderry, to be present at the interesting proceedings.

The business of the day commenced at 10.30 o'clock, with the examination of the junior and middle divisions of the boys' school, on oral spelling, geography, scripture history and arithmetic, by two pupil-teachers. The junior division of the girls' school was next examined on zoology, a lesson on silk, mental arithmetic, and tables, by two monitresses. Another pupil-teacher then examined the senior division of the boys' school on geometry, mensuration, and algebra. These examinations furnished evidence, not only of the satisfactory acquirements of the pupils, but also of the careful training bestowed on their youthful examiners.

The next, and not the least, interesting feature in the programme of the proceedings, was the examination of the infant school on the mineral kingdom, and elementary parts of grammar, by Mrs. Joyce, head mistress of this department, followed by the assistant, Mrs. Sproule, on tables and arithmetic.

These little children also delighted the audience by singing at intervals, and in a very pleasing style, several songs suited to their age.

The singing class now sang a choice selection of songs, as the first part of the programme of vocal music. Singing, accompanied by Mr. Given, on the harmonium, as the several divisions entered and left the room, also pieces played by Mr. Given on the harmonium during each interval of the examinations, afforded additional and an agreeable variety throughout the day.

The senior division of the boys' school again came forward for examination by Mr. Given on the map of the ancient world, and the history of the four great empires, illustrated by drawings designed by Mr. Given, and executed by the pupil-teachers under his superintendence. The answering was very satisfactory. Additional interest was

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thrown into the examination by quotations bearing on the subject selected from the works of Dryden, Byron, Campbell, Pope, and Cowper.

The senior division of the girls' school was next examined by Miss Brown, assistant-teacher, on reading, mathematical and physical geography, grammar, writing from dictation, and arithmetic, in all of which the answering was creditable.

Miss Greaves, head mistress, did not take part in conducting this examination, as she had been only a short time previously transferred to this school.

Mr. Given next submitted his senior division of boys to an examination on commercial arithmetic, slate and mental. Their expertness and accuracy in solving the various exercises seemed highly satisfactory to those present. Specimens of the pupils' writing were next distributed amongst the visitors for inspection, after which, Mr. Wren, assistant-teacher, examined the physical science class on mechanics, steam and electricity; in the course he successfully performed a number of interesting experiments.

The second part of the programme of vocal music was the concluding exercise on the part of the pupils. The prizes were then distributed by the Head Inspector, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

A searching examination, with the view of awarding premiums, had been previously conducted in the separate school-rooms, and the results, prepared in the tabulated form, showing each individual pupil's answering, enable us to report that the teachers have discharged their duties during the past year with zeal and efficiency.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

James Patten, Head Inspector,
James Brown, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Carrick-fergus.

No. 4.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Carrickfergus Minor Model School, by James Patten, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and Robert Nesbitt, esq., District Inspector.

February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your instructions, we have the honour to submit the following report on the Carrickfergus Minor Model School for the year 1865.

The school buildings are in a satisfactory condition. The airing sheds have been found to answer the purpose for which they were erected, and afford shelter to the pupils during exercise in stormy weather.

The arrangements for religious instruction, established at the opening of these schools in 1861, have proved very satisfactory to the parents, and convenient to the clergymen who attend to communicate it, and no change has been found needful.

The total number on the rolls of the Carrickfergus Minor Model School during the past year was 312.

Boys,	124	Girls,	85	Infants,	103	Total,	312

The proportion of daily average attendance to 100 average on rolls —

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Boys.	Infants. Girls.
January,	80·8	77·7	73·1	76·0
February,	88·6	95·4	83·9	94·5
March,	83·8	90·3	78·7	93·5
April,	84·7	87·8	85·0	98·0
May,	93·3	82·5	89·5	89·5
June,	89·0	81·2	87·3	90·3
July,	66·2	67·2	68·4	82·5
August,	81·1	82·2	89·1	89·4
September,	87·0	82·9	88·8	96·0
October,	85·0	85·3	86·7	89·2
November,	87·3	86·5	86·2	84·4
December,	84·1	76·9	91·6	90·0

The proportion of promotions to more advanced classes, during the year, to the average attendance of each school, is as follows:—

Boys, . 74 per cent. Girls, . 65 per cent. Infants, . 31 per cent.

The school fees received during the year were—

Boys, £34 0*s.* 9*d.* Girls, £29 7*s.* 2*d.* Infants, £43 16*s.* 4*d.*

Rates of payment of pupils on rolls for quarter ending 31st December, 1865, including the number on rolls at opening of quarter, together with those admitted to the schools during the quarter:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	22	11	17	50
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	42	24	35	101
„ 5*s.* 0*d.* „	25	16	16	57
Total,	89	51	68	208

Since the opening of these schools the destination of boys who finished their school course has been as follows :—

Twenty-five have gone to sea ; 12 have become drapers and grocers ; 8 have become teachers of National schools ; 7 clerks in mercantile establishments ; 4 clerks in spinning-mills ; 3 house carpenters ; 3 paid monitors ; 2 house painters ; 2 apprentices in the Belfast foundry ; 2 bricklayers ; 2 shoemakers ; 1 a lithographer ; 1 ship carpenter ; 1 blacksmith ; 1 watchmaker ; 1 mechanic ; 1 bleacher ; 1 banker's clerk ; and 12 females have been appointed as teachers or assistants in National schools of a respectable class.

The several departments of this school have been kept in good order, and the teachers have discharged their different and arduous duties with faithfulness and efficiency. The most pleasing cordiality exists among teachers and pupils, and the moral tone of the schools is most satisfactory.

The annual public examination was held on the 4th July, in the infants' school-room, which was crowded to excess by a respectable audience, who remained from the beginning to the close, and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

The examination programme was so arranged as to bring before the public every subject taught in the schools, the different classes having different subjects and branches assigned to them. The teachers acquitted themselves creditably, and fairly proved that there was no unhealthy cramming, but that the pupils had received a thorough mental training, and were rationally familiar with their school course.

The general answering of the pupils called forth several complimentary remarks from the visitors at the close, and the whole may be

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taken as a successful effort to popularize still more these very popular schools.

In conclusion, we feel it a duty to express our approbation of the manner in which the different departments of this institution have been conducted, the extreme cleanliness and order preserved, and the good feeling which exists among pupils of the different religious persuasions.

Carrick-fergus.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector.
R. NESBITT, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Lurgan.

No. 5.—ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1865, on the LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by JAMES PATTEN, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and D. ROANTREE, esq., Acting Inspector.

March 6, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to present, for the information of the Commissioners, this our Report on the Lurgan Minor Model School for the past year.

The school continues to advance in public estimation. The following table shows that the daily average attendance for 1865 exceeded that for 1864 by 33·8, and that the amount of school-fees received in the former exceeded the receipts of the latter by £46 3*s.* 10*d.*:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Average number on rolls,	175·7	91·8	76·6	344·1
	Average daily attendance,	147·4	80·6	65·7	293·7
	Per-centage of average on rolls,	83·3	87·8	85·7	85·3
1865,	Average number on rolls,	212·3	111·2	88·4	411·9
	Average daily attendance,	170·	85·	72·5	327·5
	Per-centage of average on rolls,	80·	76·4	82·	79·5

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
School fees, 1864,	83	18	8	44	2	6	36	14	0	164	15	2
School fees, 1865,	106	10	2	58	5	2	46	3	8	210	19	0

The centesimal proportion of the number in daily average attendance to the average number on rolls, although remarkably high, close on 80 per cent. in 1865, was somewhat higher in 1864. The difference appears to be accounted for partly by the prevalence of measles, which in one month reduced the attendance of infants to 52 per cent. of the number on rolls, and partly by the improvement which took place in the trade of the town within the year, and owing to which many of the elder boys and girls were frequently kept at home, to assist in employments connected with various branches of manufacture.

The total number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, classified according to rates of payment, was as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Of those on rolls.
1864,	*5s.* per quarter,	45	35	20	100	24·5 per cent.
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	94	70	36	200	48·8 „
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	51	25	33	109	26·7 „
	Total,	190	130	89	409	
1865,	*5s.* per quarter,	57	40	25	122	29·5 „
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	109	38	33	180	43·6 „
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	47	31	33	111	26·9 „
	Total,	213	109	91	413	

The following exhibits the value of the school requisites sold in the several departments in the years 1864 and 1865 respectively:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864,	13 0 0	8 2 6	1 0 3	22 2 9
1865,	11 5 0	4 7 2	2 2 10	17 15 0

The next table shows the classification, according to religious denominations, of the total numbers of individual pupils appearing on books during each of those years:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
1864,	Established Church,	155	77	73	305	48·8
	Roman Catholic,	35	22	14	71	11·3
	Presbyterian,	76	59	52	187	30·
	Others,	30	20	11	61	9·8
	Total,	296	178	150	624	
1865,	Established Church,	134	76	76	286	42·8
	Roman Catholic,	54	44	24	122	18·2
	Presbyterian,	67	82	45	194	29·
	Others,	29	25	12	66	9·9
	Total,	284	227	157	668	

According to the Census returns of 1861, the corresponding per-centages in the population of the town of Lurgan, which amounts to 7,772, are as follow:—

Established Church,	42·2
Roman Catholic,	35·4
Presbyterian,	17·2
Others,	5·2

In connexion with these statistics it is right to observe that there are in the town two large National schools managed by the parish priest; three National schools whose managers are Presbyterian clergymen; and two schools on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

A similar classification of the pupils on rolls at the close of each year respectively, is given in the subjoined table:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	97	56	47	200
	Roman Catholic,	27	20	8	55
	Presbyterian,	45	37	29	111
	Others,	21	17	5	43
	Total,	190	130	89	409
1865,	Established Church,	102	33	41	176
	Roman Catholic,	38	18	11	67
	Presbyterian,	52	43	31	126
	Others,	21	15	8	44
	Total,	213	109	91	413

In the year 1864 the total number of individual pupils that received instruction in the school was 624; last year the number was 668. These, classified according to Lesson-books, are as follow:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per cent.
1864,	Book I.,	–	–	105	105	16·8
	„ II.,	65	41	45	151	24·2
	Sequel,	52	42	–	94	15·0
	Book III.,	76	41	–	117	18·7
	„ IV., „ V.,	103	54	–	157	25·2
	Total,	296	178	150	624	

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Number of individual pupils who received instruction—*continued.*

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per cent.
1865,	Book I.,	–	9	74	83	12·4
	„ II.,	61	58	83	202	30·2
	Sequel,	27	62	–	89	13·3
	Book III.,	48	46	–	94	14·
	„ IV.,	120	34	–	154	30·
	„ V.,	28	18	–	46	
	Total,	284	227	157	668	

From this table it appears that in 1864 the first and second classes formed 41 per cent., the Sequel class 15 per cent., and the third, fourth, and fifth classes 44 per cent. of the number of individual pupils appearing on books; and that in 1865 the same groups of classes constituted respectively 42·6, 13·3, and 44 per cent. of that number. In the ordinary National schools of the Lurgan section of this district, the corresponding per-centages are about 66·, 13·2, and 20·8.

In the boys' department the classification is remarkably high; the fourth and fifth classes, comprising more than half the entire school, being, perhaps, the most numerous in the kingdom.

The pupils on rolls on the 31st December, 1865, were classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I.,	–	9	66	Tables *only*,	–	–	54
„ II.,	54	25	25	Simple Rules,	30	62	37
Sequels,	–	28	–	Compound Rules,	24	27	–
Book III.,	37	27	–	Proportion,	37	16	–
„ IV.,	100	16	–	Practice, Interest, &c.,	122	4	–
„ V.,	22	4	–	Mental,	213	109	–
Totals,	213	109	91	Branches for Females:			
Grammar:				Sewing, Knitting, and Netting,	–	109	–
Parts of Speech,	54	62	37	Embroidery,	–	4	–
Parsing and Syntax,	159	47	–	Cutting-out,	–	4	–
Derivations,	159	47	–				
Composition,	159	47	–	Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	159	47	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	91	Mensuration,	122	–	–
Local,	213	62	–	Geometry,	22	–	–
Mathematical,	60	47	–	Algebra,	22	–	–
Physical,	213	47	–	Book-keeping,	122	–	–
Writing:				Music,	213	109	91
On Slates *only*,	–	–	66	Drawing,	159	75	91
„ Paper,	213	109	25	Physical and Applied Science,	80	–	–
From Dictation,	213	109	25				

As suggested in the last annual report on this model school, a fourth assistant teacher has been appointed within the year.

Several changes have taken place in the monitorial staff. The facilities for obtaining remunerative employment for young persons in a manufacturing town like Lurgan, renders it not a little difficult to procure and retain the services of monitors for the model school. Pupils of the school who are qualified for the situation generally set but little value on it; and its acceptance by strangers to the town and neighbourhood is, of course, out of the question, as the salary is insufficient for a boy's or girl's support. Hence, of the four monitorships allowed for the male department by the Commissioners, there is, as at present, nearly always one vacant. Under these circumstances, and

taking into account the considerably increased average attendance in the boys' school, and the immense labours required for the instruction of its unusually large senior classes, we would recommend the addition of two pupil-teachers to the present teaching staff of that department.

The school, buildings, and premises require some improvement in matters of detail; but they are, on the whole, in a satisfactory order.

The annual public examination took place on the 10th of July. During the preceding days the pupils were subjected to a private examination of a searching character, in the several subjects of the school programme.

The questions were partly oral, partly written; and a record of the answering of every child was preserved. From this record the following particulars are taken:—

Boys' School.—Second Class.—Of all the classes in the school this had suffered most from the insufficiency of teaching power, noticed in last Annual Report. Evidences of improvement, however, especially in arithmetic, were observable at this examination; 28 pupils in this class were examined.

Sequel Class.—Four drafts, containing 36 children, presented themselves for examination. Arithmetic and writing from dictation were satisfactory; reading and grammar may be pronounced fair; spelling, explanation, and geography rather below the standard; penmanship very creditable. The great majority of those in the two higher drafts, consisting of 25 pupils, answered considerably above 50 per cent. of the entire number of questions proposed.

Third Class.—Thirty-four examined. They acquitted themselves well in arithmetic; fairly in spelling, explanation, grammar, and geography; reading middling; writing particularly good. There were twenty boys in the two higher drafts. The marks obtained by nineteen of these ranged from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the total number of questions.

Junior Fourth Class.—Of this section of the school, 43 were present at the private examination. Their reading and writing were remarkably good; dictation fair; but in oral spelling, grammar, geography, mensuration, and book-keeping they did not come up to our expectation. Out of a maximum, however, of 800 marks, the majority of these boys were awarded a third or over.

Senior Fourth Class.—Forty-two were present and examined. The amount of proficiency exhibited in reading, spelling, grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, and writing from dictation was in a high degree satisfactory. The answering in geography was only tolerable; in algebra it was poor; but a good knowledge was shown of mensuration of superficies; and a fair proportion of the class acquitted themselves creditably in "physical science," including hydrostatics, pneumatics, the principles of heat, and the construction and working of the steam-engine.

Of 28 pupils examined in the three upper drafts of this class, the answering of 26 ranged from 50 per cent. to 74 per cent. of the entire number of questions proposed.

The examination of the fourth class in grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, and algebra was conducted principally through the medium of written exercises.

Girls' School.—Second Class.—Twenty-six were examined. The reading and arithmetic may be regarded as fair; writing, spelling, grammar, and geography only middling.

Sequel Class.—Of this class 18 girls were present at the preliminary private examination. Reading, spelling, grammar, and writing from dictation satisfactory; arithmetic, penmanship, and geography only middling,

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The answering of half those examined was up to or above 50 per cent. of the total number of questions given.

Third Class.—The results of the examination of 18 who presented themselves, were, in reading, fair; in spelling, good; in grammar and arithmetic, excellent; poor in writing from dictation; and only middling in geography and penmanship.

Out of a maximum of 640 marks, over a third was obtained by every child examined.

Fourth and Fifth Classes.—Of these classes 20 girls were present for examination. They acquitted themselves fairly in reading and grammar; well, in spelling, arithmetic, and geography; very well, in penmanship, and writing from dictation; indifferently, in history. The highest number of marks attainable was 690; of which the majority of those examined were awarded from 50 per cent. to over 70 per cent.

Infants' School.—In this department the general state of proficiency may be regarded as satisfactory, considering that the attendance had been very much reduced owing to the prevalence of measles amongst the children, and that many of the best pupils were absent on this account. Out of 103 on books, only 48 were present for examination.

Public Examination.—A large number of the clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood assembled at the public examination, which, on this occasion, was honoured by the presence of Lady Lurgan.

Owing to the causes referred to in a preceding part of this report, it was not deemed advisable to admit the infants to their accustomed share in the day's exhibitions.

Although the lowness of tone in which a portion of the girls read and answered prevented their being distinctly heard, the display made by the two departments examined, may be pronounced as, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

Some excellent specimens of the boys' penmanship were distributed amongst the audience; and the walls of the examination hall were decorated with drawings, executed by the pupils, which reflected much credit on the drawing-master, Mr. Smeethe.

Mr. Mooney, teacher of physical science, subjected a large class of the senior boys to an examination, lasting nearly two hours, and illustrated by numerous experiments on the laws of heat, the steam-engine, pneumatics, and hydrostatics.

The answering was marked by promptitude and accuracy, and was listened to with much interest by a considerable portion of the audience.

On the last occasion of this kind, Lord Lurgan added five silver medals to the £10 allowed for premiums by the Commissioners. His lordship has been pleased to signify his intention of repeating annually this gift to the institution.

The class of vocal music conducted by Mr. George Washington with his usual ability and success, and accompanied on the harmonium by Miss Coyle, gave at intervals during the day a selection of airs, which were rendered in perfect harmony, and with very pleasing effect.

The proceedings closed with the singing of "God save the Queen."

The *Evening School* continues to be well attended and efficiently conducted.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector.
D. ROANTREE, Acting Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 6.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Monaghan Minor Model School, by James Patten, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and Francis Eardley, esq., Sub-Inspector.

February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—We beg leave to present, for the information of the Commissioners, our Report on the Monaghan Minor Model School for the year 1865.

There has been no change in the staff of teachers since the opening of the schools in 1861, who continue to discharge their duties with regularity, zeal, and success; indeed, judging from the high state of efficiency to which the schools have been brought, we believe no better selection could have been made.

Dr. Newell, Chief of Inspection, visited the schools on the 7th December, 1865, examined the three departments, results, as he stated, satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of pupils on the rolls at the close of each year since the opening of the schools:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Males,	93	100	89	98	110
Females,	70	79	80	90	100
Infants,	35	47	40	43	54
Total,	198	226	209	231	264

The attendance of the pupils during the past twelve months was exceedingly regular, amounting on an average to upwards of 85 per cent. of the number on rolls.

The religious denomination of the pupils on rolls at present is shown in the subjoined table:—

Established Church,	74
Roman Catholic,	84
Presbyterian,	97
Others,	9
Total,	264

We believe that no other school under the Commissioners presents a better example of mixed education. The arrangements for the religious instruction of the pupils continue unchanged, and clergymen of the Established and Presbyterian Churches regularly attend on Mondays.

The following table shows the rates of payment, and the number in each school paying these rates:—

Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number at 5*s.* per quarter,	54	35	11	100
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	25	44	26	95
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	31	21	17	69
Total,	110	100	54	264

The school fees received in the three departments during the year 1865, amounted to £152 14*s.* 11*d.*, against £136 10*s.* 1*d.* received during the year 1864. The number paying 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter is comparatively small, as they belong to a class which constitutes, I believe, one-half of the community; but this fact may be easily accounted for. In the first place there are four schools in the town of Monaghan, two in connexion with the Board, and under Roman Catholic management,

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where school fees are not required from the pupils; and as a rule parents, in proportion to their poverty, become careless with respect to the education of their children, and less inclined to devote the smallest sum, or make the slightest sacrifice towards securing that object.

The Children on the Roll are classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	1	7	24	Compound Rules,	19	34	–
„ II.,	23	13	25	Proportion,	16	14	–
Sequel,	21	22	5	Practice, Interest, &c.,	39	20	–
Book III.,	42	24	–	Mental,	110	98	–
„ IV.,	12	23	–				
„ V.,	11	11	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	7	5	22
Totals,	110	100	54	„ Paper,	103	95	32
				From Dictation,	103	80	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	40	Branches for females:			
				Sewing,	–	38	–
Grammar:				Knitting,	–	40	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	45	42	30	Netting,	–	8	–
Parsing and Syntax,	65	58	–	Embroidery,	–	34	–
Derivations,	65	58	–	Cutting-out,	–	6	–
Composition,	65	34	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	39	34	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	24	20	54	Mensuration,	39	–	–
From Text Books:				Geometry,	39	–	–
Local,	35	46	–	Algebra,	23	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	51	34	–	Book-keeping,	23	–	–
				Music,	110	100	54
Arithmetic:				Drawing,	110	100	20
Tables *only*,	–	2	24	Physical and applied science,	39	–	–
Simple Rules,	36	30	30				

The annual public examination of the pupils took place on the 30th June, in the presence of a large and respectable audience.

The parents of the pupils were largely represented, and all took a lively interest in the proceedings, which continued from eleven to four o'clock. A considerable number of teachers from the district also attended, and we have reason to know that their schools were benefited by what they saw and heard. As one of the main objects intended in holding these *public* examinations is to afford the parents of the pupils, as well as the public generally, an opportunity of seeing for themselves the system followed in imparting instruction, and the proficiency the pupils have attained in the several subjects of the school course, the examination was conducted by the teachers. The exercises in parsing, writing from dictation, and arithmetic were, however, selected by one of the visitors, and from the facility and accuracy with which these exercises were performed by the scholars, every one present felt satisfied that the answering on the other subjects was no more than a fair specimen of the intelligence of the pupils and of their proficiency generally.

We can assure the Commissioners that the answering was highly creditable, not only on the day of public examination, but also during the course of a lengthened and searching private examination held previously, when the answering of every child was tabulated, and on which, as the Head Inspector informed the visitors, depended the

award of premiums. The Head Inspector before distributing the premiums, when speaking of the number of pupils educated at the Monaghan Model School who had entered on the business of life, stated that twenty-four of these pupils had become teachers. This is a large number, considering that the institution has been in operation only since October, 1861.

Monaghan.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

James Patten, Head Inspector.
Francis Eardley, Sub-Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 7.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Newry District Model School, by James Patten, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and Thomas M'Ilroy, esq., District Inspector. *Newry.*

20th February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—We beg to submit for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, our Report on the Newry District Model School for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

The school buildings are now in good order. At the close of the year considerable repairs were effected, and the whole of the building painted, with the exception of the girls' and infants' school-rooms, and pupil-teachers' study. We are not aware why these were passed over, as they required painting equally with the other parts of the building.

The sewerage of the premises is very imperfect, and is a source of considerable annoyance and expense. Nothing we believe but a complete re-formation will be productive of any good. New offices for the use of the infants are in progress.

The teaching staff in the boys' and girls' schools continues the same as at the close of the last year. Mrs. Mooney, assistant in the infant school, was removed in April last to Lurgan Model School, as her services were not required. The teachers in all the departments continue to discharge their duties efficiently, and, as far as we have been able to learn, with entire satisfaction to the parents of the children attending this school.

During the past year two pupil-teachers left the establishment, one to enter the central training school, and the other to take charge of a National school in the county of Louth. In the girls' school there has been a complete change. Of the five monitresses at the commencement of the year, three resigned, and two went to the Central Training Establishment. The whole of the present staff were appointed in September last. At the close of the year there were four pupil-teachers in the boys' school and six monitresses in the girls' school, leaving one vacancy in each department. We have to report most favourably of their conduct, and of their diligence and attention to their studies and school duties.

There is a slight improvement in the attendance in all the departments during the past year, as compared with that of 1864. On reference to No. I. of the Tables hereto appended, it will be seen that there is an increase of 6 in the boys' school, 8 in the girls', and 9 in the infants', in all 23. The table also exhibits an improvement in the regularity of the attendance.

The amount of school fees received during the past year was

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£142 1*s.* 2*d.*, being an increase of £15 10*s.* 4*d.* on the amount received in 1864.

The school continues to possess the confidence of the parents of all religious denominations. The attendance of the children of the different creeds is in fair proportion to the different religious denominations in the town and neighbourhood. At the close of the year, of 280 pupils on roll, 84 belonged to the Established Church, 64 were Roman Catholics, 115 were Presbyterians, and 17 belonged to other denominations.

The arrangements for giving religious instruction continue unchanged, and are satisfactory to the parents of the children, and to the clergymen who attend for that purpose.

Previous to the public examination, we devoted six days to the private examination of the pupils, in order to select those deserving of the premiums awarded by the Board.

The examination was full and searching, and embraced all the subjects in the programme for the respective classes.

The following tables give the classification of the pupils examined, with the tabulated results of the examination.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*con.*			
Book I.,	2	–	–	Practice, Interest, &c.,	29	18	–
„ II.,	29	11	–	Mental,	96	86	–
Sequel,	18	20	–				
Book III.,	18	29	–	Writing:			
„ IV.,	20	12	–	On Slates *only*,	2	–	–
„ V.,	9	14	–	„ Paper,	94	86	–
				From Dictation,	94	86	–
Total,	96	86	–				
				Branches for Females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	86	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	49	31	–	Knitting,	–	86	–
Parsing and Syntax,	47	55	–	Netting,	–	20	–
Derivations,	65	55	–	Embroidery,	–	20	–
Composition,	29	26	–	Cutting out,	–	5	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	2	–	–	British Poets,	94	55	–
From Text-Books:				Mensuration,	29	–	–
Local,	94	86	–	Geometry,	29	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	39	26	–	Algebra,	29	–	–
				Book-keeping,	29	–	–
				Trigonometry,	9	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	29	–	–
Tables *only*,	2	–	–	Navigation,	1	–	–
Simple Rules,	29	31	–	Music,	96	86	–
Compound do.,	18	29	–	Drawing,	96	86	–
Proportion,	18	8	–	Physical Science,	29	–	–

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	39	31	70
„ Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence,	55	55	110
Acquainted with the parts of speech *only*,	45	46	91
Able to parse syntactically,	49	35	84
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of the Map of the World *only*,	47	49	96
Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland,	47	26	73
„ general course of geography,	9	8	17
Able to set down accurately a sum of 7 places of figures,	89	75	164
„ work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	91	78	169
„ „ a sum in Division of Money,	65	55	120
„ „ a sum in Proportion or Practice,	29	18	47
„ write on paper fairly,	36	29	65
„ „ a good hand with ease and freedom,	25	26	51
„ „ a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	36	39	75
„ „ a sentence with ease and correctness,	29	26	55

The public examination was held on the 1st of August, in presence of a large and influential assemblage, composed of the leading clergymen of the neighbourhood, the principal gentry, and an unusually large number of the parents of the children attending this school.

The examination, which was conducted by the teachers and assistants, occupied upwards of five hours. The answering of the pupils on the leading subjects of their programme was prompt and accurate, and evidently highly satisfactory to the audience.

The proceedings terminated, after the distribution of the prizes, with the singing of the National Anthem.

In conclusion we have again to express our satisfaction with the efficient manner in which these schools have been conducted during the past years, and with the satisfactory progress which has been made.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

James Patten, Head Inspector.
Thomas M'Ilroy, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix to Annual Report upon the Newry District Model School for the year 1865.

Table I.—The average number of Pupils on the Rolls, the average Daily Attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former during the Years 1864 and 1865.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average Number on Rolls for twelve months, ending December,	1864,	104	88	64
	1865,	107	93	71
Average Daily Attendance for twelve months, ending December,	1864,	80	69	44
	1865,	86	77	52
Centesimal Proportion of Daily Attendance to Average Number on Rolls,	1864,	76	77	66
	1865,	80	82	73

Table II.—The Amount of School Fees received during the Year, and the classification of the Pupils according to the Rates of Payment in the last week of 1865.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of School Fees received,	50 14 3	60 8 11	30 18 0

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number of Pupils paying 5s. per quarter,	35	41	11
" 2s. 6d. "	54	38	35
" 1s. 1d. "	28	16	22

Table III.—The religious Denomination of the Pupils on Rolls for the last week of December, 1865.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Established Church,	39	26	19
Roman Catholics,	21	24	19
Presbyterians,	48	44	23
Other Denominations,	9	1	7

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Table IV.—The literary classification of the Pupils for the last week of December, 1865.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	6	–	58	Proportion,	24	10	–
„ II.,	34	17	10	Practice, Interest, &c.,	30	19	–
Sequels,	23	27	–	Mental,	117	95	68
Book III.,	24	30	–				
„ IV.,	21	12	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	9	9	–	On Slates *only*,	6	–	68
				On Paper,	111	95	–
Totals,	117	95	68	From dictation,	111	95	–
				Branches for Females:			
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	68	Sewing, Knitting,	–	95	–
Grammar:				Netting,	–	18	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	63	44	20	Embroidery,	–	24	–
Parsing and Syntax,	54	51	–	Cutting out,	–	7	–
Derivations,	77	51	–				
Composition,	30	21	–	Extra Branches:			
				British Poets,	111	51	–
Geography:				Mensuration,	30	–	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	6	–	68	Geometry,	30	–	–
From Text Books:				Algebra,	30	–	–
Local,	111	95	–	Book-keeping,	30	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	30	21	–	Trigonometry,	9	–	–
				Reasoning,	30	–	–
Arithmetic:				Navigation,	1	–	–
Tables *only*,	6	–	58	Music,	111	95	68
Simple Rules,	34	44	10	Drawing,	111	95	68
Compound Rules,	23	22	–	Physical and Applied Science,	30	–	–

Table V.—Names of Teachers, with dates of appointment, &c., at the close of 1865.

Names.	Age.	Position.	Creed.	Date of Appointment.
MALE SCHOOL.				
H. M'Cullough,	29	Principal,	Presbyterian,	3/64
F. Leonard,	23	Assistant,	Roman Catholic,	10/63
J. Kidd,	18	Pupil Teacher,	Presbyterian,	10/63
L. Traynor,	19	Do.,	Roman Catholic,	5/64
D. M'Combe,	19	Do.,	Presbyterian,	8/64
Wm. H. Hampton,	19	Do.,	Established Church,	5/65
FEMALE SCHOOL.				
H. M'Grath,	28	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	12/64
M. J. Pollock,	22	Assistant,	Presbyterian,	8/61
M. Hagen,	16	Monitress,	Presbyterian,	9/65
G. Reside,	18	Do.,	Established Church,	9/65
E. Wright,	16	Do.,	Presbyterian,	9/65
M. J. Adams,	16	Do.,	Wesleyan,	9/65
M. J. Cuyler,	16	Do.,	Roman Catholic,	9/65
M. O'Neill,	17	Do.,	Roman Catholic,	9/65
INFANT SCHOOL.				
A. Glenny,	35	Principal,	Established Church,	5/49

No. 8.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Newtownards District Model School, by James Patten, esq., M.D., LL.D., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and A. T. Osborne, esq., District Inspector.

February 20, 1866.

Gentlemen,—We beg to submit this Report on the Newtownards District Model School for the year 1865.

We expressed our regret in last year's report that the piece of ground in front of the Model School building, which is rented by the Commissioners for the purposes of ornamentation, and the preservation of an open frontage, is still unenclosed and unformed, and instead of being an ornament is quite the reverse; and looks all the more unsightly because of its contrast with the school site.

We are concerned at being obliged this year to report our regret, and the more so because it was one of the conditions on which this piece of ground was rented to the Commissioners by the lord of the soil, that it should be converted into an ornamental lawn or shrubbery. We do not know any good reason for allowing this ground to remain in its present objectionable condition, and we hope that the Commissioners will at once take measures to have it enclosed and transformed into a suitable addition to the present neatness and taste of the school-surroundings. This we are persuaded can be easily done and without any serious expense.

The school still labours under the disadvantages of an insufficient drawing-class room, it is quite too small, close, and inconvenient, for the present demand upon it; and as the remedy we have already suggested would not only meet the wants of the school in this direction, but also enable us to afford further accommodation to parents and the general public, when attending the yearly examinations of the school, we beg again to recommend that a new drawing-class room may be built as an additional apartment attached to the boys' school-room, and be separated by folding doors, so that the two rooms can, on occasion of a public examination, be thrown into one.

The Newtownards Model School, as an educational institution, continues to be satisfactorily and efficiently conducted, conferring important and valuable benefits upon the community, and securing and retaining a high place in public estimation.

The average attendance, however, for the year 1865 is somewhat smaller than that for 1864, owing to the town's having been visited in the last quarter of the year by scarlatina of a virulent and fatal form. Many of the children died, and a considerable number were withdrawn through fear of infection.

Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the average attendance for the year has been:—

Boys.	Girls	Infants.	Total.
169·1	107·	87·4	363·5

And the average on rolls has been—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
201·8	122·3	108·5	432·6

We give below the state of the rolls at the close of the year—

Year 1865.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls, 1st of January,	202	116	103	421
Admitted during the year, excluding re-admissions,	94	60	85	239
Struck off, deducting left and returned,	124	75	101	300
Number on rolls, 31st December,	172	101	87	360
Proportion of average attendance to 100 pupils on rolls,	83·3	87·4	80·5	84·0

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The following tables will show the literary Classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1865, the rates of payment and the religious denomination of the pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Book I.,	–	–	45	45
„ II.,	42	3	27	77
Sequel,	27	11	15	53
Book III.,	54	45	–	99
„ IV.,	42	37	–	79
„ V.,	7	–	–	7
Total,	172	101	87	360

Rates of Payment of Pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	49	27	11	87
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	69	46	32	147
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	54	28	44	126
Total,	172	101	87	360

Religious Denomination of Pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	11	6	8	25
Roman Catholic,	3	2	–	5
Presbyterian,	141	85	72	298
Others,	17	8	7	32
Total,	172	101	87	360

The Roman Catholic element here is rather small, but the other denominations are fairly represented, according to their proportions in the population of the town and neighbourhood.

The following is the amount of school-fees received and of requisites sold during the year 1865—

	Fees received.	Requisites sold.
Boys' School,	£102 16 10	£22 3 8½
Girls' „	56 18 6	8 16 8½
Infants' „	43 14 10	3 5 3
Total,	£203 10 2	£34 5 8

In the following we give the names of the Pupil Teachers and Monitors who have left school during the years 1865, with the date of leaving and destination.

Name of Pupil-Teacher or Monitor.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
PUPIL-TEACHERS.		
Thomas M'Ilrath,	16/1/65	Substitute for Teacher in Training, now attending a classical school.
Hugh P. Shaw,	30/3/65	Clerk in Belfast Bank.
Robert Murray,	15/8/65	Teacher of Linen Hall-street National school.
Francis M'Gowan,	31/10/65	„ Tullamore „
Denis O'Neill,	11/12/65	Clerk in County Down Railway office.
Lizzie Kennedy,	31/12/65	Called up to Central Training Establishment.
Ellen Allen,	30/9/65	Teacher in Downpatrick female National school.
MONITOR.		
Maggie M'Conkey,	30/6/65	Teacher of a non-National school in county Mayo.

The following table shows the proficiency of the Pupils in the Boys' and Girls' departments as ascertained by a careful personal examination.

Table of Proficiency for Boys' School.

Subjects.	No. examined.	—	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Total per-centage.
Reading,	182	Able to read Second Book correctly,	32	17·5	97·7
		" Third, and higher books,	146	80·2	
Grammar,	182	Acquainted with parts of speech only,	60	32·9	78·5
		Able to parse syntactically,	83	45·6	
Geography,	182	Acquainted with Map of the World,	40	21·9	94·3
		" " Europe, Ireland, " and others,	105	57·6	
		Acquainted with whole course,	27	14·8	
Dictation,	149	Able to write from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	69	46·3	78·5
		Able to write from dictation with ease and correctness,	48	32·2	
Arithmetic,	182	Can write numbers correctly to seven places,	128	70·3	
		Can work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	154	84·6	
		Can work correctly a sum in Division of Money,	125	68·6	
		Can work correctly a sum in Proportion or Practice,	109	59·8	
Penmanship,	182	Able to write on paper fairly,	92	50·5	95·
		" a good hand with ease and freedom,	81	44·5	
Mensuration,	39	Can solve questions in mensuration of surfaces and solids,	36	92·3	
Geometry,	39	Know something of the first three books of Euclid,	36	92·3	
Algebra,	39	Can solve simple or quadratic equations,	22	56·4	
Logic,	4	Know fairly the first twelve chapters of "Easy Lessons on Reasoning,"	3	75·	
Physical science,	39	Answer fairly in Elementary Chemistry, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics,	25	64·1	

Table of Proficiency for Girls' School.

Subjects.	No. examined.	—	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Total per-centage.
Reading,	90	Able to read Second Book correctly,	10	11·1	100
		" Third and higher books,	80	88·9	
Grammar,	90	Acquainted with parts of speech only,	30	33·3	90·
		Able to parse syntactically,	51	56·7	
Geography,	90	Know the Map of the World,	27	30·	92·1
		" " Europe, Ireland, and others,	51	56·6	
		Know the whole course,	5	5·5	
Dictation,	90	Able to write from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	24	26·6	76·6
		Able to write from dictation with ease and correctness,	45	50·	
Arithmetic,	90	Able to write figures correctly to seven places,	57	63·3	
		Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	70	77·7	
		Able to work correctly a sum in Division of Money,	34	37·7	
		Able to work correctly a sum in Proportion or Practice,	19	21·1	
Penmanship,	90	Can write fairly on paper,	16	17·7	95·4
		" a good hand with ease and freedom,	70	77·7	

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A few of the pupil-teachers trained during the past year have adopted other pursuits than that of teaching, but those who have been appointed to schools are acquitting themselves well and giving the greatest satisfaction.

With regard to the general value of the schools, as shown by the results, we cannot do better than quote here a portion of the statistical statement made by the Head Inspector at the last public examination held in October, and which appeared in the reports of the public papers—

"Since the opening of the school three years ago, 169 boys have left to enter on the business of life. Of these 20 have become teachers of National schools, 36 are working on their fathers' farms, 38 have become clerks or shop assistants, 66 have been apprenticed to various trades, and 9 have gone to classical schools, with the view of entering some of the learned professions. There have been trained in the establishment since its opening 18 male and 11 female teachers. These are almost all at present conducting large and efficient National schools, and giving satisfaction to inspectors and managers.

"Two science classes, in connexion with the Government Department of Science and Art, were taught in the establishment during last winter. Mr. Greer's subject was experimental physics, embracing acoustics, light and heat, magnetism and electricity. Of 30 pupils who went in for examination, all passed, with one exception, while 11 obtained Queen's prizes.

"Mr. Harbison's subject was geology: 32 pupils went in for examination; all passed, and 23 obtained Queen's prizes. On looking over the published prize list of all the geology classes in the United Kingdom he observed that 39 pupils obtained first and second class prizes, while 13 of these, or one-third of the whole, were awarded to pupils of this school."

The external neatness and taste exhibited in the ornamental ground of the school site, reflect great credit upon Mr. Greer, the resident assistant, under whose care and supervision we have placed it.

The internal cleanliness, tidiness, and order, everywhere seen in the building, playgrounds, and offices, are in the highest degree creditable to the care and good management continually exercised by Mr. and Mrs. Harbison.

It gives us much pleasure to report most favourably of the institution in all its departments. The teachers (principal and assistant) cherish towards each other feelings of kindness and mutual respect, and they labour earnestly and co-operate cordially in maintaining the efficiency of their schools and sustaining the high character of the establishment as a whole.

We were favoured during the past year with visits from persons living in different parts of the three kingdoms, all of whom were highly pleased with the school and building. Among others the school has been visited by Wm. M'Creedy, esq., one of the Secretaries to the National Board of Education; Dr. Newell, one of the chiefs of inspection, and John E. Sheridan, esq., one of the Head Inspectors of National schools; and it had in the previous year been visited by P. J. Keenan, esq., Chief of Inspection.

Private Examination.—The private examination of the pupils was conducted in the usual manner, extending into every branch of instruction, embracing the specific attainments of every individual pupil, and occupying a period of about two weeks in its accomplishment.

It is enough to say of this examination that we found much to commend, and only a very little with which we were dissatisfied. The branches that we formerly regarded as rather deficient, are now carefully attended to, while there is no falling away in those branches where excellence had already been attained.

The public examination was held on the 24th and 25th of October, a temporary gallery being erected for the purpose in the boys' schoolroom, which is the largest in the building, but which, nevertheless, was wholly inadequate to the accommodation of the numerous visitors, who

thronged and pressed for admission, and a considerable number of whom, to our great regret, were wholly unable to obtain access, even to the hall.

The general results of this examination were highly satisfactory, the subjects being well chosen, the teachers questioning with much skill and judgment, and the children answering with animation and intelligence. The room was decorated with great taste, and the walls of the girls' school-room, as well as the desks and tables, were profusely furnished with admirable specimens of needlework, drawing, and penmanship, executed by the pupils; some of them of peculiar excellence.

The audience was principally composed of the parents of the children, clergymen of different denominations, and the general inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

We were much gratified by the presence of William M'Creedy, esq., the able and efficient secretary of the Board.

In addition to the sum of £15 granted by the Commissioners for distribution in premiums among the children, a handsome and valuable silver medal was kindly given by Mrs. M'Creedy, of Dublin, for excellence in drawing and colouring; two silver medals for superior answering in physical science were given by Dr. Patten, Head Inspector, and two silver medals for general proficiency and good conduct, were given by the District Inspector, and one pound was placed at the disposal of the Workmistress by a lady in the neighbourhood, Mrs. M'Ilwaine, for special premiums in needlework.

Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, who is a generous and liberal supporter of education on his estate, and takes an interest in this and all other useful institutions of the same nature, had kindly promised to be present at the examination, and to present the medals personally to the successful candidates. As his Lordship, however, did not appear in due time, Mr. M'Creedy, at our earnest request, undertook this duty, and the pupils who received these distinctions will have a permanent and gratifying remembrance of his visit to the Newtownards Model School.

The following letter from Lord Dufferin was afterwards received by the District Inspector:—

"October 27, 1865.

"My dear Sir,—I am very much vexed to find that I have overlooked my engagement to give away the medals at the Newtownards Model School. I am very vexed at this, as it would have been a most interesting and pleasing task, but unfortunately the note I had made of the day had been mislaid, and happening to leave home on a visit about that time, it was not until I returned that I discovered my mistake. . . .

"Yours, very truly,

(Signed) "Dufferin."

Letters of apology for absence were also received from James Brownlow, esq., J.P., Agent to the Marquess of Londonderry, and from the Rev. J. G. Pooler, Incumbent of Newtownards.

At the close of the proceedings of the public examination, very commendatory and congratulatory observations were made by several of the visitors, and thankfulness expressed to the Commissioners and the Government for the very valuable and useful school which they have given to the people of this locality in the Newtownards Model School.

The singing classes gave great satisfaction, and have all along been admirably conducted by Mr. Washington.

The drawing and physical science classes are successfully and carefully instructed by Mr. Greer, and they made a most creditable exhibition both in material productions and general answering.

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The pupil teachers, resident and extern, and the paid monitors and monitresses, continue to give us the greatest satisfaction. They are exemplary in their conduct and demeanor, diligent in attending to their own improvement, and sincerely earnest and desirous to excel in their profession and to become useful and efficient teachers.

Newtownards.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to report so favourably as we do on the prosperity and efficiency of the Newtownards Model School.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector,
A. T. OSBORNE, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

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No. 9.—ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1865, upon the LONDONDERRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, esq., Head Inspector, and D. C. PORTER, esq., District Inspector.

Londonderry, February, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following Report on the Londonderry District Model School for the year 1865.

The building, furniture, and premises are in good condition.

The arrangements for the separate religious instruction of the pupils remain unaltered, and are, we believe, satisfactory to the parents, and also to the clergy who attend to give instruction.

The heads of the several departments report favourably of the pupil teachers and monitresses under them, as regards their conduct and general attention to their duties. In consequence, however, of the defective answering of two of the monitresses at the examination in July last, it was deemed necessary to recommend their dismissal.

During the year five young persons, who were in training in this establishment, left it to take charge of National schools.

The plan recommended in our last report for the employment of a drawing-master in the Derry, Coleraine, Omagh, and Newtownstewart Model Schools having been approved of by the Commissioners, Mr. Brophy was appointed to act in that capacity; but just at the time for his commencing to give instruction, his health appeared so precarious that his medical adviser forbade his undertaking duties which he thought would overtax his powers. The opening of the drawing class was therefore postponed until the beginning of December, when Mr. Dowling, who had received the appointment of drawing-master, entered upon his duties.

The following Table shows the nature of the attendance at this school for the year 1865 :—

I. Attendance for the past year compared with that for previous year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average on rolls, . . .	169·4	113·2	97·6	380·2
Average attendance, . .	145·5	93·6	81·3	320·4
Per-centage, ...	85·8	82·6	83·	84·

The corresponding numbers for 1864 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average on rolls, . . .	183·1	111·4	83·	377·5
Average attendance, . .	155·9	91·	70·4	317·3
Per-centage, ...	85·	81·7	84·6	83·8

From this table it appears there was a slight increase in the gross average attendance last year, but it was not distributed equally through the three departments. In the boys' school there is a decrease, which it is to be hoped is only one of the temporary fluctuations to which all schools are subject. The centesimal proportion of the average attendance to the average number on the rolls is 84, which represents a very fair degree of regularity of attendance, and is, perhaps, nearly as high as can be expected. The corresponding per-centage for the ordinary National schools of the district is not quite 50.

The total number of individual pupils appearing on the rolls during the year was—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
250	194	153	597

The total number of individual pupils admitted during the year was—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
74	81	58	213

The total number of individual pupils struck off rolls during the year was—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
85	70	55	210

II. The following table shows the Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the close of the year 1865 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books :				Branches for females—*con.*			
Book I.,	5	–	75	Compound Rules,	36	34	–
„ II.,	24	32	28	Proportion,	30	18	–
Sequel,	36	34	15	Practice, Interest, &c.,	70	40	–
Book III.,	48	18	–	Mental,	165	124	–
„ IV.,	33	19	–				
„ V.,	19	21	–	Writing :			
				On Slates *only*,	–	–	88
Totals,	165	124	118	„ Paper,	165	124	30
				From Dictation,	165	124	15
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	118				
				Branches for females :			
Grammar :				Sewing,	–	124	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	29	32	15	Knitting,	–	124	–
Parsing and Syntax,	136	92	–	Netting,	–	40	–
Derivations,	100	58	–	Embroidery,	–	40	–
Composition,	100	58	–				
				Extra Branches :			
Geography :				British Poets,	136	92	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	5	5	103	Mensuration,	52	–	–
From Text-Books :				Geometry,	52	–	–
Local,	160	119	15	Algebra,	52	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	100	58	–	Book-keeping,	52	–	–
				Music,	165	124	118
				Drawing,	165	124	118
Arithmetic :				Physical and applied science,	52	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	75	Modern Languages,	10	15	–
Simple Rules,	29	32	43				

During the year there were 130 promotions from lower to higher *classes* in the boys' school, 60 in the girls', and 35 in the infants'. There were also 24 pupils removed from the infants' department, viz., 13 to the boys', and 11 to the girls'.

Estimating the value of these numbers by the usual but apparently

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arbitrary standard, the proportion which they bear to the average daily attendance, we have for the boys' school 90 per cent., for the girls' 64 per cent., and for the infants' 43 per cent.

III. The classification of the pupils on the rolls at the close of the year 1865, according to the rates of school fees which they paid :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
1865,	5*s.* per quarter, ...	75	61	31	167	41
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	68	50	61	179	44
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	22	13	26	61	15
	Total, ...	165	124	118	407	

The corresponding numbers for 1864 were—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter, ...	84	55	27	166	42·9
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	70	47	44	161	41·6
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	24	11	27	62	15·5
	Total, ...	178	113	98	389	

IV. Amount of school-fees received, and of requisites sold during the year 1865:—

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of fees received, . .	111	6	7	73	12	4	53	5	5	238	4	4
Amount of requisites sold, . .	39	10	5½	8	2	7	3	12	7	51	5	7½

V. The total number of individual pupils on rolls during the year 1865, classed according to their religious denominations:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total
Established Church, . .	73	68	40	181
Roman Catholics, . . .	10	4	3	17
Presbyterians, ...	147	110	87	344
Others, ...	20	12	23	55
Total, . . .	250	194	153	597

On the 8th September His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Bishop and Dean of Derry, and Henry Darcus, esq., Mayor of Derry, honoured the school with a visit, and was conducted through the several departments. In the infants' school he remained some time, and listened with marked pleasure to the children singing. He then visited the boys' school, and witnessed the examination of the senior classes in arithmetic and reading, and asked some questions on the passages read. His Excellency left the following record of his visit:—

"Visited this school. The boys answered very well, especially in arithmetic, and the infants sang charmingly.

"Wodehouse.

"8th September, 1865."

In our report for the year 1864, we had the honour to announce to the Commissioners that the "Irish Society, at the request of the Bishop and Dean of Derry, had granted the sum of £50 annually, to be distributed in prizes to the pupils of this school." The following scale of prizes, and the conditions on which they are to be competed for, having been drawn up and approved of, the examinations this year were conducted, and the prizes awarded, in accordance therewith.

The Honorable the Irish Society's Prizes, to be competed for by the Pupils attending this School.

Boys' School.

Class V.—First prize,	£5.	Second prize,	£4.
„ IV.	„	£4.	„	£3.
„ III.	„	£3.	„	£2.
Sequel Class	„	£2.	„	£1.

For proficiency in drawing *two* prizes.

Freehand drawing, 30*s*. Architectural drawing, 30*s*.

For proficiency in elements of Physical Science *two* Prizes:—First prize, £2. Second prize, £1.

Total amount of Prizes to be distributed in Boys' School is £30 annually.

Girls' School.

Class V.—First prize,	£4.	Second prize,	£2 10*s*.
„ IV.	„	£3.	„	*nil.*
„ III.	„	£2.	„	£1.
Sequel Class	„	£1.	„	*nil.*

For proficiency in Drawing *two* Prizes:—First prize, 30*s*. Second prize, 15*s*.

For proficiency in Needlework *two* Prizes:—Plain, £1. Fancy, £1.

Music—Text-book, Hullah's Manual, *two* Prizes:—First Prize, £1 10*s*. Second, 15*s*.

Total amount of Prizes to be distributed in Girls' School is £20 annually.

Conditions.

1. A pupil to be eligible for any of these prizes must have been enrolled on the books of the school for a period of at least *nine* months immediately preceding the examination, and must have attended on at least 80 per cent. of the school days.

But any pupil *bonâ fide* absent from illness for a period not exceeding *one* week in each quarter, or *three* weeks in the *nine* months, will be eligible to compete, provided that his attendance during the rest of the period—viz., the nine months, deducting the days on which the pupil was absent from illness, average 80 per cent. of the school days.

2. No pupil to be eligible for a prize in *two successive years*, unless examined in a higher class than that in which he or she obtained a prize in the preceding year.

This condition to extend to all subjects except drawing, music, and physical science, in any of which subjects the pupil may obtain prizes in successive years, although not advanced in literary classification.

3. A pupil failing to obtain a minimum number of marks in any two of the subjects prescribed in the programme (although his or her marks may on the whole be highest) will not be eligible for a prize.

4. In some of the subjects—in at least arithmetic, geography, grammar, Euclid, and algebra—the examination of the boys, and of the girls, in three of these subjects, to be partly oral and partly by printed questions. A printed paper also to be given in physical science.

5. The examination to be held annually by the Head and District Inspectors, and the prizes to be distributed at the public examination.

6. The prizes to be accompanied by a parchment certificate.

The preliminary examination was very laborious, and, extending over eight days, was with difficulty completed in that time. The pupils, as well from the value of the prizes to be awarded as the honour of obtaining them, had for a long time been looking forward with interest to the examination, into which they now entered with spirit. The senior classes were examined both orally and by written exercises. The answering on the whole was very satisfactory, and in some cases so close was the competition that, after as many as fifty or sixty questions had been asked, it was impossible to determine where the highest merit lay until a supplemental examination of those whose marks were equal showed grounds for selection.

At the public examination which was held on the 13th October, there was a very large and respectable assembly. Two of the Commissioners —the Bishop of Derry and James Gibson, esq., Chairman of the county Donegal—and Dr. Newell, chief of inspection, were present, besides a large number of the clergy of different denominations. The proceed-

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ings passed off most satisfactorily, and appeared to give pleasure to all present. Without going minutely into the details of the examination, it may suffice to say that the boys showed themselves thoroughly prepared in arithmetic, and answered in geography and natural history promptly and intelligently. The reading of some of the girls was much admired, and their writing from dictation was excellent. The performance of the infants, as usual, gave general delight. The singing was a special feature in the day's proceedings, and passed off admirably. The pupils of the physical science class were examined on the properties of *light* and *heat*, with the general nature of which they showed themselves fairly familiar.

At the close of the examination the visitors were addressed by the Commissioners present, the Head Inspector, and the Chief of Inspection. The Bishop of Derry, after speaking in warm terms of the gratification he had experienced in witnessing the examination, concluded by saying :—

"I shall not trespass further on your attention, but as Bishop of this diocese, a Commissioner of Education, and a friend of the National system, almost from the first, I feel myself bound to declare my thorough conviction that it is the only system suited to this country; and that the Government cannot confer a greater benefit on Ireland than the continual maintenance of a system which is open to the conscientious acceptance of all classes of the community; and which, while it provides a superior literary education, imparts to the pupils that knowledge of God, their Creator, Sanctifier, and Redeemer which will prove advantageous to them in time and in eternity. I beg publicly to acknowledge our obligations to the Honorable the Irish Society for their liberality in furnishing those prizes I shall have so much happiness in distributing."

Dr. Newell spoke in most favourable terms of the schools. "I am acquainted," he said, "with most of the Model Schools in Ireland, and with some of them I am thoroughly conversant, and I do say, having examined classes yesterday, that the arrangements of this school are as complete, and the organization as effective, as in any Model School I have ever seen."

Mr. Gibson "entirely concurred with what had been stated by the Bishop of Derry and Dr. Newell. The manner in which the examination had passed off reflected the greatest credit on the managers and teachers of the school, as well as on the pupils, who had acquitted themselves most creditably."

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
D. C. Porter, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Newtownstewart.

No. 10.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Newtownstewart Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry, February 17, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit for the information of the Commissioners my Report for the year 1865, on the Newtownstewart Minor Model School.

The house, premises, and play-grounds have been kept in excellent order; the school-rooms are models of neatness and cleanliness, and afford ample accommodation to the children comprising the several classes. On these points I have nothing to add to what I stated in my last report.

The attendance at the several departments of this Model School decreased to a slight extent during the first quarter of the year. This arose partly from the badness of the weather, and partly because several

of the more grown pupils left at the end of the previous year, having received an education which will help them to fill with credit their respective situations in life. Their places, however, were soon taken by new pupils, and before winter began, the attendance, as compared with that of the preceding year, exhibited a slight increase, the number on rolls for 1864 and 1865 being 129 and 135, respectively. I anticipate a further increase in the attendance, now that drawing forms part of the course of instruction. Parents are extremely anxious that their children should receive instruction in so useful a branch, and they are willing to make some sacrifice to secure them this advantage, not because they look upon drawing as an *accomplishment*, but because they know that the power of representing real objects upon a flat surface in a way to render them intelligible to all persons is a great help to the commonest workman in his ordinary trade or calling. I am quite sure this kind of drawing can be attained without detriment to the progress of the pupils in the ordinary branches of instruction. The most ordinary capacity is sufficient to acquire all that is essential, for it has been well observed that every person who has the use of his hands and eyes can learn to write, and whoever can learn to write can also represent correctly any of the ordinary objects which engage the attention of the working classes.

The time given to the drawing class does not exceed three hours in the week; but as the simultaneous method is pursued, and the number of pupils in the class is not very large, an efficient teacher can do much good in this short time. As the subject has been very recently introduced, I cannot form any opinion of the progress made by the pupils, but I hope to be able to report favourably of the drawing class before the end of the current year. Everything, I may add, contributes to the teacher's success; his pupils are docile, intelligent, and truly anxious to benefit by his instructions; the arrangements laid down for his guidance leave nothing of a haphazard character in his work; all are in readiness for him when he reaches the school, so that he can begin without a minute's delay the lesson for which his class is prepared. Under such favourable circumstances it is reasonable to expect that drawing, of the useful kind I have described, will be generally understood and practised by the advanced pupils in the boys' and girls' school.

I furnish in the annexed tables the usual information specifying the character of the pupils' attendance, the amount of school-fees received, and the sums paid for books and stationery in the boys', girls', and infants' school.

Character of Pupils' Attendance:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number of pupils on rolls,	53·	43·	40·
Average daily attendance,	45·	36·	32·

Amount of School-fees received:—

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fees received,	25	6	4	23	14	4	13	0	10	62	1	6

School Requisites Sold:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Requisites sold,	6	0	1	3	12	2	1	8	6	11	0	9

The results exhibited in the accompanying proficiency table are most creditable to the Head Teacher, Mr. Mitchell, especially as he had no help whatever in conducting the business of his school during the greater part of the year. Still a considerable number of his pupils

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passed a satisfactory examination on every subject of their prescribed course of study. A brief summary of their answering shows this very clearly. About one-half of the total number on rolls read with ease and intelligence in the higher class books, and their explanation of the subject-matter of each lesson was ready and thoughtful. The proportion of pupils able to work sums in the advanced rules, and to write neatly and accurately from dictation, was large even for a model school. The same remark applies to the general answering in grammar, geography, and elementary mathematics. Thus, of the 46 pupils examined, 14 parsed correctly intricate sentences in prose or verse. Their knowledge of local and mathematical geography was equally good, and the more advanced boys demonstrated several propositions in First, Second, and Fourth Books of Euclid's Elements. They also solved simple equations containing two and even three unknown quantities, with accuracy and despatch. These facts require no comment, they speak for themselves.

Results equally satisfactory have been realized in the Girls' school, which continues to be most efficiently conducted by the Head Teacher, Miss M'Alister. Bearing in mind the comparative ignorance of the children when they first entered this school, the progress they have meanwhile made is really remarkable. Their accent, amounting to a kind of *patois*, was at first a barrier to their improvement in reading. This obstacle has been gradually surmounted, their pronunciation has been softened and stripped of much of its coarseness, so that its harsher and more objectionable peculiarities seldom grate upon the ear. It was the general opinion of those present at the public examination that the reading of the pupils left nothing to be desired in point of accuracy and fluency of enunciation. In this opinion I fully concur, and I add, with pleasure, that marked success has attended the teacher's efforts to improve her classes in other elementary branches. The style in which her fourth and fifth class wrote from dictation passages taken at random from the Literary Class Book by some ladies and gentlemen present at the public examination, is a strong proof that this most useful exercise in writing and spelling has been thoroughly taught.

There are, strictly speaking, two classes in the infants' school, one of which embraces all children who can read, spell, and write easy monosyllables ; the other consists of mere infants, whose tender age unfits them for anything like continuous mental application. But they are trained to habits of order, neatness, and cleanliness, and above all, they are taught to obey their teachers, to speak the truth, and to be gentle and forbearing towards each other.

A fair proportion of what may be called the senior division read several lessons in the Second Book without making a single mistake. They also worked sums in simple addition and subtraction very correctly, and generally speaking, they answered creditably on the multiplication and pence tables. Many of them wrote down from dictation numbers to six and seven places of figures ; but I think it quite enough for any pupil in our infants' school to set down numbers to four or five places. Nothing beyond this is required for Sequel pupils, and nothing more should be attempted in a school attended by children whose average age is under five years.

It only remains for me to add that they sang some appropriate airs at the public examination in a way that elicited the approbation of the visitors, who invariably take a deep interest in the examination of the infants.

The annexed table exhibits the literary classification of 135 pupils on the rolls in December last.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	34
„ II.,	11	8	5
Sequels,	16	18	–
Book III.,	12	6	–
„ IV.,	6	7	–
„ V.,	8	4	–
Totals,	53	43	39
Scripture Lessons,	42	33	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	43	–
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	27	26	5
Parsing and Syntax,	26	17	–
Derivations,	42	17	–
Composition,	53	17	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	34
From Text Books:			
Local,	53	43	5
Mathematical and Physical,	26	17	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	27
Simple Rules,	11	8	12
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Compound Rules,	16	18	–
Proportion,	6	6	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	20	11	–
Mental,	53	43	5
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	–	27
On Paper,	53	43	12
From Dictation,	53	43	12
Branches for Females:			
Sewing, Knitting, Netting, Embroidery,	–	43	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	42	17	–
Mensuration,	14	–	–
Geometry,	26	–	–
Algebra,	4	–	–
Book-keeping,	8	–	–
Trigonometry,	2	–	–
Reasoning,	14	–	–
Music,	53	43	39
Drawing,	53	43	39
Physical and Applied Science,	26	–	–

Proficiency table, exhibiting the answering of the pupils examined by me and the District Inspector, Mr. Mahony, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th November last.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	20	21	–
„ any of the higher Books with ease and intelligence,	21	15	–
Acquainted with Parts of Speech *only*,	22	20	–
Able to parse syntactically,	17	12	–
Acquainted with the Prefixes and Affixes,	12	9	–
„ Map of the World *only*,	16	20	15
„ Maps of Europe and Ireland,	19	17	–
„ General course of Geography,	12	9	–
Able to set down numbers to 5 places of figures,	16	13	10
„ „ 7 „	22	17	–
Able to work correctly and readily a sum in Subtraction,	21	19	6
„ „ a sum in Division of Money,	14	12	–
„ „ „ Proportion or Practice,	17	10	–
Able to write fairly	15	16	–
„ with ease and freedom,	12	11	–
„ from dictation a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	16	17	–
„ „ a short passage with ease and correctness,	13	10	–
Sewing and knitting,	–	24	–
Ornamental work,	–	16	–

The public examination was held on the 15th November last and passed off with considerable *éclat*. The attendance of visitors was, as on former occasions, large and influential. The patience and attention with which *all* present witnessed the proceedings of the day, is a strong proof that the public interest in this Model School has not in the least abated. It was most gratifying to hear the general expression of satisfaction elicited by the prompt and intelligent answering of the classes on the various subjects specified in the programme drawn up by their teachers, to whom this special examination was wholly intrusted.

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The numerous specimens of plain and ornamental needlework executed in the girls' school gained the hearty approval of those best qualified to judge of their worth. Several pupils appeared in dresses the work of their own hands; and even the youngest children had some little articles of clothing to show, likewise the result of their own industry. They soon learn to prepare work for sewing, and to finish it, without much help from their teacher, in a creditable manner—a qualification which may be turned to profitable account in any station of life, but which indirectly adds to the slender incomes of the poor and middling classes. Any one conversant with their condition must have observed how great an advantage it is to them to be able to knit, patch, or darn well: how much more, then, must a good knowledge of plain-sewing tend to make poor girls notable and industrious in their respective households.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Coleraine. No. 11.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Coleraine District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry, 29th January, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following Report upon the Coleraine Model School for the year 1865.

The house and grounds have been kept in excellent order, and present an appearance of neatness and cleanliness most creditable to the head teacher, Mr. Johnston, who is intrusted with a general supervision over all the departments of the institution. The additional furniture required in the dormitory, kitchen, and dining-room, has been partially supplied, but some articles are still wanted to replace those worn out or injured by the ordinary wear and tear of time. I may here remark that although the grounds have been kept free from weeds, and the plants, shrubs, &c., carefully trimmed and otherwise attended to, the circular beds scattered over the lawn, and which should look so attractive during the greater part of the year, yield nothing but wall-flowers, some lavender, nasturtiums, and such like. Tulips, geraniums, anemones, and the finer classes of flowers, are wholly wanting. This can be remedied at a very trifling cost—a few shillings for bulbs, seeds, or cuttings, and a couple of pounds yearly to a qualified gardener, would meet the requirements of the case. After a while the more grown pupils, with a little instruction, would be able to look after the beds and flowers. They are very willing to do so, and they could not be more appropriately occupied during play-time.

The Coleraine Academy, recently established, and very amply endowed by the Hon. the Irish Society, has interfered with the attendance at this Model School. The advantage of instruction in classics, which the new academy offers, is the chief, perhaps sole, reason why some of the more grown boys leave the Model School before they have completed their prescribed course of study. This remark does not of course apply to the girls' or infants' school, at which the yearly average attendance has undergone no change worthy of notice,

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I furnish in the annexed table a correct abstract, specifying the character of the attendance, the number admitted at the respective rates of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, and the total amount of school fees received during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the 12 months ended December, 1865,	78	74	50
Average daily attendance for 12 months ended December, 1865,	50	66	43

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number remaining on the rolls at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	20	41	4
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	44	22	24
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	14	11	21
	78	74	49
Total,		201	

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Total amount of school-fees received during 1865,	£32 6 3	£52 18 7	£21 4 7
Total,		£106 9 5	

The time devoted to religious instruction remains unchanged. The regulations respecting this most important feature in the education of the children meet the convenience of all parties, and afford general satisfaction. The business of the day opens with prayer and religious instruction, held in separate apartments (to accommodate children of different persuasions), and conducted by persons approved of by the parents of the children, and by their respective clergymen. I can from personal observation testify to the good feeling and harmony which prevail among the teachers and pupils of all denominations. This statement is abundantly confirmed by the reports of the District Inspectors, who have an intimate knowledge of all that happens in the several departments of the institution.

Table showing the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls for the last week of December, 1865:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	18	16	10	44
Roman Catholics,	13	14	19	46
Presbyterians,	39	36	14	89
Others,	8	8	6	22
Total,	78	74	49	201

The frequent changes of class, and other minor evolutions are executed with rapidity, ease, and regularity, and the general business of the school is conducted with as little noise as possible. All this tells favourably for the discipline and order enforced by the principal teacher and his subordinates. It struck me however that the demeanor of some of the boys was coarse and rough, a little additional firmness and decision should suffice to check this fault, which, apart from other considerations, affords a bad example to their better mannered schoolfellows.

The following tables exhibit the classification and the proficiency of the children examined by me and Mr. Irvine, District Inspector, during the week ended 30th September last:—

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Classification and Proficiency of Pupils.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	28	Practice, Interest, &c.,	27	29	–
„ II.,	–	–	21	Mental,	78	46	49
Sequels,	34	28	–				
Book III.,	17	17	–	Writing:			
„ IV.,	13	15	–	On slates *only*,	–	–	37
„ V.,	14	14	–	„ paper,	78	74	12
Totals,	78	74	49	From dictation,	78	66	–
Grammar:				Branches for females:			
Parts of speech *only*,	34	28	–	Sewing,	–	74	–
Parsing and Syntax,	44	46	–	Knitting,	–	74	–
Derivations,	44	46	–	Netting,	–	17	–
Composition,	27	46	–	Embroidery,	–	15	–
				Cutting out,	–	14	–
Geography:							
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	49	Extra branches:			
From text books:				British Poets,	78	74	–
Local,	78	74	–	Mensuration,	27	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	27	46	–	Geometry,	27	–	–
				Algebra,	27	–	–
				Book-keeping,	27	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	27	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	28	Music,	78	74	49
Simple rules,	–	12	21	Drawing,	78	46	49
Compound rules,	34	16	–	Physical and applied Science,	27	–	–
Proportion,	17	17	–				

Proficiency Table, indicating the answering of the Pupils examined:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	22	30	19
„ any of the higher Lesson Books with ease and correctness,	28	35	–
Acquainted with parts of speech *only*,	23	30	–
Able to parse syntactically,	20	10	–
Acquainted with Prefixes and Affixes,	17	13	–
„ Map of the World *only*,	23	28	14
„ Maps of Europe and Ireland,	24	19	–
„ General Course of Geography,	18	10	–
Able to set down figures to 5 places,	22	27	14
„ „ 7 „	40	35	–
Able to work correctly and readily a sum in Subtraction,	16	21	13
„ „ a sum in Division of Money,	18	20	–
„ „ „ Proportion or Practice,	25	16	–
Able to write fairly,	22	30	–
„ with ease and freedom,	9	19	–
„ from dictation a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	18	25	–
„ a short passage with ease and correctness,	8	19	–

Boys' School.—It appears from the preceding table that the several classes had made satisfactory progress in *most* subjects of their course. I observed, however, in my last report that the copy books and dictation exercises of the most advanced boys were below mediocrity, while those written by third and fourth classes were very poor, both as regards style of handwriting and correctness of spelling. It is only just to add that increased attention has been given to these essential subjects, and that I noticed at my last examination considerable improvement in the writing classes, which are under the immediate supervision and control of the head teacher. He writes a few head lines on a large black board which can be easily seen by all the members of his class, he then requires them to copy each word as closely as they can, and while thus engaged he gives them all the assistance in his power. This plan has

proved pretty successful, because the style of these head lines is very superior, and well calculated to catch the attention of children, who love to imitate what their teachers write. While giving the fullest credit for past exertions, I am obliged to state that much still remains to be done before a favourable report can be made of the proficiency of the writing classes in this Model School. These observations apply with equal force to a kindred subject, writing from dictation. The exercises of the third-class pupils exhibited slight evidence of improvement, but the higher classes, fourth and fifth, write fairly from dictation, and their exercises in composition were comparatively free from bad spelling, gross solecisms, and wrong punctuation. It is but fair to mention that the general proficiency of the classes in reading, arithmetic, geography, and perhaps I may add grammar, compensates in some measure for their deficiency in the subjects just referred to. The reading of the several divisions was remarkably good, and characterized by an ease and distinctness of enunciation not often met with in a boys' school. Arithmetic has been taught with special care and attention, and with corresponding results. The readiness and despatch with which the Sequel and third class pupils did rather hard sums in the money rules and reduction merit special notice. The more advanced pupils acquitted themselves equally well in proportion, practice, and interest, and most of them understood the principles upon which these rules depend. Geography is a very popular subject of study with the several classes, owing in some measure to the abundance of large maps, diagrams, and globes, which have been turned to excellent account by the head master and his assistants. The large globe, however, should be more generally used to illustrate the leading facts connected with mathematical geography, in which additional progress is desirable. In descriptive geography the answering was extremely good, and the youngest children in the school traced blank maps of the Continent with creditable accuracy. They could also distinguish the parts of speech, name the stops, and explain their values. The fourth class pupils knew the rules of syntax, and were able to parse easy sentences in prose. The fifth class could analyse and arrange in grammatical order some short pieces in blank verse, taken from the Literary Class Book.

Girls' School.—The girls of the senior classes read with much taste and expression, while the junior divisions read with a clearness of enunciation, an attention to stops, and a certain steadiness of style seldom attained by young children. It is my pleasing duty to add that considerable attention has been given to the writing classes, as evidenced by the neatness and legibility of the copy-books, their freedom from blots and stains; and the marks of gradual improvement which I observed were general in each class, and by no means confined to a few clever children. The answering in arithmetic may be thus summarized. Most in Sequel and all in third class could write down numbers to seven places with the greatest ease; they also worked questions readily and correctly in the compound rules, and they repeated from memory all the most useful arithmetical tables. The fourth and fifth class pupils had some knowledge of proportion and practice, but from causes to which I shall presently advert, their proficiency in these rules does not warrant any special commendation.

The answering of the several classes, fifth perhaps excepted, on the meaning of what they read, was not even moderately good. Their shortcomings in grammar, parsing, and geography were still more apparent. I feel assured that these defects, once brought under the notice of the

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principal teacher, Miss Caldwell, will be promptly remedied, for she has always borne a high character for diligence and ability in the discharge of her duties, and all previous reports on her school were highly favourable. But I cannot overlook what I regard as *radical* defects, which I attribute partly to slackness of exertion on the part of some of the teaching staff, and partly to the large number of pupils promoted, that is, transferred from a lower to a higher class, a short time before my examination was held. In this way many children were tested upon a course of study with which they had, from want of time and adequate preparation, a very slight acquaintance.

Infants' School.—A trifling increase has taken place in the attendance which calls for no special remark. I believe the teaching in this department is careful and effective. A fair proportion of the infants can read words of three and four letters, and write short words on their slates. Those less advanced, and who had not been quite a year under instruction, went through the elementary exercises on the ball-frame with remarkable readiness, and many of them traced with ease, and quite correctly, blank maps of Europe and Ireland. The style in which they sang some little pieces, and the accuracy with which they performed the customary evolutions showed that they had received due attention from their teacher as long as they remained in the *school-room*. But during playtime she frequently leaves them to the care of a couple of monitresses, who, in their turn, allow them to do just as they please; hence a noisy, boisterous tone, wholly out of keeping in an infants' school, prevails in the playground. Besides, little children are apt to get into mischief, and suffer from accidents, unless carefully watched at *all* hours of the day. I have reason to expect that it will not be necessary for me to call attention a second time to this irregularity.

The public examination, which took place on Monday, the 2nd October, began at eleven o'clock and ended at half-past three o'clock. The attendance for the first hour or so was rather thin, but shortly after twelve the spacious school-room was filled with visitors anxious to witness the proceedings of the day. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the room, everything passed off with the utmost order and regularity. The examination appeared to give unqualified satisfaction to all present. It extended over a wide range of subjects, comprising reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and elementary mathematics. The demeanor of the children during the preliminary and subsequent public examination was all that could be wished for. They strove hard to win a premium, or, failing in that, a certificate of merit, in the open, honourable arena of fair competition, but without any feeling of bitterness, or the least ebullition of temper. Those who were not fortunate enough to secure the coveted prize submitted good-humouredly to the decision of the examining inspector, although many of them were sanguine of success. This, to be sure, is a trying ordeal for mere children, but it is not altogether unattended with good. It disciplines their minds and prepares them for the actual business of life, in which a hearty honest effort to do one's best is the surest road to success.

The examination of the classes in purely literary subjects was diversified by a very agreeable selection of songs. The precision and sweetness with which the pupils rendered several choice pieces of vocal music elicited the warm approbation of all present. They also sang a few of those pieces by *note*, without making a single mistake—a satisfactory proof that their knowledge of the subject was extensive and

well grounded. These classes are under the exclusive management of the assistant teacher, Mr. Feehan, by whom they are alone instructed. Their present efficient condition reflects much credit on him, and shows that he is a zealous and successful instructor. *Appendix B.* Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Coleraine.*

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 12.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Ballymoney Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector, and R. Irvine, esq., District Inspector. *Ballymoney*

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following Report on the Ballymoney Minor Model School for the year 1865.

The buildings and premises are in the same satisfactory condition as reported by us for the preceding year. The yards and offices are kept scrupulously clean. The head master, Mr. Warnock, deserves to be specially mentioned for the unceasing attention which he gives to the preservation of cleanliness and order, and the care which he effectively takes of the property, though non-resident. By his vigilance and promptitude in having little defects remedied on their first appearance, the expense of keeping this establishment and premises in first-rate order is very trifling.

Religious instruction continues the same, and with the same satisfactory results. The teachers, in separate apartments, conduct the religious instruction of the children belonging to their respective denominations, from ten till half-past ten o'clock every day except Monday, on which it is continued till eleven o'clock. On this day one of the three Presbyterian ministers of the town attends to the religious instruction of the Presbyterian pupils. The clergymen of other persuasions have a like opportunity but do not embrace it.

In the teaching staff some slight changes took place in course of the past year. Mr. Feehan, assistant teacher in Coleraine District Model School, now devotes his whole time to his duties in that institution instead of spending a part of it in Ballymoney. Mr. Maguire, the assistant, was removed to same rank in Carrickfergus Minor Model School, and Mr. M'Eneany fills his place, and does also the work that devolved on Mr. Feehan.

The infants' school lost the valuable services of its principal teacher, Miss Campbell, consequent on her marriage; but Miss Lowndes, her recently appointed successor, promises fair to sustain the character of this department.

The following Table exhibits the number of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each of the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, at the different rates of payment:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number paying 5*s.* a quarter,	1863,	3	12	–	15
	1864,	12	14	1	27
	1865,	13	15	2	30
Number paying 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter,	1863,	33	34	12	79
	1864,	39	36	17	92
	1865,	44	39	27	110
Number paying 1*s.* 1*d.* a quarter,	1863,	33	34	38	105
	1864,	31	30	39	100
	1865,	39	20	31	90

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The following Table shows the Religious Denomination of the Pupils on the Rolls in the last week of December, in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Established Church,	22	20	23
Roman Catholics,	59	65	56
Presbyterians,	116	134	151
Other Denominations,	2	–	–
Total,	199	219	230

The totals here show a gradual increase; and the numbers above-given very fairly represent the different religious denominations in the town and neighbourhood.

The following Table gives a comparative view of the Attendance for the past three years :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year	1863,	80·1	78·6	48·2
	1864,	69·8	85·	55·8
	1865,	80·	83·	60·9
Average number in attendance for the year	1863,	65·4	64·3	43·2
	1864,	53·2	68·	43·7
	1865,	71·8	65·3	45·7

The following is a comparison of the amount of Fees received in the past two years :—

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of school-fees received in the year 1864,	24	4	9	32	6	4	12	11	9
1865,	33	13	7	33	14	2	15	3	7

—exhibiting a considerable increase.

The following Table exhibits the Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls 31st December, 1865 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I.,	–	–	32	Tables *only*,	–	–	32
„ II.,	–	10	28	Simple Rules,	16	16	28
Sequel,	36	19	–	Compound Rules,	20	24	–
Book III.,	24	15	–	Proportion,	19	14	–
„ IV.,	23	15	–	Practice, Interest, &c.,	41	20	–
„ V.,	13	15	–	Mental,	96	74	60
Total,	96	74	60				
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	28	Branches for Females:			
				Sewing,	–	74	–
Grammar:				Knitting,	–	74	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	36	29	28	Netting,	–	14	–
Parsing and Syntax,	60	45	–	Embroidery,	–	7	–
Derivations,	60	45	–	Cutting out,	–	16	–
Composition,	60	45	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	–	20	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	16	10	60	Mensuration,	36	–	–
From Text Books:				Geometry,	36	–	–
Local,	80	64	–	Algebra,	36	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	13	20	–	Book-keeping,	36	–	–
				Agriculture,	26	–	–
				Music,	96	74	60
Writing:				Drawing,	–	49	28
On Slates *only*,	1	–	60	Physical and Applied Science,	36	–	–
„ Paper,	95	74	–				
From dictation,	60	64	–				

The annexed Table shows the proficiency of 165 Pupils examined by me and the District Inspector, Mr. Irvine, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September last.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	32	25	16
„ any of the higher class books with ease and intelligence,	39	30	–
Acquainted with parts of speech *only*,	27	30	9
Able to parse syntactically,	27	13	–
Acquainted with prefixes and affixes,	24	16	–
Acquainted with map of world *only*,	21	29	14
„ with maps of Europe and Ireland,	25	16	–
„ with general course of geography,	19	12	–
Able to set down numbers to 5 places,	17	26	13
„ numbers to 7 places,	39	30	–
„ to work correctly a sum in subtraction,	15	24	12
„ „ a sum in division of money,	17	25	–
„ to work correctly a sum in proportion or practice,	27	18	–
„ to write fairly,	21	26	–
„ „ with ease and freedom,	9	14	–
„ „ from dictation, a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	19	21	–
„ „ a short passage with ease and correctness,	9	15	–

The public examination was held in the boys' school-room on the 24th October. All the pupils had previously been strictly examined by us in the several subjects included in their respective programmes. In not a few instances the successful competitors for premiums had very little to boast of, so equally were they matched, and so eagerly and industriously had almost all prepared for examination.

The attendance was large and respectable, but the accommodation was insufficient for the numbers anxious to be present.

In conclusion we are glad to be able to state generally that the condition and progress of the school are highly satisfactory, and that the teachers are discharging their duties honestly and effectively.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector,
R. Irvine, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 13.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Omagh Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector, and Samuel Adair, esq., District Inspector. *Omagh.*

1st February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following Report on the Omagh Minor Model School for the year 1865.

I.—*School-rooms and Premises.*—The school-rooms are well fitted up, well lighted, and comfortable. Some little repairs that, in the course of the year, were rendered necessary by the ordinary wear and tear incidental to all such institutions, have recently been effected by the local officer of the Board of Works, who is most attentive to the state of the building and premises, and who is ever ready to remedy any defects that may arise.

The want of a proper coal store has been felt ever since the schools came into operation; but we are happy to say that want will no longer be felt. A house is now in course of erection which will afford ample storage space for all the coal required for an entire year, so that the entire contract for coal, each year, may be executed at once, and not as

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hitherto by a load or two at a time. The school-rooms and the school premises are in a satisfactory state in all respects.

II.—*Teaching Staff.*—With two exceptions, the teaching staff is the same as when we made our report for the year 1864; the only changes being the removal of Mr. J. J. Conway, assistant-master and teacher of drawing in the boys' school to the Galway Model School, and the appointment of Mr. Daniel Nolan to succeed him here. This change took place on 1st February The other change alluded to is the appointment of Mr. F. Dowling to teach drawing in the boys' and girls' schools. This he does on two days in the week—the rest of his time is devoted to other model schools.

Mr. Nolan's appointment has removed a defect which we felt to exist, and which had existed for more than a year previous to his appointment—we refer to the want of an assistant-master competent to teach vocal music. Mr. Nolan is well qualified to discharge that duty, and he has been most successful in his teaching. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dowling will be equally successful in his department; but the time that has elapsed since his appointment, 1st December, is too short to allow us to judge and speak of results.

III.—*Attendance.*—The average attendance for the past year has been considerably larger than that for 1864. This is to be accounted for chiefly, we believe, by the temporary check the attendance met with in 1864 from measles, small-pox, and scarlatina among the children of Omagh, to which we alluded in our report for that year. We would also venture to hope that the growing popularity of the schools has had something to do with the increase in the attendance.

The total average attendance in the three schools, male, female, and infant, for 1864 was 187·6; while for 1865 it was 201·9, which shows an increase for the latter year of 14·3.

The following Tables exhibit the state of the attendance, the classification of the pupils, &c., for the year.

Table I.—In this Table the years 1864 and 1865 are compared in some not unimportant respects as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1864.—Average on rolls for the year,	106·4	77·5	58·8	242·7
„ Average present,	83·2	61·2	43·2	187·6
„ Per cent. to 100 on rolls,	78·2	77·	78·	77·7
In 1865.—Average on rolls for the year,	105·8	87·	56·	248·8
„ Average present,	85·7	71·7	44·5	201·9
„ Per cent. to 100 on rolls,	80·9	82·2	81·5	81·5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1864.—School Fees received,	57 13 1	41 15 8	26 5 8	125 14 5
„ Requisites sold,	9 14 0	5 7 4	1 3 9½	16 5 1½
In 1865.—School Fees received,	60 11 10	52 3 6	26 6 0	139 1 4
„ Requisites sold,	11 4 6	8 2 2	1 8 0	20 14 8

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the past year contrasts favourably in all respects with the year 1864. It is gratifying to see that the attendance has been larger, that the school fees received have been larger in proportion, and that the amount of money expended by the pupils in the purchase of requisites has been larger in a corresponding degree.

Table II.—Admissions, &c., during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls on 1st January, 1865,	109	83	53	245
Admitted during the year, excluding re-admissions,	77	88	47	212
Number struck off during the year, deducting those left and returned,	85	83	40	208

Table III.—This Table exhibits the Ages of the Pupils on the Rolls of each School on the 31st December, 1865.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
3 years,	–	–	9	9
4 „	–	–	8	8
5 „	–	–	15	15
6 „	–	–	26	26
7 „	11	4	2	17
8 „	14	13	–	27
9 „	13	7	–	20
10 „	11	15	–	26
11 „	12	18	–	30
12 years,	7	6	–	13
13 „	14	11	–	25
14 „	7	6	–	13
15 and above,	12	8	–	20
Total,	101	88	60	249
Average age,	11·3	11·5	5·7	–

Table IV.—Religious Denominations of the above 249 Pupils.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	44	26	31	101
Roman Catholics,	3	4	–	7
Presbyterians,	47	44	23	114
Wesleyans,	7	14	6	27
Totals,	101	88	60	249

Table V.—In this Table the same Pupils are classified with respect to rates of Payment.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	43	37	17	97
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	29	25	15	69
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	29	26	28	83
Total,	101	88	60	249

This shows a very considerable increase in the number of pupils paying the highest rate in 1865 as compared with 1864. At the close of 1864, there were on the rolls of the schools paying 5*s.* a quarter 79 pupils; and at the end of 1865, paying the same rate, 97 pupils. In 1864 at 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, 83 pupils; and in 1865, paying the same rate, 69. The numbers paying the lowest rate at the end of 1864, and at the end of 1865, were precisely the same, being just 83 in each case.

Table VI.—Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	26
„ II.,	34	19	34
Sequels,	18	15	–
Book III.,	16	32	–
„ IV.,	29	16	–
„ V.,	4	6	–
Totals,	101	88	60
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	52	34	34
Parsing and Syntax,	49	54	–
Derivations,	49	54	–
Composition,	33	22	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	16	14	60
From Text Books:			
Local,	36	44	–
Mathematical and Physical,	49	30	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	26
Simple rules,	27	19	34
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Compound rules,	25	30	–
Proportion,	16	17	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	33	22	–
Mental,	101	69	–
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	26
„ paper,	101	88	34
From dictation,	101	88	34
Branches for females:			
Sewing, Knitting,	–	75	–
Netting,	–	5	–
Embroidery,	–	4	–
Cutting out,	–	4	–
Extra branches:			
British Poets,	67	54	–
Mensuration,	33	–	–
Geometry,	33	–	–
Algebra,	33	–	–
Book-keeping,	33	–	–
Music,	101	88	60
Drawing,	101	88	60
Physical and applied science,	33	–	–

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The annual public examination of the schools was held on Monday, the 7th of August, and was very numerously attended by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and by the parents and relatives of the pupils. It was not our intention, early in the year, to hold the examination so soon, but an unforeseen circumstance rendered it necessary that it should be held on the above-mentioned day, which was more closely following the summer vacation than we could have wished. Still the pupils had almost all returned to school after the vacation, and the day's proceedings were most satisfactory in all respects. The audience seemed pleased in the highest degree with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves on the occasion.

We were employed nearly a week previous to the public examination in examining privately—with the view of awarding premiums and certificates of merit—all the pupils of the schools, and so general was the good answering on all the subjects of the school course that we were obliged to increase the number of the premiums beyond that of any other year since the opening of the schools.

It is pleasing to have to say that the answering, while being very good indeed, was in general so nearly equal. This is a strong proof that the teacher paid an equal amount of attention to *all* his pupils.

On the 14th December the schools were visited by the Rev. Dr. Henry, President of the Queen's College, Belfast, and one of the Commissioners of National Education. He was pleased to leave the following entries in the Daily Report Book of each of the schools :—

"Boys' School, 14th December.

"I have seen at a glance that this school is perfectly conducted as to its discipline; and I have heard answering from the pupils which reflects great credit on them, as well as on their able and accomplished teacher.

"The three departments of the school may well be called model.

(Signed), "P. Shuldham Henry."

"Girls' School, 14th December.

"Visited this school, and heard the children examined by the teacher on several branches. I have seldom listened to answering so perfect, quick, and clear; nor have I ever met with any teacher whose method and results of instruction have afforded me greater pleasure.

(Signed), "P. Shuldham Henry, President Queen's College, Belfast.

"P.S.—The singing is excellent and peculiarly sweet.—P. S. H."

"Infants' School, 14th December.

"I am greatly pleased with this school. The control of the teacher over the infants appears to be complete, and it is quite beautiful to witness the real pleasure which the little creatures enjoy in responding to the excellent mistress.

(Signed), "P. Shuldham Henry, President Queen's College, Belfast."

In conclusion, we have only to say that we are highly pleased with the manner in which these schools have been conducted during the past year.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
Samuel Adair, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 14.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Galway District Model School, by W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my annual report on the Galway Model School for the year 1865.

The state of the house and premises has been at all times highly satisfactory; the grounds are kept with much taste and neatness, and the school-rooms, as well as the domestic establishment, have been, as they ought to be, models of neatness and cleanliness.

The attention of the officer of the Board of Works in charge of the school has been such as to leave no room for suggestion, much less for complaint.

Some changes have taken place among the teachers: I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and attention of the staff as at present constituted.

Mr. Bresland, the first assistant master, continues to discharge the duties of drawing-master, in addition to his duties as assistant teacher, in a very satisfactory way. The same *extern* teacher of music continues in charge of that department. It appears to me to be a matter of much importance to have all the subjects of instruction attended to by the regular teachers of the establishment, and in any future change of teachers my desire is to secure for the office of assistant a master who will be competent to conduct the singing.

The monitors and pupil-teachers have been generally regular and attentive; in some instances the proficiency was less satisfactory than might have been expected, and their attendance at the time for special instruction was not uniformly punctual. In such cases, the gratuities usually awarded to these young persons were withheld, either in whole or in part. Salutary results are anticipated from this, and from the means adopted to prevent any falling off as regards this highly important function of the establishment.

The tables appended furnish the usual information as regards the attendance of the different religious denominations. It is matter for regret that while the school is open to all denominations on the most perfect equality, all do not avail themselves of its advantages in proportions corresponding to the population.

The tables of attendance show a slight improvement for the past year as compared with 1864; the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy continues unabated. The mode by which the Commissioners regulate their payments to convent and monastery schools solely in proportion to the average attendance, offers an inducement to the managers of such schools to endeavour to empty all others, that the average at their own, and, by consequence, the amount of payment, may be as high as possible. Again, as the Commissioners allow a staff of paid monitors in proportion to the attendance in these schools, an opportunity is afforded for competing successfully with the model schools for the attendance of the more advanced pupils who wish to become qualified as teachers. Were such a competition conducted on the principle of "*a clear stage and no favour*," it would be advantageous to all; as it is, however, the system of opposition pursued must tend to discourage and paralyze healthy activity.

On referring to Table I. (Appendix A to this Report), it will be seen that the regularity of the attendance is increased, and that very few indeed absent themselves on Saturdays. The average for every day the

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school was open, as compared with the average excluding Saturdays, gives a difference of only one pupil for each department.

It will be observed on referring to Tables III. and V. (of same Appendix), that while the total number of pupils entered on the rolls for 1865 is less than the same total for 1864, the average total as given in Table I. is higher in the latter year by 10 pupils, and the average daily attendance is higher by 15 pupils; this proves not merely greater regularity on the part of those whose names are enrolled, but less fluctuation in the attendance—a result equally desirable.

It may be noticed in like manner, with reference to Tables II. and III. (of same Appendix), as cause for regret that in a town which has so large a proportion of the poorer class among the population, comparatively few of that class avail themselves of the advantages of an institution, which closes its doors against no class, while it is especially adapted for the lowest, and fitted to elevate them.

The annual public examination was held immediately before the Christmas vacation. I append a full report of the results from the District Inspector and myself.

In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the zeal and efficiency displayed by Mr. Simpson, the Inspector in charge of the school, in all matters pertaining to its management.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendices to Annual Report of W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector, upon the Galway District Model School, for the year 1865.

Appendix A.—Tables showing the Nature of the Attendance, the Amount of School-fees received, and the Amount received for Books and Requisites; Rates of Payment, Religious Denominations, and Literary Classification of the pupils.

Table I.—Showing the State of Attendance, the Amount of School-fees received, and the Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced prices for the years 1864 and 1865.

	Average on Rolls	Average attendance, excluding Saturdays, &c.	Average for every day School was open.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Half-price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864.					
Boys,	92·5	66·3	64·	46 1 8	15 19 1½
Girls,	42·3	31·3	29·7	22 2 3	3 2 3½
Infants,	47·	32·	29·5	22 10 4	2 2 1
Total,	181·8	129·6	123·2	90 14 3	21 3 6
1865.					
Boys,	95·	71·	70·5	50 17 7	12 14 6½
Girls,	49·	37·5	36·7	28 10 5	4 1 2¾
Infants,	47·	36·2	34·	21 11 9	1 18 7¾
Total,	191·	144·7	141·2	100 19 9	18 14 5

TABLE II.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	28	14	10	52
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	34	16	22	72
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	25	6	11	42
	Total,	87	36	43	166
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	30	18	8	56
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	24	21	23	68
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	27	12	16	55
	Total,	81	51	47	179

TABLE III.—Total number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1864 and 1865, classed according to rates of payment.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	61	29	19	109
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	65	30	37	132
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	51	24	30	105
	Total,	177	83	86	346
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	50	30	19	99
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	59	36	33	128
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	46	16	23	85
	Total,	155	82	75	312

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	20	16	18	54
	Roman Catholics,	61	14	6	81
	Presbyterians,	1	2	7	10
	Other Denominations,	5	4	12	21
	Total,	87	36	43	166
1865,	Established Church,	18	19	17	54
	Roman Catholics,	49	16	7	72
	Presbyterians,	7	11	14	32
	Other Denominations,	7	5	9	21
	Total,	81	51	47	179

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils on Rolls for the years 1864 and 1865, classed according to religious denominations.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	38	30	29	97
	Roman Catholics,	126	41	22	191
	Presbyterians,	2	3	13	18
	Other Denominations,	9	9	22	40
	Total,	177	83	86	346
1865,	Established Church,	26	30	30	86
	Roman Catholics,	113	34	15	162
	Presbyterians,	8	12	15	35
	Other Denominations,	8	6	15	29
	Total,	155	82	75	312

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TABLE VI.—Classification of the Children on Rolls on the 31st December, 1865 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	4	2	24	Practice, Interest, &c.,	36	5	–
„ II.,	8	3	15	Mental,	69	46	–
Sequels,	19	21	2				
Book III.,	14	12	6	Writing:			
„ IV.,	28	8	–	On Slates *only*,	4	2	24
„ V.,	8	5	–	„ Paper,	77	49	22
				From Dictation,	69	49	17
Total,	81	51	47				
				Branches for Females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	51	10
Parts of Speech *only*,	27	26	23	Knitting,	–	12	–
Parsing and Syntax,	50	25	–	Netting,	–	4	–
Derivations,	36	25	–	Cutting-out,	–	12	–
Composition,	36	13	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	50	25	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	12	5	39	Mensuration,	36	–	–
From Text-Books:				Geometry,	36	–	–
Local,	69	46	8	Algebra,	36	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	50	25	–	Book-keeping,	36	–	–
				Trigonometry,	5	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	5	–	–
Tables *only*,	4	2	24	Music,	40	51	47
Simple Rules,	8	24	23	Drawing,	81	51	47
Compound do.,	19	12	–	Physical and Applied Science,	36	–	–
Proportion,	14	8	–				

APPENDIX B.—JOINT REPORT of W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector, and A. J. SIMPSON, esq., District Inspector, upon the Annual Examination of the Pupils of the GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour of submitting to you, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the particulars of our examination of the pupils in Galway District Model Schools at the close of the past year.

We held the public examinations on the 22nd of December, but for five days previously we had been engaged in examining minutely all the pupils in the different classes in each department, the results of which we beg to submit.

	Boys.		Girls.		Infants.	
	On Roll.	Present.	On Roll.	Present.	On Roll.	Present.
First Book,	4	4	2	2	24	18
Second „	8	8	3	3	15	12
Sequels,	23	18	21	17	2	2
Third Book,	11	8	12	10	6	5
Fourth „	30	28	8	6	–	–
Fifth „	5	5	5	4	–	–
Total,	81	71	51	42	47	37

Promotions during the year—77 boys, 12 girls, and 20 infants.

Reading from Oral Spelling, &c.—In the boys' school, from the sequel

class upwards a due proportion of the pupils acquitted themselves well or fairly in these branches.

Fourth and fifth classes have studied the verbal distinctions in the Spelling Book Superseded, and the application of the rules for spelling. Their knowledge of the *Roots*, however, is very limited.

Grammar.—Sequel class pupils know the article, noun, adjective, and pronoun: third, parse etymologically; fourth and fifth, syntactically. A few of the latter can analyze a sentence of considerable difficulty. The answering on text-book was 57 per cent.—excluding 5 pupils, 61 per cent.; highest marks 90 per cent.

Geography.—In this branch the answering of the upper division, four-sevenths of the school, was 59 per. cent. for the entire, 76 per cent. for fourteen of the number, and 100 per cent. for the top pupil. The course for fifth and upper fourth embraced ten chapters of "Geography Generalised." The junior division exhibited a fair knowledge of the portion in large print of the "Introduction to Geography," and all acquitted themselves more or less satisfactorily in tracing the maps prescribed for their respective classes.

Arithmetic.—In practical arithmetic the results were generally creditable; "perfectly correct" marks amounting to 60 per cent., while in theory the answers reached but 33 per cent.

Dictation.—Writing, in most cases, free and rapid; comprehension, very fair; spelling, presenting a wide margin—from *shameful*, in individual instances, where the pupils are not deficient in other branches, up to "quite correct" in others. This is equally applicable to the girls' school.

Extra branches.—In algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, book-keeping, and physical science, the answering was such as to prove conclusively that the teachers have not relaxed in the discharge of their duties during the year; and the satisfactory results are the more creditable to the head master and assistants, as two of the pupil teachers in office for the last four months have been far from efficient.

In the girls' school the reading and oral spelling were fair or good in most instances. In grammar, geography, and arithmetic, no special comment is necessary. The per-centages of correct answers, or marks, are here given—

Reading,	70	per cent.
Spelling Book Superseded,	56	„
Roots,	38	„
Grammar { Text-Book,	42	„
Grammar { Parsing,	65	„
Geography,	42	„
Arithmetic,	38	„

The infants' school had suffered very much for four months previously, from the prevalence of scarlatina; yet the answering of the little ones fully maintained the *prestige* of this most interesting department.

The first assistant in the boys' school instructs in drawing both boys and girls, and the exhibition of pieces executed by his pupils, and their answering at the public examination, formed a very attractive feature. Vocal music is taught with fair success by Professor O'Shannessy to both boys and girls, for an hour daily, alternately; and needlework is taught to most of the girls. A fair amount of instruction in plainwork and cutting-out is imparted to the more grown girls, and the earlier stages to the juniors. A few of the former also receive instruction in fancy work.

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After having fully informed ourselves by examination, of the merits, position, and relation of the pupils, and taken into consideration the records of the teachers, which have been kept accurately during the the year, as to character of attendance, time in class, questions asked and answered, preparation of home lessons, and general conduct, which, in almost every instance, coincide with our opinions as to deserts, we selected the most meritorious as recipients of the Commissioners' bounty in the form of premiums, and proceeded on the 22nd to hold the public examination.

The business of the day commenced with the examination of the boys of the second and Sequel classes, by Mr. Conway, second assistant, and their answering afforded full satisfaction to all within hearing distance; but the gnomonal shape of the school-room, with gallery, and the arrangement of doors, windows, and ventilators, tend to interfere with the suitableness of the room for a public examination. The junior division of girls next came on the platform, and were examined by the senior monitress, F. Winder; but although their answering was very correct, and the examination well carried on, still less was heard of it than of the draft of boys preceding. When these retired their places were taken by the members of the infants' school, who, as usual, attracted the utmost interest, and from the nature of the subjects on which they were examined, and the number of singing exercises included in their programme, their examination seemed to be considered as satisfactory by the audience; and of the answering at our private or preliminary examination we have already recorded our opinion.

The girls, senior division, were next examined by Miss Brady, the head teacher in this department, and the readiness and correctness of their answering elicited marked approval.

The boys, senior division, were then examined by Mr. Moylan, head teacher, and Mr. Bresland, assistant; and although they blundered somewhat in the parsing of a passage, which the worst among them would readily analyze in their class-room, the entire effect was creditable.

Dr. Melville, one of the professors of Queen's College, Galway, then kindly took them upon natural philosophy, and under his guidance they exhibited successfully several interesting experiments in chemistry, which seemed to be much appreciated by the audience; and, in a short address afterwards, the learned doctor expressed his opinion that the pupils under examination were thoroughly grounded in the subjects on which he had tested them; and passed a high eulogium on Galway Model School, and the system on which it is based.

The drawing classes were examined PRACTICALLY by Mr. Bresland, their teacher, and afterwards tested by him on the theory of perspective, and in each respect as well as in the exhibition of "crayons" and "water-colours" on the walls, the result was highly creditable to teacher and pupils.

In the girls' school-room specimens of plain and fancy work were exhibited, and many of the ladies present expressed their approval of the execution.

During the intervals of the public examination several songs were agreeably rendered by the united classes—boys and girls—some in unison, others in parts, under the direction of Professor O'Shannessy.

Although the morning on which the public examination was held was more than ordinarily inclement, the attendance of visitors was as numerous and respectable as on former occasions, and the examinations, both public and special, afford us the happiness of assuring you

that the Galway Model Schools have certainly lost no ground in public estimation, nor retrogressed as establishments for popular education during 1865.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.
Alexander J. Simpson, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 15.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Trim District Model School, by W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector. *Trim.*

Dublin, February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have now the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my report on the Trim District Model School for the year 1865.

The buildings have been kept in suitable repair throughout the year; the ball-court has been improved and flagged, and the grounds have been carefully attended to. The pupil-teachers under the direction of the head master perform the chief part of the work necessary for the cultivation of the shrubs, flowers, &c., and the keeping in order of the walks and grounds, thus securing to these young men most useful training, while a certain amount of public outlay is saved.

I have sometimes been obliged to complain that the school-rooms, corridors, &c., were not so thoroughly clean as they might have been; this, no doubt, is owing to want of proper supervision of the parties whose duty it is to attend to the washing, sweeping, &c. I have to express my hope that it may not be necessary for me again to report any defect under this head.

In the course of the year the assistants in the female and infant departments have been removed. Miss Brady from the female school having been appointed head mistress in the same department in Galway Model School, and Miss Finnigan from the infant school having obtained an assistantship in the Cork Model School. Their places have been filled by the appointment of Miss Muldoon and Miss M'Cormac, of the value of whose services it would be premature to speak; both possess high qualifications, and I doubt not they will apply themselves to the task now assigned to them with that diligence and energy necessary to ensure success.

No change has been made as regards the principal teachers; it is to be hoped that their matured experience and riper judgments will more than compensate for the want of that freshness and vigour which is more commonly the characteristic of the efforts of youth.

The full staff of young persons in training, designated monitors and pupil-teachers, has been kept up; their attention and progress have been satisfactory. Managers and Inspectors alike report favourably of such as have passed through the school and are now employed as teachers.

The attendance of pupils for the year just concluded, exhibits an increase as compared with the year 1864; this increase is chiefly due to the accession of numbers in the infant department; in the girls' school there is a decrease, and in this school the attendance is much less regular than in either of the other departments.

In the male school we have the satisfactory result of 75 per cent. in attendance for every day the school was open; in the infant school nearly 60 per cent., whereas in the female school it falls so low as 48·3 per cent. When this result is compared with the results obtained in the same department in the other model schools, the inferiority is

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equally remarkable. In Galway the per-centage of attendance to number on rolls in the girls' school reaches 76·6; and in Bailieboro' it is 72·3. One of the first duties of every teacher is to secure regular and punctual attendance on the part of the pupils, and when this duty, from any cause whatever, remains unaccomplished, the results of the teaching must be, in a corresponding degree, unsatisfactory.

It will be seen from Table I. (Appendix A to this report), that, while the attendance has slightly increased, the amount of school-fees received has somewhat diminished; this result being due to the satisfactory circumstances that the increase in the attendance has been entirely from the poorer class of the community, while there has been a decrease of those paying the higher rates; this result is more clearly brought out in Tables II. and III. (of same Appendix).

That the attendance of pupils of the different religious denominations is in accordance with the proportions in which they are found to exist in the locality is proved from Tables IV. and V. (same Appendix).

The annual examination of the pupils was held in the month of November by the District Inspector and myself. A full report of the proceedings and of the general results is hereto appended (Appendix B).

Without detracting in any degree from the merit due to the teaching staff, it is to be borne in mind that the healthy working of the institution and the harmonious action of its several departments are, in a great measure, due to the judicious inspection of Mr. Conwell, who has now been about ten years in charge of the school. While in our joint report we have given credit for excellence, we have been equally careful not to conceal any defects where they were found to exist.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Appendices to Annual Report of W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector, upon the Trim District Model School, for the year 1865.

Appendix A.—Tables showing the Nature of the Attendance, the Amount of School-fees received, the Amount received for Books and Requisites, Rates of Payment, Religious Denominations, and Literary Classification of the Pupils.

Table I.—Showing the State of Attendance, the Amount of School-fees received, and the Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced prices, for the years 1864 and 1865.

	Average on Rolls.	Average in Attendance, excluding Saturdays, &c.	Average for every day School was open.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Half-price.
1864.		(188 days.)	(267 days.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys,	149·1	108·3	92·1	50 9 0	10 9 8
Girls,	134·9	77·9	66·	32 5 0	4 1 4
Infants,	81·3	55·6	48·	14 10 3	2 2 6½
Total,	365·3	241·8	206·1	97 4 3	16 13 6½
1865.		(190 days.)	(262 days.)		
Boys,	144·7	109·6	97·6	53 13 11	9 9 3½
Girls,	120·	70·	58·	25 10 0	3 9 7
Infants,	105·	73·2	62·9	17 15 10	2 6 7½
Total,	369·7	252·8	218·5	96 19 9	15 5 6

TABLE II.—Total number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1864 and 1865, classed according to rates of payment.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	34	18	3	55
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	48	23	20	91
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	75	93	74	242
	Free	39	52	30	121
	Total,	196	186	127	509
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	31	16	3	50
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	44	22	22	88
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	90	89	93	272
	Free,	52	54	48	154
	Total,	217	181	166	564

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	24	14	2	40
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	36	13	15	64
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	48	49	43	140
	Free,	24	30	12	66
	Total,	132	106	72	310
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	24	9	1	34
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	33	12	18	63
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	67	60	55	182
	Free,	34	29	30	93
	Total,	158	110	104	372

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1863,	Established Church,	27	15	8	50
	Roman Catholics,	104	102	52	258
	Total,	131	117	60	308
1864,	Established Church,	23	9	6	38
	Roman Catholics,	109	97	66	272
	Total,	132	106	72	310
1865,	Established Church,	23	12	11	46
	Roman Catholics,	135	98	93	326
	Total,	158	110	104	372

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils on Rolls for the years 1864 and 1865, classed according to religious denominations.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	37	20	12	69
	Roman Catholics,	159	166	110	435
	Wesleyans,	–	–	5	5
	Total,	196	186	127	509
1865,	Established Church,	29	15	13	57
	Roman Catholics,	188	166	153	507
	Total,	217	181	166	564

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TABLE VI.—Classification of the Children on Rolls on 31st December, 1865.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	19	8	63	Practice, Interest, &c.,	18	7	–
„ II.,	37	19	16	Mental,	102	70	41
Sequels,	43	31	9				
Book III.,	16	25	16	Writing:			
„ IV.,	25	20	–	On Slates *only*,	19	8	63
„ V.,	18	7	–	„ Paper,	139	102	41
				From Dictation,	99	82	41
Totals,	158	110	104				
				Branches for Females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	60	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	99	56	41	Knitting,	–	30	–
Parsing and Syntax,	59	54	–	Embroidery,	–	20	–
Derivations,	59	54	–	Cutting-out,	–	27	–
Composition,	43	27	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	43	47	
Lesson on Maps *only*,	56	27	88	Mensuration,	43	–	–
From Text-Books:				Geometry,	43	–	–
Local,	59	56	16	Algebra,	43	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	43	27	–	Book-keeping,	43	–	–
				Trigonometry,	18	–	–
				Reasoning,	43	–	–
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	43	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	63	Music,	59	110	104
Simple Rules,	99	43	25	Drawing,	158	83	–
Compound Rules,	16	40	16	Physical and Applied Science,	59	–	–
Proportion,	25	20	–				

APPENDIX B.—JOINT REPORT of W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector, and E. A. CONWELL, esq., District Inspector, upon the Annual Examination of the Pupils of the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to present, for the information of the Commissioners, our joint report upon the annual examination of the pupils attending the Trim District Model School, for the year 1865.

In order to ascertain the relative proficiency of the pupils in the different departments, as well as the degree of proficiency to which each class had arrived in the different subjects taught in each, we devoted five days to a searching preliminary examination. Each individual answer was tabulated on the spot, and from these notes we are able to present the following analysis of the proficiency of the several classes.

Infants' School—First Class.—Seventeen children were examined in Section I. of First Book; their answering in reading, spelling, and explanation, on the whole amounted to 54·1 per cent. of the questions asked, and in easy arithmetical tables to 66·6 per cent. In Section II. 9 children were examined, whose correct answering in reading, explanation, &c., amounted to 71·1 per cent. of the questions asked. In Section III. 12 children were examined, whose united answering in reading, explanation, &c., amounted to 80·0, spelling 87·5, tables 56·2, geography 60·4 per cent. of all the questions asked.

Second Class.—Fifteen children were examined in the junior division

of this class, whose united answering in reading, &c., amounted to 61·3, spelling 54·4, tables 56·6, arithmetic 62·2, geography 60·0, grammar 26·6 per cent. of all the questions asked; thus showing satisfactory proficiency in every subject except grammar. The good marks obtained for writing amounted to 53·3 per cent. Eight children were examined in the senior division of this class; united answering in spelling and explanation 66·6, tables 83·3, arithmetic 75·0, geography 83·3, grammar 22·9 per cent. of all the questions asked. The sum of good marks obtained for reading amounted to 61·2, dictation 62·5, writing 47·9 per cent. It will be seen that the answering in grammar was also unsatisfactory in this draft.

Sequel No. II.—Seven children were examined in this class; united good answering in spelling 72·5, tables 45·7, arithmetic 80·9, grammar 82·8, geography 54·7 per cent. of all the questions asked. The following is the amount of good marks obtained for reading, &c., 63·7, dictation 80·0, writing 81·2 per cent. These results are very satisfactory, showing a high degree of proficiency on the part of the pupils in most subjects, and failure in none.

Third Class.—Seven children were examined in this class. Good marks obtained for reading, &c., amounted to 67·5, writing 80·0, dictation 90·0 per cent. In spelling 77·5, tables 39·3, arithmetic 71·4, grammar 80·9, geography 83·3 per cent. of all the questions asked were satisfactorily answered.

Girls' School—First Class.—Eight girls were examined in Section II. and 4 in Section III. of First Book. The good marks obtained for reading, &c., amounted to 80·0, and for writing to 10·8 per cent. Their united good answering in tables 15·0, arithmetic 38·3, geography 47·5, grammar only 12·5, and spelling 53·3 per cent. of all the questions asked, showing a deficiency in writing, grammar, and tables.

Second Class.—In the junior division of this class 11 children were examined. Good marks obtained for reading amounted to 51·8, and for writing to 36·6 per cent. Good answering in spelling 78·8, grammar 63·6, geography 37·9, tables 81·8, arithmetic 10·6 per cent. of all the questions asked, exhibiting special deficiency in arithmetic.

Only 5 girls presented themselves for examination in the senior division. Good marks obtained for reading 84·0, and for writing 63·3 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 93·3, in grammar 83·3, in geography 60·0, in tables 66·6, in arithmetic 23·3 per cent. of all the questions asked, exhibiting respectable proficiency in every subject except arithmetic.

Sequel No. I.—Fourteen girls were examined. Good marks for reading 70·7, for writing 41·4, and for dictation 41·6 per cent. They answered satisfactorily in spelling 53·6, grammar 66·6, geography 40·4, tables 57·1, and in arithmetic only 29·0 per cent. of all the questions proposed to them.

Sequel No. II.—Twelve girls examined. Good marks obtained for reading 75·0, for writing 41·6, and for dictation 63·9 per cent. They answered correctly in Spelling Book 31·6, grammar 32·5, geography 54·2, tables 36·1, and arithmetic 31·9 per cent. of the questions proposed to them. This will show that while the reading, dictation, and geography have been satisfactorily taught throughout the class, the proficiency in the other subjects does not exceed mediocrity.

Third Class.—In the junior draft of this class 12 girls were examined. They obtained unitedly, for reading 68·0, for writing 47·5, and for dictation 40·3 per cent. of good marks. In grammar 25·0, geography 23·6, Spelling Book 43·1, tables 33·3, and arithmetic 13·9 per cent. of

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the questions asked were correctly answered, not evincing satisfactory proficiency in any one of these subjects.

Thirteen girls were examined in the senior division of third class. Good marks recorded for reading 65·4, writing 59·2, dictation 53·8 per cent. They answered correctly in grammar 26·9, in geography 43·6, in Spelling Book 32·1, in tables 15·4, in arithmetic 25·6 of all the questions asked, which, like the answering in the junior division, did not exhibit satisfactory progress in any one of these subjects.

Fourth Class.—Twelve girls were examined in this class. Good marks for reading 63·3, for writing 66·0, and for dictation 31·8 per cent. They answered in grammar 23·8, in geography 36·6, Spelling Book 41·6, history 33·3, arithmetic 19·7 per cent. of all the questions asked. In the working out of the exercises on their slates, the girls were very slow and incorrect.

Fifth Class.—Six girls examined. Good marks for reading 63·3, writing 83·3, dictation 50·0 per cent. They answered in parsing 50·0, grammar 53·7, Spelling Book 61·9, geography 65·0, history 18·3, etymology 70·8, arithmetic 35·7 per cent. of all the questions proposed to them.

One girl from this class has been selected to fill a vacant place upon the staff of paid monitresses, her answering being higher on all the subjects than that of any other girl.

Boys' School—First Class.—Three boys were examined in Section II. and 9 boys in Section III. of First Book of Lessons. The good marks obtained for reading amounted to 45·0 per cent., answering on explanation of words 77·1, oral spelling 69·4, tables 66·6 per cent. of all the questions asked.

Second Class.—Twelve boys were examined in the junior division of this class. Their united good marks for reading amounted to only 36·6, and for writing to 29·1 per cent. Answering of all in spelling 73·6, in explanation of words 76·4, tables 87·5, arithmetic 72·2, geography 72·2, and grammar 58·3 per cent., showing the proficiency in reading and writing to be least satisfactory in this division.

Fourteen boys were examined in the senior division of this class. Marks obtained for reading 30·0, and for writing 46·4 per cent. Answering in oral spelling 80·9, explanation 72·6, geography 75·0, tables 80·9, arithmetic 40·4, and grammar 38·1 per cent. of all the questions asked.

Sequel No. I.—Eight boys only out of 16 presented themselves for examination in this class. Marks obtained for reading 10·4, writing 66·6, and dictation 54·2 per cent. Their united answering in tables 72·9, arithmetic 87·5, Spelling Book 56·2, grammar 75·0, and geography 75·0 per cent., showing the style of reading to be unsatisfactory in this class.

Sequel No. II.—Ten boys out of 14 in class presented themselves for examination. Marks obtained for reading 50·0, for writing 61·6, and for dictation 46·6 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 63·3, in grammar 80·0, in geography 45·0, in tables 65·0, and in arithmetic 63·3, per cent. of all the questions asked.

Third Class.—Out of 20 boys in this class 15 were examined. Marks obtained for reading 54·4, writing 69·0, and dictation 27·7 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 53·3, in grammar 30·0, in geography 37·7, in tables 63·3, and in arithmetic 27·7 per cent. of the questions asked, showing that the proficiency of this class in grammar, geography, dictation, and arithmetic is not in a satisfactory state.

Fourth Class.—In the junior division of this class 12 boys were

examined. Marks obtained for reading 29·2 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 26·4, in arithmetic 40·0, in geography 15·2, in grammar 19·4, in mensuration 5·5, in algebra 25·0, in book-keeping 18·3, and in geometry 39·6 of all the questions proposed, showing a very unsatisfactory state of proficiency in some of these subjects.

In the senior division of this class 9 other boys were examined. Their united good marks for reading 35·2 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 35·2, in arithmetic 44·4, in grammar 31·1, in geography 35·5, in mensuration 51·9, in algebra 75·9, in book-keeping 11·1, and in geometry 46·3 per cent. of all the questions asked. This united answering of all the boys in the class will show that improvement in reading, and a better acquaintance with the Spelling Book, grammar, geography, and book-keeping are very desirable.

Fifth Class.—Five boys examined. Marks obtained for reading, 63·3 per cent. They answered in Spelling Book 36·6, in arithmetic 90·0, in grammar 20·0, in geography 26·6, in mensuration 80·0, in algebra 68·5, in book-keeping 12·0, and in geometry 16·0 per cent. of all the questions proposed—leaving a knowledge of Spelling Book, grammar, geography, book-keeping, and geometry open to considerable improvement.

Two boys from this class were selected to fill the next two vacancies on the staff of pupil-teachers in the school.

We had originally intended to hold this examination in one of the summer months, but on a joint memorial from the teachers we postponed it to a later period of the year. The annual public examination of the pupils was held on Thursday, 30th November, at which many of the parents and relatives of the children were present; but owing to the state of the weather, visitors who had long distances to come did not attend in such large numbers as in former years.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the senior pupil-teacher, Thomas Lynch, examining the junior classes in reading, spelling, explanation, geography, and tables. The girls of the junior division of the school, comprising the first, second, and Sequel No. I. classes, were examined by two of the monitresses, Mary Jane Sheidow and Ellen Brady, in reading, spelling, explanation of lessons, tables, grammar, and geography.

The children of the infants' school next presented themselves, singing a marching song, "Summer days," &c. They were first examined by the assistant, Miss Julia M'Cormac, in local geography, extending over the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Miss E. B. Murphy, the principal teacher, next examined a class of 8 girls in the reading, explanation, &c., of the lesson in the Third Book, entitled "The Mask of Nature," simple parsing through the lesson, and an elementary course of arithmetic. The answering reflected credit both on teachers and pupils; and, having sung some of their pantomimic and other songs, the infants were marched out of the room, to give place for the pupils of the middle division of the girls' school, consisting of Sequel and third classes, who were examined by Miss Muldoon in mental arithmetic and the physical and political geography of Ireland. As specimens of recitation, some of the girls in this division repeated with much taste the following selections from the British poets:—"The Seagull," "The Child's Wish in June," "The Eagle," "Innisfallen," "The Little Bird," &c.

Miss Hogg, the principal teacher in the girls' school, examined her fourth and fifth classes in the reading and explanation of some poetical pieces, as well as the parsing of some of them, and concluded by examining them in the theory of arithmetic.

The third class of boys was then submitted to examination by Mr.

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Doak, the assistant teacher in the boys' school, in reading, parsing, the maps of England and Ireland, the theory of arithmetic, and some of the more important rules of mental arithmetic.

The head master, Mr. Freehill, then examined the senior division of his school upon the weight and pressure of fluids; levels; nature of specific gravity, and methods of finding it; composition, height, pressure, and chemical properties of the atmosphere; construction and action of air-pumps; laws of heat; contraction and expansion of bodies; nature of thermometers; geology, its importance and bearing on mining and agriculture; composition and localities of rocks, as found in Ireland; coal and coal fields; fossils and minerals; chemical classification and nomenclature; practical testing for iron, copper, lead, mercury, and silver. All the experiments in the different branches were performed by the boys themselves. According as the examination proceeded in this extensive course of physical science, we put test questions in most of the branches, which were readily answered, thus satisfying both the public and ourselves that the boys thoroughly understood the subjects.

A few specimens of plain and fancy needlework and writing were laid out on tables, and the drawings executed by the pupils were suspended round the walls of boys' and girls' school-rooms, the examination of which afforded the visitors much pleasure. Some excellent specimens of writing were also exhibited.

The school has only for a few months enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Goodwin's professional services in the teaching of vocal music; yet under his direction, and to the marked satisfaction of every one, the boys and girls creditably performed a pleasing programme, terminating with the National Anthem.

Premiums were awarded—

	£	s.	d.
In the boys' school to the amount of,	4	10	0
In the girls' do.,	3	0	0
In the infants' do.,	2	10	0
	10	0	0

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.
Eugene A. Conwell, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Bailieboro'. No. 16.—Annual Report for the year 1865, on the Bailieboro' District Model School, by W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my annual report on the Bailieboro' Model School for the year 1865.

The progress effected within the past year has been in all respects satisfactory; the teachers continue to discharge their respective duties with zeal and efficiency; pupil-teachers and monitors have been giving satisfaction, and there has been a very regular and steady increase in the attendance of pupils.

In my last annual report I referred to the want of increased accommodation; this want is daily becoming more urgent; by building a new room for the infants' school, which could be done at a very moderate expense, a great relief would be obtained. The present infants' school-room could be converted into a class-room suitable for instruction in

physical science, and capable of being used also for the ordinary school purposes. When it is considered that the expenditure already incurred in these buildings has been so trifling, I trust I may be excused for thus urging the matter upon the consideration of the Commissioners. I have also to observe that sheds in the play-grounds, such as are provided in the other model schools, are much wanted.

No change has been made in the teaching staff; the extra branches have been carefully attended to without importing any extern aid. This I believe is the proper course to pursue in every system of education for the lower and middle classes. It ought to be as unnecessary to employ separate teachers for needlework, for music, or for drawing, as for reading, writing, or arithmetic.

I am happy in being able to report that, both in the school-rooms and in the domestic establishment, cleanliness and order are scrupulously attended to. The state of the grounds is somewhat better than in the previous year, but where grounds are attached to a model farm they should certainly assume more of a model character.

I have already referred to the increase in the attendance.

In Table I. (Appendix A to this report), the attendance during the past year is compared with that for the previous one. It will be seen that the increase is due to each department in nearly equal proportions, the greatest being found in the infants' school.

Tables II. and III. (same Appendix), show that the attendance is fairly made up from the different classes in the locality; the highest rate is required from parents in the position of shopkeepers and from the more comfortable farming classes; the medium rate, from mechanics, working tradesmen, &c.; and the lowest, from the labouring classes. It is very satisfactory to notice how much the increase in the past year is due to the last-mentioned class.

The tables with reference to the numbers of the different religious denominations (same Appendix) show that a fair representation of all the leading denominations is found in the school, and that the increase in the attendance comes from all nearly in the same proportion. These tables indicate results highly satisfactory as regards the mixed character of the attendance, and afford evidence of confidence in the impartial working of the system considered in its religious aspect.

The Table No. VI. (same Appendix) shows that a high degree of proficiency has been attained. The classes are invariably found to be taught fully up to the standard of proficiency required by the Commissioners; when this standard has been reached in the lower classes, I always expect the promotion of the pupil to a higher class.

The annual examination of the school was held in the month of November. A joint report from the District Inspector and myself setting forth the result is hereto appended.

The constant supervision of Mr. Bole, the District Inspector, has rendered my duties in connexion with this school easy and pleasant. He has been careful to encourage in all the teachers that zealous heartiness and that honesty of purpose which lie at the foundation of all successful effort, and possessing in an eminent degree these characteristics in himself, he knows how to appreciate them in others.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Bailieboro'.*

APPENDICES to ANNUAL REPORT of W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector, upon the BAILIEBORO' DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1865.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE showing the Nature of the Attendance, the Amount of School-fees received, the Amount received for Books and Requisites, Rates of Payment, Religious Denominations, and Literary Classification of the Pupils.

TABLE I.—Nature of Attendance, Amount of School-fees received, and Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced prices, for the years 1864 and 1865.

—	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance excluding Mondays (Market-day).	Average for every day School was open.	School-fees received.	Requisites, sold at half price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864.					
Boys,	76·1	62·2	60·1	30 17 9	5 17 6½
Girls,	74·9	59·	57·2	26 19 6	4 13 9½
Infants,	37·9	33·	30·2	10 18 8	0 14 4½
Total,	188·9	154·2	147·5	68 15 11	11 5 8½
1865.					
Boys,	88·2	66·4	65·6	37 12 0	5 7 9½
Girls,	83·3	62·	60·3	30 19 10	5 6 8
Infants,	52·6	40·1	40·2	16 4 4	0 18 10
Total,	224·1	168·5	166·1	84 16 2	11 13 3½

TABLE II.—Total number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1864 and 1865, classed according to rates of payment.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	21	19	2	42
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	46	47	17	110
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	49	48	43	140
	Free,	2	2	1	5
	Total,	118	116	63	297
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	24	19	4	47
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	68	54	32	154
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	55	49	56	160
	Free,	–	2	–	2
	Total,	147	124	92	363

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of the years 1864 and 1865, as under.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	5*s.* per quarter,	13	6	1	20
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	40	36	14	90
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	31	36	31	98
	Free,	–	1	1	2
	Total,	84	79	47	210
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	15	10	4	29
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	40	38	17	95
	1*s.* 1*d.* „	38	39	39	116
	Free,	–	1	–	1
	Total,	93	88	60	241

TABLE IV.—Religious Denomination of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
December, 1864,	Established Church,	25	14	17	56
	Roman Catholics,	43	45	22	110
	Presbyterians,	16	20	8	44
	Total,	84	79	47	210
December, 1865,	Established Church,	22	18	22	62
	Roman Catholics,	44	53	26	123
	Presbyterians,	27	17	12	56
	Total,	93	88	60	241

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils appearing on Rolls for the years 1864 and 1865, classed according to religious denominations.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	30	25	23	78
	Roman Catholics,	66	67	31	164
	Presbyterians,	22	24	9	55
	Total,	118	116	63	297
1865,	Established Church,	32	24	32	88
	Roman Catholics,	87	73	42	202
	Presbyterians,	28	27	18	73
	Total,	147	124	92	363

TABLE VI.—Classification of the Children on the Rolls on the 31st December, 1865.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued:*			
Book I.,	2	3	37	Practice, interest, &c.,	34	28	–
„ II.,	20	11	17	Mental,	93	88	60
Sequel,	19	25	6				
Book III.,	18	21	–	Writing:			
„ IV.,	20	14	–	On slates *only*,	2	3	47
„ V.,	14	14	–	„ paper,	91	85	13
Total,	93	88	60	From dictation,	91	85	13
				Branches for females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	88	–
Parts of speech *only*,	22	14	60	Knitting,	–	88	–
Parsing and syntax,	71	73	–	Netting,	–	2	–
Derivations,	71	49	–	Embroidery,	–	6	–
Composition,	34	49	–	Cutting-out,	–	28	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on maps *only*,	2	3	54	British Poets,	91	49	–
From Text Books:				Mensuration,	34	–	–
Local,	57	36	6	Geometry,	34	–	–
Mathematical and physical,	34	49	–	Algebra,	34	–	–
				Book-keeping,	34	–	–
				Reasoning,	34	–	–
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	34	–	–
Tables *only*,	2	–	37	Music,	93	88	60
Simple rules,	20	14	23	Drawing,	93	74	–
Compound do.,	19	25	–	Physical and applied science,	34	–	–
Proportion,	18	21	–				

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Appendix B.—Joint Report of W. A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector, and W. Bole, esq., District Inspector, upon the Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Bailieborough District Model School, for the year 1865.

Bailieboro'.

Gentlemen,—We beg to present, for the information of the Commissioners, this our report on the annual examination of the Bailieboro' Model School for the year 1865.

The attendance at the time of the examination was the highest which has been at the school at any period for several years past. We have much pleasure in reporting that the proficiency of the classes in the several departments has kept pace with this increase of attendance, and that the results of the examination justify us in stating that the school has been steadily improving in every respect.

The preliminary private examination, by which the premiums placed at our disposal by the Board were decided, occupied us several days, all the pupils being carefully examined on every subject of the school course, and the answers carefully noted. We also took into account in awarding the premiums the general conduct of each pupil as reported by the teachers, and also regularity of attendance and diligence displayed in the preparation of home lessons.

The proficiency in the male and female schools continues to be of the high character which we had the pleasure to report in 1864. In the infant school we were happy to find very great improvement, both in the attendance of pupils, and in their discipline, drill, and general proficiency.

In the male school we examined 87 pupils. These were classed as follows: 2 in first, 23 in second, 24 in sequel, 11 in third, 15 in fourth, and 12 in fifth class. The fourth and fifth classes, forming the senior division of the school, were very well prepared in the ordinary branches of the school course, and also showed a very creditable knowledge of geometry, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping, and reasoning. They had received instruction in mechanics and hydrostatics, being the branches of physical science taken up by Mr. Doherty during the year, and their answering in these subjects was such as to render it evident that they had been taught with very great success.

The middle division of the school answered very respectably in all the subjects taught as gallery lessons, and in which they had received instruction in the school. They rather failed, however, in their answering in home lessons. The attention of the teachers having been called to this failure, we are confident that this important department of the school work will receive more attention, and the due preparation of home lessons be more strictly enforced for the future.

Of the junior division of this school we have only to state that the pupils composing it, most of whom had been only a short time in attendance, appeared to have made satisfactory progress, and to have received a due amount of careful instruction in all the subjects of their course.

In the female department we examined 82 pupils, of whom 3 were in first class, 13 in second, 24 in sequel, 18 in third, 13 in fourth, and 11 in fifth class. The girls of fourth and fifth classes were well prepared in all the subjects embraced in their course of instruction. Their reading, to the excellence of which we called particular attention last year, continues to be of the same superior description, and in the various other branches the proficiency displayed was highly creditable. In the middle division the answering was on the whole very good, and

the progress of the pupils satisfactory. In the junior division of this school also, most of the pupils had been but a short time in attendance, and their progress and general answering were as good as we could have expected.

Music and drawing in both male and female schools have been very effectively taught, and manifest much improvement. The needlework of the girls merits our highest commendation.

The reading and spelling of the infants were very much better than at the examination of 1864. The explanation of words and phrases, and the substance of the reading lessons, which it is most important to have well taught to infants, were satisfactorily known, and in the other branches of their course a respectable amount of proficiency was manifested. It is evident that this department has been conducted with increased efficiency since the examination of the previous year.

The public examination was held on the 15th November. The attendance of visitors was very large, being much in excess of the accommodation which could be provided. There were present the parents of most of the pupils, many of the clergy and respectable inhabitants of the town and locality, and a number of persons from considerable distances. All evinced the most lively interest in the proceedings of the day, and the examination, which was a lengthened one, was listened to throughout with unflagging attention.

The junior division of the male school was first examined by James Manin, one of the pupil-teachers, in reading, spelling, tables, and arithmetic. Miss Bartley, one of the monitresses, next examined the junior division of the female school in reading and in the geography of Asia. The infants were then brought in and examined by Miss Cleary in reading, geography, and tables. They also sang several of their infant-school songs in a pleasing manner. The middle divisions of the male and female schools were examined by the assistants, Mr. M'Cotter and Miss Cowan, after which the senior division of the girls' school was subjected to a close examination by the head mistress, Mrs. M'Cotter, in the reading of prose and poetry, in physical geography, and slate and mental arithmetic. The senior division of the boys' school was next examined by Mr. Doherty. A portion of the examination of this division was competitive in arithmetic and hydrostatics for a special prize awarded in these subjects, which was gained by John Boyd. A premium of a special nature was also given in the girls' school for excellence in plain needlework, which was awarded to Sarah Brooks. For this prize twenty-one girls produced shirts exclusively of their own workmanship, all of which displayed great skill in needlework. By the votes of the girls themselves and of the monitresses, five of these pupils were selected as competitors for the prize, which was decided by the votes of the ladies present on the day of the public examination. It speaks highly for the attention paid to this subject, that so many girls were found to bring forward such finished specimens of work executed by themselves.

The public examination was in every sense a highly successful one. It conveyed to the audience an idea of the nature and amount of the instruction imparted, and of the methods of teaching employed in the school. The general feeling was one of extreme satisfaction with the efficient state of the school and its usefulness to the locality. The singing of several select pieces of music by the pupils at intervals during the day added much to the interest of the examination.

Following the plan which we adopted with very advantageous results at the previous examination, we awarded as the highest prizes in the

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male department a pupil-teachership and monitorship, and a free place as agricultural boarding pupil in the institution, and similarly in the female school two appointments to monitorships.

In concluding this report we beg to state that the results of the examination are in our opinion highly satisfactory, and such as fully to maintain the high character which this school has gained for effectiveness of instruction.

Bailieboro'.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.
William Bole, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Limerick. No. 17.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Limerick District Model School, by John E. Sheridan, esq., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my eighth annual report upon the Limerick District Model National School, which has been under my superintendence since the 1st of January, 1858.

I. *Number of Pupils.*—For the year 1865 the gross average number of pupils whose names were on the rolls of this model school was 369, and the gross average daily attendance 267. The centesimal proportion of the latter to the former is 72·4, which shows that of every 100 pupils on the rolls, about 72 were in daily attendance throughout the year. The gross average on rolls for 1864 was 320, and 284 for the preceding year. The gross average attendances for these 2 years were, respectively, 249 and 193. The attendance, however, does not appear to have been quite so regular in 1865 as it had been in 1864, nearly 78 out of every 100 on rolls having been in daily attendance throughout the latter year.

Taking the departments separately, there were for 1865:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School, . . .	125	94	75·2
In Girls' School, . . .	115	83	72·2
In Infants' School, . . .	129	90	69·8

The total number of pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1865, and who actually received instruction in the school, was 518; viz., in boys' department 177, in girls' 158, and in infants' 183. The corresponding numbers for 1864 were 156 boys, 143 girls, and 167 infants.

But in this total of 518, the names of 9 boys and 12 girls, who were removed from the infant department into the other two in the course of the year, are reckoned twice. Making allowance for these, it appears that the actual number of individual pupils who received instruction in the Limerick Model School in 1865 was 497, viz., 262 boys and 235 girls. The corresponding numbers in 1864 were 231 boys and 220 girls.

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The following table shows the

literary classification of the pupils in each department, according to the highest proficiency attained by them in 1865 :— *Appendix B.*

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	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total	Per-centage.
In First class, . . .	8	7	103	118	
„ Second class, . . .	39	72	73	184	63·9
„ Sequel class, . . .	15	7	7	29	
„ Third class, . . .	67	52	–	119	
„ Fourth class, . . .	25	16	–	41	36·1
„ Fifth class, . . .	23	4	–	27	
Totals, ...	177	158	183	518	

III. *Age of the Pupils.*—The following table shows how the pupils were classified according to age :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Under seven years, . . .	–	–	144	144
Seven, but under twelve, .	112	85	39	236
Twelve, and above, . . .	65	73	–	138
Average age, ...	11·1	11·9	5·4	

The average ages here given are almost identically the same as those given in my report for 1864.

IV. *Rates of Payment.*—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to the rates of school fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, . . .	33	20	30	83
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „ . . .	52	50	52	154
„ 5*s.* „ . . .	92	88	101	281

The total amount of school fees received in 1865 was £235 8*s.* 5*d.*, viz. :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Boys' School, ...	81	5	8
In Girls' School, ...	73	1	2
In Infants' School, ...	81	1	7

The total amount received in 1864 was £203 5*s.* 11*d.*

V. *Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—The following table shows how the pupils were classified, according to religious denomination :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Roman Catholics, . .	30	31	19	80	15·5
Established Church, . .	113	91	119	323	
Presbyterians, . . .	13	19	31	63	84·5
Others, ...	21	17	14	52	

The corresponding per-centages for 1864 were respectively 14·3 and 85·7.

VI. *Annual Examination of Pupils.*—The annual examination of the pupils of this model school was completed on the 19th December, having occupied the District Inspector and myself for several days. There were 373 pupils on the rolls at the time, viz., 125 boys, 122 girls, and 126 infants. Of this number 262, viz., 93 boys, 83 girls, and 86 infants presented themselves for examination, and were examined very carefully in the several branches comprised in the programes of their respective classes. Their proficiency was on the whole very creditable, and was evidently the result of great diligence on the part of the pupils themselves, and the most painstaking attention on the part of the teachers. The singing was remarkably good, and reflected the greatest credit on the instructor, Monsieur Wötzel, who is the most efficient teacher of vocal music I have ever met.

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 20th December. As in previous years, the large school-room was

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crowded to excess with a most respectable audience, who evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. Several classes from the boys' and girls' departments were examined in a variety of subjects, and acquitted themselves satisfactorily. The answering of the little pupils of the infant department excited, as usual, the astonishment of the audience.

On the close of the examination, which was protracted to a rather late hour, premiums were distributed to the most deserving pupils, viz.:—

			£	s.	d.
In Boys' School — 53 premiums, amounting to			5	13	6
In Girls' School — 47	„	„	5	4	6
In Infants' School—42	„	„	4	4	6
Total, 142			15	2	6

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Dunmanway.

No. 18.—ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1865, upon the DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, esq., Head Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my eighth annual report upon the Dunmanway District Model School, which has been under my superintendence since the 1st January, 1858.

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The average number on rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the three departments, for the year 1865, are given in the following table:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	113	81	71·6
In Girls' School,	117	86	73·5
In Infants' School,	110	83	75·5
Total,	340	250	73·5
For 1864,	307	227	73·9

The total number of individual pupils, whose names appeared upon the rolls of each department in 1865, was,—

In Boys' School,	176
In Girls' School,	157
In Infants' School,	164
Total,	497

In this total are included the names of 12 boys and 2 girls, who were removed from the infant department into the boys' and girls' departments in the course of the year 1865. It appears therefore that the total number of individual pupils who received instruction in this model school in 1865, was 483—viz., 242 boys and 241 girls. The corresponding numbers in 1864 were 220 boys and 247 girls, giving a total less by 16 than that for 1865. As compared with 1864 the total number of boys exhibits an increase of 22, while the total number of girls exhibits a falling off to the extent of 6.

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The following table shows the

literary classification of the pupils in each department, according to the highest proficiency attained by them in the year 1865 :— *Appendix B.*

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	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	16	3	103	122	
„ Second Class,	46	22	42	110	58·7
„ Sequel Class,	30	11	19	60	
„ Third Class,	49	51	–	100	
„ Fourth Class,	35	48	–	83	41·3
„ Fifth Class,	–	22	–	22	
Total,	176	157	164	497	

In 1864, as may be seen in my report for that year, 67·5 per cent. of the total number of pupils were in the junior classes, and only 32·5 per cent. in the senior. It will be seen from this what a great improvement has taken place in the classification of the pupils in the course of 1865, as compared with that exhibited in 1864—an improvement, I am happy to say, not confined, as it was in the latter year, to the female department, but shared in by the boys' department, though not to the same extent. Thus—

	1865.		1864.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In Junior Classes,	52·3	22·9	58·5	44·7
In Senior Classes,	47·7	77·1	41·5	55·3

The classification in the girls' department is remarkably high, particularly considering that the average age of the girls who attended in 1865, is very nearly identical with the average age in 1864.

III. *Character of Pupils' Attendance.*—The total number of days on which the Dunmanway Model School was open in 1865 for the instruction of pupils, was 266; but of the 483 pupils whose names were on the rolls in 1865, only 187 continued in attendance throughout the entire year, viz :—

52 in Boys' department. 75 in Girls' department. 60 in Infants' department.

The rest were either admitted to the school subsequently to the commencement of the year, or had left before its close.

The corresponding numbers in 1864 were,—

52 in Boys' department. 60 in Girls' department. 39 in Infants' department.

The following table shows the average *possible* attendance, and the average *actual* attendance of each pupil in each of the three departments in 1865 :—

	Average Possible Attendance.	Average Actual Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	164	106	64·6
In Girls' School,	195	136	69·7
In Infants' School,	173	127	73·4
Total,	181	126	69·4

From this it appears that the average number of attendances which each pupil might have made in 1865, had he attended with entire regularity, was 181 (in 1864 it was 162); and that the average number of attendances actually made by each, was 126 (in 1864 it was only 114).

In the boys' department the attendance was somewhat less regular, and of shorter duration in 1865 than in 1864; but in the girl's and infant's departments the improvement was very considerable.

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IV. *Ages of the Pupils.*—The following table shows the classification of the pupils in each department according to age :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Under seven years,	–	–	100
Seven, but under twelve,	74	67	64
Twelve years and above,	102	90	–
Average age,	12·1	12·8	5·9

V. *Rates of Payment.*—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	135	120	152	407
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	39	36	10	85
„ 5*s.* „	2	1	2	5

The total amount of school-fees received in 1865 was £79 6*s.* 9*d.*, viz. :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Boys' School,	27	15	6
In Girls' School,	26	10	6
In Infants' School,	25	0	9
Total,	79	6	9

This total slightly exceeds that given in my report for the year 1864.

VI. *Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—The following table shows how the pupils were classified according to religious denomination :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Roman Catholics,	168	146	155	469	94·4
Established Church,	2	7	7	16	5·6
Presbyterian,	–	–	–	–	
Others,	6	4	2	12	

The corresponding per-centages for 1864 were almost precisely the same, viz., 94·3 and 5·7 respectively.

VII. *Annual Examination of Pupils.*—The customary annual examination of the pupils by myself and the District Inspector was commenced on the 27th November, 1865, and completed on the 6th of December.

The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the time, the number present and examined, and the number to whom premiums were awarded :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
On rolls,	104	112	123	339
Present and examined,	71	94	84	249
Obtained premiums,	39	48	38	125
Per-centage of premiums to number examined,	54·9	51·1	45·2	50·2
Corresponding per-centages for 1864,	45·8	49·5	19	37·2

The general proficiency of the pupils was on the whole satisfactory, and a very fair amount of progress seemed to have been made since the preceding annual examination. The infant department had improved very much.

The distribution of premiums took place on the 6th December, which, unfortunately, was a day of incessant rain and storm, and scarcely any visitors, and but very few of the pupils' parents were able to attend.

Premiums of the aggregate value of £15 were distributed to the most deserving pupils, viz.,—

In Boys' School, 39 premiums, amounting to	£5	14	0
„ Girls' „ 48 „ „	6	2	6
„ Infants' „ 38 „ „	3	3	6

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

No. 19.—ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1865, upon the ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and WILLIAM R. MOLLOY, esq., District Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Athy District Model School for the year 1865.

The building constituting the model literary school and agricultural establishment stands convenient to the town, in a healthy locality, and surrounded by well kept pleasure grounds. It is gratifying to be able to state that the ornamental trees and shrubs in front of the institution never receive any injury from the pupils, over whose minds, in an educational point of view, such surroundings must exercise a beneficial influence.

During the autumn the school-rooms and furniture underwent painting and necessary repairs. The house and premises are now in excellent order. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the establishment's undergoing repairs to have the position of the desks and school furniture altered, and an improved organization introduced, which has since been found to work satisfactorily.

The subjects of instruction in this model school are similar to those carried out in the other district model schools of the Commissioners, with the exception of one branch—drawing—the absence of which from the school course has been very much felt, as drawing is now, looking to its general usefulness, properly regarded as an essential part of ordinary instruction. Arrangements have been lately made by us to obviate this defect.

The only changes that took place in the teaching staff during the year were caused by the resignation of Mr. Alcock, teacher of singing, and the removal of Mr. Scott, assistant master, to the Enniscorthy Model School. Their places have been supplied respectively by Mr. F. O'Shanessy and Mr. John Henderson, both of whom are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Of the junior staff, one pupil-teacher and two monitresses were summoned to the Central Model School, and on the completion of their course of training they succeeded in obtaining very respectable classification.

The statistics connected with this model school for the year 1865 do not differ, to any appreciable extent, from those returned for the previous year. No considerable increase in the attendance could be expected in this locality, except on the part of Roman Catholics; and the opposition to the model school from the clergy of that denomination, which commenced seriously to affect the school in 1861, has in no-wise abated. The good effected by this institution is not, however, to be measured merely by the number of pupils under instruction within its walls during the past four or five years, as there can be no doubt that since its establishment in 1852 it has tended to create an improve-

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

ment in the methods of instruction and the general aspect of ordinary National schools in the adjacent counties, and has, in addition, afforded the benefit of preliminary training for the office of teacher to a considerable number of young persons, who have since been found to give the utmost satisfaction in conducting schools of their own.

In the boys' school the total number of distinct pupils on the rolls during the past year was 101; in the girls', 85; and infants', 65.

The following table exhibits the average number on rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former; also the amount of school-fees received and school requisites sold to the pupils in each department during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls,	68·3	56·4	36·
Average daily attendance,	42·1	38·5	23·7
Per-centage,	61·5	68·9	65·
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School fees received,	30 0 3	22 10 4	10 6 2
School requisites sold,	8 4 9½	3 3 5	0 13 4½

The literary classification of the pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, with the average ages and rates of payment, were as follows :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	1	–	21	Proportion,	5	11	–
„ II.,	11	7	16	Practice, Interest, &c.,	28	11	–
Sequels,	7	11	–	Mental,	47	41	–
Book III.,	22	24	–				
„ IV.,	12	18	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	7	–	–	On Slates *only*,	1	2	23
				„ Paper,	59	58	14
Total,	60	60	37	From Dictation,	48	58	14
				Branches for Females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	48	–
Parts of speech *only*,	31	19	30	Knitting,	–	4	–
Parsing and Syntax,	28	41	–	Embroidery,	–	3	–
Derivations,	19	41	–	Cutting out,	–	8	–
Composition,	10	8	–	Fancy work,	–	5	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	10	7	21	British Poets,	19	18	–
From Text-Books:				Mensuration,	19	–	–
Local,	36	35	16	Geometry,	9	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	14	18	–	Algebra,	1	–	–
				Book-keeping,	18	–	–
				Trigonometry,	1	–	–
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	9	–	–
Tables *only*,	1	–	21	Music,	60	60	37
Simple Rules,	12	15	16	Physical and Applied Science,	19	–	–
Compound do.,	14	22	–				

Average age of Boys, 12·2; Girls, 12·2; Infants, 5·8.

Rates of payment—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	22	17	2
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	15	11	11
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	23	32	24

Of the pupils referred to above, 62·5 per cent. were members of the Established Church; 14 per cent. were Roman Catholics; 15·3 per cent. were Presbyterians; and 8·2 per cent. belonged to other denominations.

For several days previous to the annual public examination of the school the pupils of the three departments were subjected to a searching examination, in order to test their proficiency and select the more

deserving for premiums. In adjudging the latter, care was taken by us to include in the estimate the pupil's conduct and general attention to business during the year. The results of the preliminary examination conducted by us may be briefly stated as follows. In the infant department the course of instruction was suited to the tender years of the children, who were found to have attained a very fair degree of proficiency. In the female department the answering was creditable throughout the classes, and showed that the teachers had been most assiduous in the discharge of their duties. In arithmetic, a subject usually distasteful to girls, marked excellence was exhibited. The writing copies, however, were deficient in ease and freedom. The proficiency attained in the male was not so satisfactory as that in the female department. We had occasion to find fault in particular with the style of reading in the senior class. Measures have since been adopted to remedy the short-comings.

The public examination was held on the 21st of December, immediately before the closing of the school for the Christmas vacation. There was a numerous and influential assemblage of visitors, comprising the gentry of the neighbourhood and the parents of the pupils who thereby evinced their interest in the advancement of their children and the welfare of the school. The Most Noble the Marquess of Kildare, one of the Commissioners of National Education, was present throughout the proceedings. The examination took place in the principal room of the girls' school, a commodious apartment, which presented a very pleasing appearance, owing to the tasteful manner in which it had been decorated by the teachers.

The pupils of the infant department were examined by their teachers, under our direction, in reading, on an object lesson, in the elements of geography, and in arithmetic. Some infant-school songs and gallery exercises were executed in a pleasing manner. These were succeeded by the girls, who underwent examination, by their principal teacher, in reading, analysis of sentences, derivations, geography (physical and mathematical), arithmetic (theory and practice), and in writing from dictation sentences selected by the Marquess of Kildare. In all of these subjects they acquitted themselves admirably. They also solved with promptness some test questions in arithmetic proposed by the Head Inspector.

The branches in which the boys were examined by the head master were reading, parsing, etymology, history, arithmetic, and mensuration; and by the assistant teacher, natural philosophy and animal physiology. The agricultural class was examined by the agriculturist on soil, drainage, subsoiling, rotation of crops, &c. At intervals the proceedings were agreeably diversified by the singing classes, under the guidance of the teacher of vocal music. At the close of the examination the Marquess of Kildare expressed himself highly gratified with the results, and was kind enough to present to the successful competitors the certificates which had been adjudged by us at the preliminary examination.

During the year the members of the junior teaching staff were subjected to written and oral examinations with the teachers of the district, and acquitted themselves respectably for their time in office. Their exercises and marking books were likewise frequently examined by the District Inspector.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.
WILLIAM R. MOLLOY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

No. 20.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the West Dublin Model School, by Timothy Sheahan, esq., a.m., t.c.d., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen.—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, this my report upon the West Dublin Model School for the year 1865.

House and Premises.—The interior of the building was painted and done up during the summer months, the different departments are well attended to, and the play-grounds, though limited in area, are kept in good order.

Teachers.—There has been no change amongst the head teachers. An assistant teacher in the infant department died, and her place has been filled by a pupil-teacher.

Attendance.—The following table gives the average numbers on the rolls and present during the years 1864 and 1865, and the fees received :—

Year.	Department.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per-centage.	School Fees Received. £ s. d.
1864,	Boys,	244·	175·	72·	57 16 0
	Girls,	178·7	127·	71·5	44 11 1
	Infants,	149·	112·	75·	30 1 9
	Total,	571·7	414·	72·8	132 8 10
1865,	Boys,	226·	175·	77·1	60 18 4
	Girls,	150·3	106·7	71·	37 0 9
	Infants,	141·3	110·	77·8	36 13 3
	Total,	517·6	391·7	75·3	134 12 4

The following table gives the classification of the pupils on rolls at the ends of the years 1864 and 1865, according to rates of payment :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	–	–	–
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	29	21	6	56
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	166	140	116	422
	Total,	195	161	122	478
1865.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	3	–	3
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	83	50	40	173
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	117	80	86	283
	Total,	200	133	126	459

The following table gives the classification of the pupils for the years 1864 and 1865, according to their religious denominations :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	7	14	–	21
	Roman Catholics,	186	145	121	452
	Presbyterians,	2	2	1	5
	Total,	195	161	122	478
1865,	Established Church,	11	5	2	18
	Roman Catholics,	189	128	124	441
	Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	200	133	126	459

The attendance in the male and the infant schools was much the same as it had been in 1864 ; but in the female school there has been

a falling off of 21 pupils. I cannot account for this. It cannot be attributed to any opposition that has not been directed against the other departments to a still greater degree, and the large staff of teachers should prepare me for a different state of things. It is to be hoped that by increased activity on their parts, and some improvement in method and organization, there will be shown a return of attendance at the close of the present year such as should be fairly expected in this populous district.

I regret to find that the falling off in the Established Church pupils still continues, and that the Presbyterians have disappeared from the rolls.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination was commenced on the 20th November, and engaged Mr. O'Carroll and Mr. William R. Molloy, District Inspectors, and myself, four entire days.

Boys' School.—There were 5 classes in this school. There were 13 pupils in the fifth class, and the programme drawn up for their examination included, with other subjects, natural philosophy, Euclid, mensuration, and book-keeping. It soon appeared, in course of our examination, that these had been promoted without any regard to the standard of qualification required in the programme supplied to ordinary National schools. As we proceeded with the examination we found that the same might be said of the pupils in the fourth, third, and lower classes. In fact, all had been too highly classed. The programme for fourth class was too difficult for the boys in the fifth; again, the third class programme was too difficult for the pupils in fourth class, and so on to the lowest class.

Had we judged of the general answering according to the programmes, we should have pronounced it far below what should have been expected. We did not act so, but we took into account the ages of the pupils, the time they had been in attendance, and the character of this attendance, whether regular or otherwise; and keeping these points in view, we found that fair progress had been made by the majority of the pupils examined.

Girls' School.—There were 3 pupils in the fifth, and 13 in the fourth class. The answering of all in these classes, and in the different branches, was very creditable. The pupils in the lower classes did not do so well. There were 14 girls examined in the first division of third class, and of these 6 only answered very fairly; the answering of the others was below average. There were 13 examined in the second division of this class, and of these only 4 answered fairly. In the Sequel and second classes the answering of the great majority of the pupils was not at all satisfactory.

Infants' School.—We were very much gratified with the results of our examination of this school. The proficiency of the second and Sequel classes was as high in every subject as should have been expected, whilst the very youngest had been duly attended to in every point.

Branches for Females.—I am happy to say that this department has been duly attended to, and that the pupils have made good progress in the different kinds of needle-work, knitting, netting, embroidery, and cutting-out. Miss Hughes, who has charge of it, is most attentive and devoted to her duties, and takes care that all necessary appliances are supplied in good time.

Singing and Drawing.—In these useful and important branches the advanced pupils have attained a very fair proficiency.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

No. 21.—Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the Inchicore Railway Model School, by Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

Inchicore.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the Inchicore Model School for the year 1865.

House and Premises.—The houses and premises are in good repair and carefully attended to.

Teachers.—In the boys' and girls' schools there has been no change of teachers. Miss M'Carthy, who had been head teacher of the infants' school, resigned at the close of 1864, and her situation has been filled by Mrs. O'Kane, who had held a similar appointment in the Waterford Model School.

Attendance.—On comparing the returns of attendance for the past year with those of the previous, there appears an increase of three pupils in the male school; in the female school the numbers coincide; whilst in the infants' school there is an increase of 9.

The following table gives the average numbers on the rolls and in daily attendance, and the amount of fees received in each school in the years 1864 and 1865:—

For Year ended	Department.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance	Percentage.	Amount of School Fees received. £	s.	d.
31st December, 1864,	Boys,	72·3	56·2	77·1	16	5	0½
	Girls,	63·8	47·	74·3	22	1	6
	Infants,	69·9	53·6	76·	11	9	2
	Total,	206·	156·8	75·6	49	15	8½
31st December, 1865,	Boys,	77·1	59·3	76	30	8	2½
	Girls,	63·5	47·6	74·3	25	12	11½
	Infants,	68·3	62·9	78·2	12	16	4
	Total,	208·9	169·8	76·5	68	17	6

The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the ends of the years 1864 and 1865, according to "rates of payment":—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	1	–	1
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	17	19	–	36
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	54	38	69	161
	Total,	71	58	69	198
1865.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	2	1	–	3
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	49	42	2	93
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	16	19	78	113
	Total,	67	62	80	209

The following table gives the classification of the pupils on rolls at the end of the years 1864 and 1865, according to the religious denominations:—

Classification of the pupils on the rolls :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864.	Established Church,	26	29	38	93
	Roman Catholics,	42	29	31	102
	Presbyterians,	1	–	–	1
	Methodists,	1	–	–	1
	Other Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
	Total,	71	58	69	198
1865.	Established Church,	15	25	38	78
	Roman Catholics,	50	37	42	129
	Presbyterians,	1	–	–	1
	Others,	1	–	–	1
	Total,	67	62	80	209

The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1865 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books :				Arithmetic :			
Book I.,	7	4	66	Tables *only*,	3	3	47
„ II.,	32	15	14	Simple Rules,	34	36	33
Sequels,	16	23	–	Compound Rules,	18	16	–
Book III.,	12	13	–	Proportion,	12	7	–
„ IV.,	–	7	–	Mental,	26	23	80
Total,	67	62	80	Writing :			
				On Slates *only*,	–	4	59
				„ Paper,	67	58	21
Scripture Lessons,	17	20	–	From Dictation,	39	43	21
Sacred Poetry,	–	5	38				
Grammar :				Branches for Females :			
Parts of Speech *only*,	38	38	80	Sewing,	–	58	–
Parsing and Syntax,	12	20	–	Netting,	–	3	–
Derivations,	25	20	–	Embroidery,	–	2	–
Geography :				Cutting-out,	–	1	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	44	31	80				
From Text-Books :				Extra Branches :			
Local,	23	24	–	British Poets,	12	23	–
Mathematical and Physical,	–	7	–	Music,	67	62	80
				Drawing,	26	43	21

Annual Examination.—The annual examination was held the last week in November. To expedite the work, and at the same time render the examination more thorough, I had, besides Mr. O'Carroll, the District Inspector in charge of the schools, Mr. William R. Molloy, District Inspector. We were occupied two entire days in the examination of the different classes in the three schools, and on the third day premiums were distributed amongst such pupils as had on examination been found most deserving.

The examination was very minute, and the answering of each pupil in every class was tabulated after the manner adopted at the examination of teachers. Pursuing this course, we were able with little difficulty to select for prizes the pupils of highest merit.

Boys' School.—In the third class, which was the highest, there were 12 boys examined, whose average age was 11·2 years. Of these 6 were selected for premiums, and a lad of 12 years obtained the first. The general answering of the 6 was creditable, the highest having amounted to 77 per cent. of the questions asked, and the lowest reached 60 per cent.

In the lower classes the answering showed very fair progress, and the proficiency in the different subjects was as high as could be expected, taking into account the ages of the pupils, and the character of their attendance.

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Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Inchicore.

Girls' School.—There were 4 classes examined. In the highest there were 8 pupils, and of these 5 obtained premiums, 5 of first and 2 of second rank. All in this class read and wrote well, and those to whom premiums were awarded answered very creditably in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and were well up in etymology and writing from dictation.

In the third class 9 out of 12 pupils obtained premiums, and in the Sequel and second classes the proficiency was very satisfactory.

There were exhibited in the school-room specimens of needlework, knitting, netting, and embroidery, which were neatly executed, and much admired by the ladies who were present at the distribution of the premiums.

Infants' School.—The head teacher opened the examination with a gallery lesson, the children sang correctly and with spirit several airs suited to the infants' school. They then read and were examined in spelling, grammar, maps, and tables, and went through their different exercises with good humour and animation. The second class pupils and the first division of first class were examined by us in reading, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and exhibited in each subject a proficiency beyond what could be fairly expected from children under seven years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Sligo.

No. 22.—ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1865, upon the SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, esq., Head Inspector, and WILLIAM KENNEDY, esq., District Inspector.

January 22, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Sligo District Model School for the year 1865.

The general state of the school presents no marked change as compared with 1864, except that, while the attendance in the infant school is somewhat increased, that of the male department has slightly fallen off, especially during the interval between the summer vacation and the close of the year; the average attendance in the girls' school is not altered.

The only changes in the teaching staff during the year were, the addition of a second assistant in the male school, and the appointment of Mrs. Pink, as principal in the infant department instead of Miss Adams, who resigned in October. In the boys' school a large number of the advanced pupils were members of the Established Church, and, in the absence of any male teacher, either principal or assistant, of that denomination, it was found difficult to conduct the religious instruction in a satisfactory manner; hence at the urgent request of the Established Church clergymen, the Commissioners appointed Mr. George Mildown, a diligent and zealous teacher, as assistant. Miss Adams retired from the Board's service preparatory to her marriage, and intended emigration to Australia; she had conducted the infant department of the school in a very efficient manner for about eighteen months. She was succeeded by Mrs. Pink, first assistant in the female department of the Belfast District Model School.

A class of boys receives instruction in physical science from Mr. Phelan, head master; this class is taught from 9 to 10 o'clock on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but, as many of the boys reside at a distance in the country, it is difficult to secure punctual attendance at that hour, especially in winter; this class is also attended by the resident pupil-teachers. Vocal music continues to be taught in the girls' school by Miss Gibbons; this subject has not been introduced into the boys' school. No arrangements have yet been made for teaching drawing in either of the departments; we are of opinion that the interests of the school would be materially served by the employment of a competent drawing-master, the parents of some of the pupils having on more than one occasion expressed a wish to have their children instructed in this branch.

The Established Church and Presbyterian clergymen attend most punctually on Thursdays, to conduct the religious instruction of the pupils belonging to their respective congregations; when not prevented by some other urgent duty, the Methodist and Independent clergymen are also regular in attendance at the same time. It has been found more convenient on the other days, when the religious instruction is imparted by the teachers, to have the time set apart for that purpose in the morning; hence, with the sanction of the Board, the hour was changed, and it is now given from 10 to half past 10 o'clock, instead of from half past 2 to 3 o'clock as formerly.

The statistical information in the various points to which it seems necessary to direct the attention of the Commissioners and the public will be found embodied in the following tables:—

TABLE I.—Literary classification of the pupils on rolls at 31st December, 1865:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	16	Compound Rules,	20	17	–
„ II.,	3	7	25	Proportion,	21	11	–
Sequels,	21	22	10	Practice, Interest, &c.,	13	8	–
Book III.,	24	17	–	Mental,	75	65	–
„ IV.,	21	11	–				
„ V.,	6	8	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	–	–	21
Total,	75	65	51	„ Paper,	75	65	30
				From Dictation,	75	58	22
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	48	29	35	Sewing,	–	65	–
Parsing and Syntax,	27	36	–	Knitting,	–	65	–
Derivations,	27	38	–	Netting,	–	11	–
Composition,	27	38	–	Embroidery,	–	8	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	7	41	British Poets,	27	–	–
From Text-Books:				Mensuration,	27	–	–
Local,	48	39	10	Geometry,	27	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	27	19	–	Algebra,	6	–	–
				Book-keeping,	13	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	–	65	51
Tables *only*,	–	–	16	Drawing,	–	–	51
Simple Rules,	21	29	35	Physical and Applied Sciences,	13	–	–

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

TABLE II.—Average number of pupils on rolls, and average in daily attendance in the several departments for the year ending 31st December, 1865 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average number on rolls,	94	76	55	225
Average in daily attendance,	72	63	45	180
Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls,	76·6	83·	81·8	80·

The corresponding numbers for the year ending 31st December, 1864, were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average number on rolls,	107	75	49	231
Average in daily attendance,	84	63	36	183
Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls,	78·5	84·	73·4	79·2

TABLE III.—On 31st December, 1865, the religious denominations of the pupils on rolls were :—

Established Church, 81 | Roman Catholics, 1 | Presbyterians, 52 | Others, 57 | Total, 191

On 31st December, 1864, the religious denominations of those on rolls were :—

Established Church, 108 | Roman Catholics, 2 | Presbyterians, 51 | Others, 62 | Total, 223

TABLE IV.—On 31st December, 1865, the numbers entered on rolls at the different rates of payment, were as follows, viz. :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	23	20	4	47
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	42	34	32	108
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	10	11	15	36
Total,	75	65	51	191

On 31st December, 1864, the numbers entered on rolls at the different rates were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	44	24	6	74
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	52	35	26	113
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	12	9	15	36
Total,	108	68	47	223

TABLE V.—The amount of school fees received during the year ending 31st December, 1865, was :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In the male school,	52	4	9
„ female „	43	17	5
„ infant „	25	3	1
Total,	121	5	3

The amount of fees received in the year 1864 was :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In the male school,	63	5	9
„ female „	45	15	7
„ infant „	18	4	4
Total,	127	5	8

—there is, therefore, a decrease in the entire amount for 1865, as compared with 1864, of £6 0*s.* 5*d.*

The value of the books and other requisites sold during the year 1865 was £21 12*s.* 10*d.*; the amount for 1864 being £26 5*s.*

The annual public examination of the pupils was held on the 13th July. The attendance of visitors was not quite so large as in 1864, owing partly to the excitement of a contested election then pending in the town, the polling for which took place the following day. As on the previous occasion, very few of the local gentry, and none of the Established Church clergy were in attendance, the audience being composed chiefly of the parents of the pupils. The classes were examined by their respective teachers. Miss Gibbons, however, the principal of the girls' school, was prevented by illness from attending, and in her absence the examination was conducted by Miss Banford and some of the monitresses.

It was stated in last year's report that the peculiar formation of the school-room caused the answering of the pupils standing on the gallery to be heard indistinctly at the examination; on this occasion also the same defect was apparent, and we consider that at next examination it would be advisable to shut the folding doors separating the gallery from the main body of the school-room, and to place immediately in front of these doors a narrow raised platform for the accommodation of the class while under examination. This arrangement would leave less space for the audience, but it would cause the answering of the pupils to be distinctly heard by all present.

The pupils in the several classes had previously undergone a close and careful examination by ourselves, in order to test their proficiency and to determine those to whom premiums and certificates of merit should be awarded. In some subjects the results were not quite so satisfactory as we could have wished.

In the boys' school the penmanship and dictation were good, but the reading was only tolerable, while the general attainments of the boys in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, were below what we have a right to expect from the number and abilities of the teachers. We believe, however, that arrangements have now been made respecting the instruction of the different classes which will in future give satisfaction; and we expect that any defects observed at the examination of 1865, will not be visible at the examination for the current year. The attendance in this department of the school is fluctuating, and many of the boys then present had not been long enrolled.

In the female school the answering of the girls in grammar and geography was scarcely so good as might be expected; in other branches they acquitted themselves creditably; the singing is improved, and some specimens of needlework reflected great credit on both teacher and pupils.

The monitresses and pupil-teachers give evidence of having been carefully instructed.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

William Kennedy, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

APPENDIX C.

General Reports of Head Inspectors, on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined during the year 1865.

The Commissioners, while publishing the General Reports of their Head Inspectors, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

Dr. Patten. No. 1.—General Report for the year 1865, upon Schools Inspected, Teachers Examined, &c., by James Patten, esq., ll.d., t.c.d., Head Inspector.

Streamville, Lisburn,
February, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, this my general report for the year 1865 upon the inspection of schools, and the examination of teachers, and several other duties connected with the office of a Head Inspector. The several model schools situated in my circuit of districts have been reported on separately.

I may here observe that the north-east circuit comprises the same ten districts as stated in my report for the previous year, viz.:—Belfast, North and South, Ballymena, Antrim, Newtownards, Dungannon, Monaghan, Armagh, Newry, and Downpatrick.

Occupation of Time.—During the period devoted to inspection, I visited 200 ordinary National schools; examined the classes and conducted the annual public examinations in the following model schools—Belfast, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Lurgan, Monaghan, Newry, and Newtownards. To these I paid about 60 visits, not included in the 200 above alluded to.

Some time over three months was spent in the examination and classification of teachers (male and female), of whom a larger number than usual attended, and in the revision and correction of their papers more time was required.

Under the head of miscellaneous duties may be comprised:—Conducting inquiries, holding investigations, and writing reports on the results—a duty that has consumed a large portion of my time; a heavy correspondence at times with the Secretaries of the Board, managers, teachers, and the public, on official business; writing reports to the office each week on schools inspected, and other duties performed; drawing up my annual reports on the examinations of teachers, inspection of schools, &c., &c., and separate reports on the model schools situated in my group of districts.

I have in some of my former reports drawn particular attention to incidental visits, showing that in a comparatively short period of time great value might be given to the public in this way, in the improvement of the schools, &c.; and I now perceive with great pleasure and gratification that the Commissioners attach considerable importance not only as regards the visits of the Head Inspectors to the schools, but likewise of the District Inspectors. The recognition of these has

led, as I knew it would do, to the most satisfactory results. In the space of fifteen or twenty minutes an active and vigilant Inspector of experience can ascertain, with tolerable accuracy, the actual condition of the school as regards the points of greatest importance. The copy-books can be examined, several classes can write from dictation to the master, while the Inspector is examining the school records. There will likewise be sufficient time for the Head Inspector to see how far the suggestions of the District Inspectors entered in the Observation Books for the teachers' information and guidance, are useful and judicious or otherwise. Thus a vast amount of benefit must necessarily accrue to the schools generally by these incidental visits, and for which the teachers cannot, by any possibility, be in any way prepared. I believe that this important duty, on the efficient discharge of which so much depends, has not been in any way neglected, at least during the past year, throughout the schools I have visited, and, as will be seen by the table further on, I have visited and inspected schools in each of the ten districts, with one exception only, a large number of schools having been visited in that district on a former occasion.

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The schools inspected in the several districts were not in any way selected, and were conducted by first, second, and third class teachers, and also by probationers, except in certain cases where the schools were *specially* visited, where their teachers had been recommended for good service salaries, and a few also in each district where their teachers were recommended at the annual examinations for promotion to the first class, in order to ascertain if their success in school-keeping was proportional to that of their answering at the examinations. Some also were visited for other reasons, such as the propriety of retaining the teacher any longer in the service, owing to various causes; the expediency of striking the school-house off the roll in consequence of the small average attendance, or the unsatisfactory condition of the school-house and premises as to repair and suitableness for the purpose of a National school. With these exceptions I may say I have inspected such schools as suited my convenience, or as I considered would be most benefited.

Attendance.—I regret to find that the attendance in a large number of schools is still very irregular, particularly as regards the punctual arrival of the children in the morning. Those who wish to obtain all the benefits which the school affords, should be present at or immediately after the hour specified on the "Time Table" for commencing the business of the day. The reverse of this is, however, generally the practice. The teachers themselves, I am sorry to say, often exhibit to their scholars a bad example by being themselves late.

Some increase in the attendance and also in its regularity may result from the regulations now enforced by the Commissioners, by which a certain *minimum* of attendance must be attained before the higher rates of salary can be paid to the first, second, and even to the third class teachers. Managers, and teachers in particular, may in this way be induced to make greater exertions in order to secure greater regularity and punctuality on the part of the pupils. The poverty, carelessness, and ignorance of the parents, the old objection and excuse so frequently reiterated by the teachers, are still urged as accounting for the small and irregular attendance.

The remedy for this is not forthcoming, and all we can do at present is to endeavour to diminish the intensity of the evil.

Of the 200 schools, 83 were visited incidentally, and in these the pupils were partly examined, writing from dictation and the copy books

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being rarely omitted, also the school records and Observation Book, where the remarks of the Local Inspector at the several visits during the year are carefully noted. In this way, as I have already observed, a fair amount of knowledge as to the actual condition of the school in most of its important points can be obtained in a comparatively brief period of time.

Dr. Patten.

One hundred and seventeen schools were fully inspected, and the pupils in the different classes carefully examined on all the subjects contained in the school programme.

The number of schools visited and inspected by me in the year 1865, the districts in which the schools are situated, and the description of the reports forwarded to the Education Office up to the 31st of December, will be seen from the following:—

District Nos.,	4.	5.	8.	9.	10.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	Total.
Primary,	–	10	23	38	7	6	3	15	7	8	117
Incidental,	–	5	7	35	3	4	4	14	3	8	83
Total,	–	15	30	73	10	10	7	29	10	16	200

This is a larger number than I have been able to inspect in any year since 1859. My visits to model schools are not included.

The number of National schools inspected and visited by me during each of the last seven years are as follows:—

Year.	Primary.	Incidental.	Total.
1859,	66	58	124
1860,	69	36	105
1861,	80	64	144
1862,	100	84	184
1863,	66	56	122
1864,	73	62	135
1865,	117	83	200

Number in attendance, &c.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 165 of the schools visited during the year there were present at time of inspection,	5,066	3,583	8,649
Average number of pupils present to each school,	33·4	21·7	55·1
Average daily attendance for each school,	35·	24·6	59·6
Average on rolls for 12 months,	58·3	41·7	100·
The centesimal proportion between average daily attendance and No. on rolls,	60·	59·	59·5

The attendance would have been larger than that exhibited in the above table had I not been obliged, owing to special circumstances, to visit some during the harvest months, when the attendance is generally small in consequence of the senior pupils being then nearly all engaged in field labour, and many of the juniors obliged to remain at home.

Reading, including Oral Spelling and Explanation.—I regret much that in many of the schools I am unable to give a favourable report of the progress made under the above head. Indeed, with few exceptions, the reading, &c., has been rather retrograding than advancing. The teaching of this important branch, on which so much depends, particularly as regards the lowest and junior classes (first and second), is still too mechanical, and too much intrusted to monitors, who have neither the ability nor the inclination to undertake the onerous duties of the intellectual and explanatory method of teaching. The usual method adopted is to permit each child of the advanced division of the first class to read over by rote, without any meaning, three or four sentences each, and then return to their seats, without receiving any information as to the meaning of any word in the sentences read. For

instance, in the sentence—"An elm has bark," turn the card and ask the reader or any one of the class to repeat the sentence just read, and in nine cases out of ten they will all fail, and why? because they have not been accustomed to be asked any questions on what they read. I am frequently answered in this way after repeating the sentence "An elm has bark," and asking, What is an elm? No answer. After sending the question down the class, some child with more quickness than the rest replies, "A dog, sir," the first dawn of intelligence flashing across the mind, in associating the word "bark" with "dog," and although the lesson had been frequently read over previously, with what advantage to the children, will be seen from the above statement. Without going further into particulars, I have only to repeat that until the teachers, as a body, adopt the *intellectual* method of teaching the junior classes, instead of the *mechanical*, which I now find in operation in most schools not previously visited by me, little improvement can be expected in reading. Let the lesson be *understood*, and it will be read by the majority of the class in a natural and pleasing tone of voice, frequently with ease and freedom, and often with expression.

During my experience of twenty-eight years' travelling through several districts, and holding examinations therein, I find few teachers except some perhaps in the first class, who are able to read well, or even fairly. They seldom practice reading aloud themselves, or give any specimens for the improvement of their pupils at their ordinary lessons, and while they do generally instruct their monitors on *some branches* of the school programme, out of school hours, they do not, so far as I can ascertain, give them any information on the art of teaching. This is a serious defect, the junior classes (first and lower division of second), being often left entirely in the hands of the monitor. In my report of last year, under the head of the examination of paid monitors, I observe, "In connexion with the above, that is, teaching grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c., I beg to state that an additional query for the monitor to fill up, should be added to the docket, for instance, 'State what time out of school hours, is devoted by the teacher to your instruction in the art of teaching, particularly the subjects with which you are occupied in your daily avocations in the school-room.'"

In concluding this subject I may remark, that no remedy, in my opinion, is so good, or effective for the improvement of sing-song, monotonous reading, as the frequent reading of the passages which form the subject of the lessons, by the teacher or monitor in the presence of the class.

The teacher reading three or four sentences in correct time, and with proper emphasis, then the entire class to read the same passage simultaneously, next three or four, then one and then another to be chosen to re-read the same passage, and so on with the lesson. I have spoken of the monitor in charge reading the passage as it ought to be read. It is, I regret to say, too frequently the case that *he* is unable to do so effectively, this branch being generally omitted by the teacher in giving instruction to his monitor out of school hours.

Penmanship.—As I have previously remarked "to obtain anything approaching to a uniform or correct style of writing, copy-lines should be procured of a superior description, large, free, bold, and suitable in all respects for every description of business purposes; these copy-lines should be lithographed at the top of every page of the copy-books sold by the Commissioners; under present arrangements so many teachers, so many types of handwriting, good, indifferent, and in some cases bad; steel pens and paper still continue defective." I omitted to state

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that in many schools, the teachers have so little discrimination as to set even the second class and sequel to write small-hand from the commencement, without going through any intermediate stage, and, as a matter of course, terminating in an illegible and hopeless scrawl. This state of things is now happily fast disappearing.

To Vere Foster, esq., the Commissioners and the public are much indebted for the excellent series of copy-books, with headlines, graduated in a skilled and scientific manner, and admirably suited to the requirements of all classes of pupils, from the lowest to the highest. Although these copy-books have only been very recently introduced (at the end of last summer), I find very considerable improvement in the style and character of the writing particularly amongst the junior classes in the schools where they have been for some months in use. I have no doubt that in a year or two a great change for the better will be visible in all the National schools in this branch, the most important and useful to the humbler classes as well as to all others of the community.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues to be well attended to, and fairly taught in most of the schools, even in some under the management of probationers; the per-centage of proficiency compared with those learning, being some improvement on that of the previous year.

In connexion with dictation, I am always anxious, as in grammar, to give the subject a practical application, and for this purpose I occasionally give some simple exercise, in order to test the power of the children in composition in an humble way, either an account of some animal or plant, or of the different occupations in which they are employed in their several avocations. Better to commence at first with answers to questions written on the black-board, the answering will at first be very concise and bald, consisting perhaps of nothing but a series of simple sentences strung together by a succession of "ands;" but in a short time with continued practice and perseverance, the composition will gradually expand into passages containing a principal and a dependent, or several dependent sentences. In this way many will leave the school, even at an early age, gifted with the power of expressing their thoughts on paper with propriety, if not with ease and facility. Into this exercise I have introduced the practice of causing some of the dictation exercises to be drawn up in the form of a business letter, and also in that of a private letter. By this method and mode of procedure, the pupils soon become familiar with the correct way of entitling their letters as to date, location, signature, and superscription. In these points mistakes frequently occur, particularly with those leaving school when the attention has not been previously turned to it. Where this practice has been adopted, the scholars are much superior, even in the *ordinary* dictation writing, to those to whom this form of exercise has not been introduced.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic in the main is fairly taught. Subtraction presents considerable difficulty. The defects in teaching arithmetic are, as I have frequently remarked, too abstract and much too mechanical. I have tried the following plan, and with considerable success, with the first or lowest class. A boy buys 25 apples for one penny, on his way home he eats 7, makes a present of 3 to a friend, and gives 2 to his sister, how many remain? In like manner marbles are employed. In this way simple addition and substraction may be learned together when connected with objects, because it is much easier for pupils at this tender age, 7 to 8, to understand them both together, than to learn subtraction separately. The children during this time are not aware

that they are learning rules, and consequently feel more interested. To attempt to teach very young persons without some illustration of this sort, is mere waste of time. In the compound rules and reduction many failures occur from this circumstance, either that the children are not provided with table-books, or that the teacher fails to see, as is his duty, that the tables of weights and measures, &c., are thoroughly learned at home, and repeated next morning, together with the other home lessons. I still incline to the opinion, that on the whole, arithmetic is better taught than most other subjects, particularly in the senior classes. On reference to the per-centage table it is a little in advance of previous year, which was somewhat higher than the year before.

Grammar.—There is no subject in the school programme more generally taught than this branch, but in what does the teaching consist, or what is its general value in after life? Why, if even up to the school programme, it is still confined to a vague knowledge of the parts of speech, or rather of their names, and the highest classes are sometimes able to parse a simple sentence, but if the knowledge of grammar, as it is called, is to stop here, its utility to the pupil in the various avocations of after-life may reasonably be questioned. Now if on the substratum named above, we place a moderate and intelligent amount of the rules and practice of composition illustrative of the grammar lessons, then, indeed, the time given to the teaching of this branch will be well and judiciously spent; but otherwise, considering the future employments of the majority of the pupils, their irregular attendance, and the short time they can spend at school, the wisdom of spending much time on this branch may be doubtful.

Geography.—The text-books, which are good, are not much used by the pupils, except occasionally, perhaps, by the fourth class.

The preliminary chapters on the natural divisions of the globe, its imaginary lines, parallels, zones, and the rudiments of mathematical geography, are too slightly passed over, and as soon forgotten. For this and other short-comings there is still the usual reason assigned, that the brief and irregular attendance of the pupils admits of nothing more.

The outlines of the map of the World, the maps of Europe and Ireland, constitute, in most cases, the amount of geographical knowledge to be found in a majority of schools, even under highly classed teachers.

The outline blank maps in general use in many schools have contributed largely to the efficient and intelligent teaching of geography, and to its retention in the memory after the time of school-going has terminated.

Of maps, &c., there is, for the most part, a good supply. I find, however, that maps are often rolled up to preserve them from the dust and damp, as observed by the teachers; this is a great mistake, as in many cases a fair knowledge of geographical outline may be obtained by children too young for map drawing, by their familiarity with, and half conscious observation of, the maps displayed on the walls of the schoolroom.

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The per-centages of the number learning the different branches to the total number of pupils present at inspection are as under, the year 1865 being compared with 1864 and 1863:—

	1865. Per cent.	1864. Per cent.	1863. Per cent.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	22·	31·9	38·6
„ II.,	26·4	26·2	29·
Sequel,	20·8	19·5	16·4
Book III.,	14·6	13·4	10·6
„ IV.,	11·6	8·5	5·2
„ V.,	4·6	·5	·2
Total,	100·	100·	100·
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech,	48·5	44·7	43·7
Parsing & Syntax,	16·	17·7	15·5
Derivations,	15·	14·9	9·7
Composition,	6·	9·4	2·7
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	48·5	47·4	49·6
Local,	20·5	22·6	18·3
Mathematical and Physical,	2·5	1·7	2·4

	1865. Per cent.	1864. Per cent.	1863. Per cent.
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	34·3	31·7	23·4
Simple Rules,	35·	36·	33·
Compound Rules,	14·	13·8	13·
Proportion, & above,	16·	16·6	14·7
Mental,	13·	14·3	13·4
Writing:			
On Slates,	34·5	30·8	33·
„ Paper,	48·3	47·2	39·
From Dictation,	40·5	39·3	29·9
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	30·8	32·8	36·
Knitting,	30·8	32·8	27·6
Embroidery,	2·	1·6	1·6
Cutting-out,	2·	1·6	1·8
Extra Branches for Males:			
Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra,	6·8	5·7	·5
Book-keeping,	6·0	–	–

Results of the Examination of Pupils.—I shall now briefly exhibit the proficiency of the children I examined in the course of my tours of inspection. These per-centages of proficiency were made up and entered in my note-book at the termination of each inspection.

	Per-centage to the number learning, as ascertained by actual examination. 1865.	1864.	1863.
Reading, with *oral spelling*, &c.:—			
Able to read the Second and Sequel Books correctly,	38·	40·2	38·9
„ any of the higher books with ease and intelligence,	18·	19·5	18·4
Penmanship:—			
Able to write fairly,	36·5	39·	40·
„ with ease and freedom,	10·5	10·4	13·6
Dictation:—			
Able to write from dictation a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	48·8	44·	39·
„ „ a short passage with ease and correctness,	28·8	28·5	23·5
Arithmetic:—			
Able to set down figures to seven places,	36·	30·	29·5
„ work correctly and readily a sum in subtraction and multiplication,	49·	48·	47·5
„ „ a sum in division of money,	25·8	25·5	23·6
„ „ proportion or practice, and interest, discount, insurance, &c., &c.,	18·6	15·4	12·2

Examination of Teachers.—The examination of teachers was conducted in the usual way, as stated in my former reports.

The number of male teachers who were summoned to written examination in the Easter week was 292; of these 271 attended; and of these again 194 were recalled and attended the oral examination; 150 were recommended for promotion, 6 were depressed, and 11 dismissed.

Summary, in districts, of the attendance and results of the examinations, written and oral :—

District No. and Centre.	Summoned to Written Examination.	Attended.	Absent.	Absence accounted for satisfactorily.	Absence not accounted for satisfactorily.	Recalled to Oral Examination.	Not recalled to Oral Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Depressed.	Dismissed.
4. Ballymena, .	21	16	5	5	–	16	–	11	5	–	–
5. Antrim, . .	22	22	–	–	–	11	11	9	13	–	–
8. Belfast, North,	39	38	1	1	–	27	11	23	11	3	1
9. Belfast, South,	35	33	2	2	–	31	2	26	6	–	1
10. Newtownards, .	26	25	1	1	–	21	4	20	5	–	–
15. Dungannon, .	15	13	2	2	–	11	2	10	3	–	–
16. Armagh, .	57	55	2	2	–	27	28	21	26	3	5
17. Downpatrick, .	39	33	6	6	–	24	9	15	18	–	–
18. Monaghan, .	23	22	1	1	–	15	7	9	10	–	3
19. Newry, . .	15	14	1	1	–	11	3	6	7	–	1

Recommendations to the First Class.—No teacher was promoted permanently to any division of the first class until after I made a special inspection of his school, and examined the classes strictly on all the subjects prescribed for each as set forth on the school programme.

I have much pleasure in observing that, in comparison with the two previous years, the answering, particularly at the oral examinations, in the upper branches, including natural philosophy, mechanics, logic, and mathematics, was much superior.

The results of the answering at the written examination may be seen from the following summary of per-centages :—

SATISFACTORY.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Penmanship, ...	59·5	History as contained in Board's Lesson Books, ...	30·
Writing from dictation, . . .	60·	Geometry and mensuration, . .	55·
Etymology, ...	65·	Algebra, ...	60·
Grammar and parsing, . . .	48·5	Lessons on reasoning, . . .	58·
Principles of spelling, . . .	60·5	Natural philosophy, . . .	50·
Geography, ...	66·	Lesson Books, ...	48·
Outline maps, ...	70·	Lessons on political economy, . .	58·
Physical and mathematical, . .	58·	Bookkeeping, ...	36·

The average of per-centage of satisfactory answers on the above range of subjects amounts to 54·6, which is considerably higher than that recorded for the past year, being, on the aggregate, for 1864, 49·5.

Examinations of Female Teachers.—Of 231 female teachers summoned to the examination 206 attended, 25 being absent, and from these, in most cases, satisfactory apologies were received.

As usual, after a careful revision of the written papers, and of the character of the answers given at the oral examination, together with a statement from the Local Inspector of the condition of the school for the past year, the classification was determined, and the sheets forwarded to Dublin for the sanction of the Commissioners.

I have much pleasure in observing, as will be seen from the annexed table, that 160, or 69 per cent., were recommended for promotion, 44 remained stationary, that is, in the same class as before the examination, 1 being depressed in her classification, and 3 dismissed.

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Examination of Female Teachers—1865.

District No. and Centre.	Summoned to Written Examination.	Attended.	Absent.	Absence accounted for satisfactorily.	Absence not accounted for satisfactorily.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Depressed.	Dismissed.
4. Ballymena, . .	15	14	1	1	–	11	3	–	–
5. Antrim, . .	15	13	2	1	1	10	3	–	–
8. Belfast, North, .	50	48	2	2	–	42	5	–	1
9. Belfast, South, .	48	46	2	2	–	32	13	1	–
10. Newtownards, .	20	17	3	3	–	14	3	–	–
15. Dungannon, . .	8	2	6	6	–	1	1	–	–
16. Armagh, . .	31	30	1	1	–	20	10	–	–
17. Downpatrick, .	22	20	2	2	–	18	2	–	–
18. Monaghan, . .	3	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
19. Newry, . .	19	14	5	3	2	11	3	–	2

The results of the examination of female teachers are as under :—

SATISFACTORY.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Reading, ...	60·	8. History, ...	36·
2. Parsing, ...	42·5	9. Lesson Books, ...	54·5
3. Grammar, ...	40·	10. Arithmetic, ...	68·
4. Etymology, ...	51·6	11. Method of teaching, . . .	60·
5. Principles of spelling, . . .	66·5	12. Organization and school management, ...	50·
6. Outline maps, ...	66·		
7. Geography, ...	59·5		

The average per-centage of satisfactory answers in the aggregate on the above extensive range amounts to 54·6, which is higher than that for 1864 and 1863, being 53·1 for the former and 50·6 for the latter.

Paid Monitors.—In the month of July, the District Inspectors associated with me, held the annual examination of paid monitors in the several districts.

I subsequently revised the written exercises of these monitors, and generally concurred with the opinion of the Inspectors, who had previously read over and marked these papers, in recommending the granting or withholding of the usual gratuity offered to the teachers for instructing them.

But it is proper here to observe that I have uniformly declined counter-signing any docket for a gratuity to the teacher unless it clearly appeared on the face of it that the satisfactory answering of the monitor or monitress was owing to the *extra* teaching of the master or mistress at the prescribed times.

In connexion with this important subject the observations I made in my report for 1864 are still applicable.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

Wm. A. Hunter, esq.

No. 2.—GENERAL REPORT for the year 1865, on SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by WILLIAM A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, 1st March, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my general report for the year 1865.

The group of districts in which I have been employed is the same as that under my supervision in 1864; and the occupation of my time was of a character precisely similar to that described in my report for that year—the same model schools, viz., Galway, Trim, and Bailieboro', remaining under my charge.

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In the course of the year I travelled 4,117 miles on the duties connected with my office, at a cost of £56 1*s.* 2*d.*, being about 3¼*d.* per mile.

All the business connected with teachers' and monitors' examinations, and the examinations of the district model schools, was completed within the year. The reports on the schools have been already forwarded.

I visited and reported upon 235 schools within the year; 94 of these were cases in which all the pupils were fully and minutely examined, while in the other cases the time spent in the schools was only sufficient to enable me to check the school accounts, to note the visits of the District Inspector, and judge in a general way of the attention paid by the teachers to suggestions recorded for their benefit I believe that no part of an Inspector's time is so profitably occupied, in proportion to the actual amount, as that which is given to these *incidental* visits.

Of the 94 schools regularly inspected and fully examined, 34 were schools for boys, 32 were schools for girls, 23 were mixed schools attended by children of both sexes, 2 were infants' schools, 2 were convent schools, and the several schools in Richmond Lunatic Asylum were reckoned as 1 school.

The experiment of introducing school instruction and school discipline among the lunatics in this asylum, has proved eminently satisfactory. Much of the success attending it is due, however, to the judicious plans of the resident Medical Superintendent. Dr. Lalor, and to the vigilance which he exercises in working out the details, and in selecting only such inmates for attendance at school as are proper subjects for this discipline and training. Trained teachers, well qualified for their duties, have charge of the schools; the qualities of firmness and kindness united, which are so necessary for every successful teacher, are the qualities whose exercise is most required here. Attention to orders and submission to discipline, appear to be cheerfully rendered by the unfortunate inmates, and any tendency on the part of one of them to break through the regulations, or to become restless under constraint, appears to be regarded by the others as an evidence of want of sense, and the person so offending excites rather their pity or their contempt, than any feeling of sympathy in the irregularity. The movements from floor to desks, and from desks to floor, are performed with as much regularity as in any model school; copy-books, with a very few exceptions, are neatly and carefully kept; destruction of school appliances or school furniture is unknown; and the entire business is conducted with an amount of order and precision truly marvellous, considering the character of the pupils. The Medical Superintendent has monitors appointed, selected from the patients, on the same grounds as regulate the selection of monitors in ordinary schools, viz., good conduct, and intellectual superiority, and it is quite interesting to observe the care with which they teach, and the interest which they take in the progress of the pupils of their respective classes.

The character of the attendance in the ordinary schools which I inspected is set forth in the following table:—

—	In 34 Male Schools.	In 32 Female Schools.	In 23 Mixed Schools.	
			M.	F.
Present and examined, ...	1,699	1,222	606	426
Average number on rolls for 12 months previous to date of inspection, . . .	3,495	2,513	1,313	993
Average daily attendance for 12 months previous to date of inspection, . .	1,880	1,341	637	457

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The proportion of the average daily attendance to the average number on the Rolls is found to vary very little from 50 per cent.

The following table exhibits the classification of the pupils, and affords the means for estimating the degree of proficiency attained :—

Class.	In 34 Male Schools.	In 32 Female Schools.	In 23 Mixed Schools.		Total.
			M.	F.	
First Book, . . .	620	395	197	156	1,368
Second Book, . . .	562	339	200	137	1,238
Sequel, ...	232	207	116	66	621
Third Book, . . .	181	170	66	40	457
Fourth Book, . . .	93	98	22	23	236
Fifth Book, . . .	11	13	5	4	33
Total, . .	1,699	1,222	606	426	3,953

In the next table the per-centage is given of the number in each class to the total number examined :—

	Present.	Per-centage in each Class.
First Book, . . .	1,368	34·5
Second Book, . . .	1,238	31·2
Sequel, ...	621	15·7
Third Book, . . .	457	11·8
Fourth Book, . . .	236	6·0
Fifth Book, . . .	33	0·8

In the following tables the character of the answering in the schools inspected is set forth :—

In 34 boys' schools—

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Reading, . . .	0	10	15	8	1
Penmanship, . .	6	16	9	3	0
Arithmetic, . . .	2	12	10	9	1
Writing from dictation,	5	13	14	2	0
Grammar, . . .	0	6	17	10	1
Geography, . . .	0	7	23	4	0

In 32 girls' schools—

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Reading, . . .	1	16	10	5	0
Penmanship, . .	4	15	11	2	0
Arithmetic, . . .	3	6	16	4	3
Writing from dictation,	6	15	10	1	0
Grammar, . . .	2	11	11	7	1
Geography, . . .	0	11	15	5	1

In 23 mixed schools—

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Reading, . . .	0	6	15	2	0
Penmanship, . .	0	16	4	3	0
Arithmetic, . . .	1	9	6	7	0
Writing from dictation,	2	15	5	1	0
Grammar, . . .	0	2	18	2	1
Geography, . . .	0	9	12	2	0

The results of the examination, as indicated by these tables, differ not in any important respect from those obtained in previous years.

The teachers and monitors were examined according to the usual course, all being completed within the time assigned for the duties.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

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John E. Sheridan, esq.

No. 3.—General Report for the year 1865, upon Schools Inspected, &c., &c., by John E. Sheridan, esq., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my general report for the year ended the 31st December, 1865.

1. I commence with the usual brief summary of the duties discharged by me in the course of the year, and the number of days devoted to each.

Excluding Sundays and holidays (61 days), there were 304 days in the year 1865 available for the discharge of my several duties; and, on consulting my weekly journals, it will be found that I was occupied in the following manner on these days:—

(*a.*) Inspection of ordinary schools,	99 days.
(*b.*) District model schools,	56 „
(*c.*) Examination of teachers, &c.,	51 „
(*d.*) Official writing,	69 „
(*e.*) Miscellaneous duties,	21 „
Total,	296

Adding to this total four days spent by me in the Education Office, and four on which I was unable to attend to any official duty, the full number of 304 days is completed.

During the 99 days which I devoted to the ordinary duty of inspection, I visited 280 National schools, scattered over the ten districts which are under my superintendence, and fully examined 8,343 pupils.

During the 56 days on which I was engaged with district model schools, I conducted the annual examinations and public distribution of premiums in the Dunmanway and Limerick Model Schools—visited those situate in Belfast, Newtownards, Londonderry, and Parsonstown, and was occupied for a considerable time, in conjunction with Mr. Sheehy, District Inspector, in preparing for the opening of the Cork District Model School, and subsequently in organizing it, and getting it into working order.

During the 51 days devoted to duties connected with the examination and classification of teachers, I revised the written exercises of 307 teachers, and 347 paid monitors, and conducted oral examinations of 216 teachers in fourteen different parts of my circuit.

Under the head of official writing, to which I devoted 69 days (or rather, which constituted the *chief* occupation of my time on these days, for on very many of them I was obliged to give some portion of time to official duties of a different character), I include my ordinary weekly correspondence with the Education Office, with Inspectors, and with school managers and teachers (principally attended to on Saturdays), the writing of my annual reports and returns, and the preparation of questions for written examination of teachers.

By miscellaneous duties, which engrossed 21 days of my time, I mean the conducting of inquiries, travelling long distances, examining Inspectors' official records, &c.

In the course of the year I travelled 6,039 miles on the public service (3,486 by rail and other public conveyance, and 2,553 by means of post cars), and was obliged in the discharge of my duties to spend 134 nights away from my family.

2. On the Limerick and Dunmanway Model Schools I furnish separate reports, to which I beg leave to refer the Commissioners for infor-

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mation regarding the working of these establishments during the year. But in reference to the Cork District Model School, which was opened for the reception of pupils in September last, and upon which I do not intend to present any special report this year, as it has been so short a time in operation, I take this opportunity of stating that its success has been very gratifying. The total number of pupils who have received instruction in the school up to the present (27th January, 1866) is 702, viz.—

316 in Boys' department. | 189 in Girls' department. | 197 in Infants' department.

And the total amount of school-fees received is £198 16*s.* 1*d.*, viz.—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Boys' department, ...	92	18	9
In Girls' „	52	5	9
In Infants' „	53	11	7

The fees being the same as in all other model schools of the Board, namely, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.* a quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents.

Of the 702 pupils, 471 belonged to the Established Church, 117 were Catholics, 36 Presbyterians, and 78 were of other denominations.

Of this number, 126 have ceased to attend. Some were compelled by external influences to withdraw from the school. Some had come to the school merely to receive three or four months' instruction in order to qualify themselves for situations which they had in view—but by far the greatest number have discontinued attendance for the present in consequence of the extraordinary prevalence of epidemic diseases in Cork this winter, and the continued inclemency of the weather for the last two months.

From these causes alone the infant department has suffered a diminution of close upon fifty children, and the wonder is that the falling off has not been greater. But these will all return with the return of genial and wholesome weather, and I have no doubt whatever that long before the close of the present year we shall have as large an attendance as our school-rooms are capable of accommodating. Just now the number is 576, viz.—

276 in Boys' department. | 162 in Girls' department. | 138 in Infants' department.

Of the conduct and services of the teachers employed in these departments, I can speak in terms of the highest commendation. They constitute an excellent staff—skilful, conscientious, and painstaking—all thoroughly devoted to their calling, and earnestly disposed to labour hard, and to the best of their abilities, for the advancement of the children intrusted to their care.

3. The 280 National schools visited by me in 1865 were distributed as follows through the ten districts comprised in my circuit:—

In the Youghal District, ...	16	schools.
„ Limerick District, ...	23	„
„ Newcastle, West, District, ...	17	„
„ Tralee District, ...	19	„
„ Macroom District, ...	23	„
„ Mallow District, ...	18	„
„ Killarney District, ...	35	„
„ Bantry District, ...	32	„
„ Dunmanway District, ...	34	„
„ Cork District, ...	63	„

Of these 280 schools, 120 were visited incidentally, and only partially

examined. The remaining 160 schools were regularly inspected and fully examined. They were classified as follows :—

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61 were attended by boys only.
58 „ girls „
41 „ boys and girls.

Of the same 160 schools :—

12 were probationary teachers' schools.
76 „ third-class teachers' schools.
51 „ second-class teachers' schools.
20 „ first-class teachers' schools.
1 was a convent school.

In these 160 schools I found, as I have already stated, 8,343 pupils present, being, on an average, 52 pupils in each school. The literary classification of these pupils may be exhibited in a condensed form thus :—

In Junior classes, ...	6,736	=	80·9 per cent.
In Senior classes, ...	1,607	=	19·1 „

This classification is somewhat lower than that of the pupils examined by me in 1864. I am not by any means surprised at this. Long before the close of the year I could have foretold that such would be the result of the very injudicious measures adopted by a vast number of teachers, in introducing the new First and Second Books into their schools. The proper, and, indeed, common-sense course would have been to place the new First Book in the hands of the children who happened to be learning the old First Book at the time, and the new Second Book in the hands of those reading the old Second Book, allowing the Sequel class children to continue to read the Sequels until they should be fitted for promotion into third class. But, strange to say, not one in a hundred teachers adopted this course. In the great majority of cases what was done was this :—Because the new First Book was issued (unwisely, I think) in two parts—Part I., or the Primer, comprising the alphabet and the easiest monosyllabic lessons ; and Part II., comprising lessons, also monosyllabic, but of greater difficulty —the teachers placed *all* the pupils who were reading the old First Book in the Primer, or Part I. of the new First Book ; *all* the second class children they depressed into Part II. of the new First Book, even children who had been reading the trisyllabic and pollysyllabic lessons of the old Second Book ; and all the Sequel class children, pupils actually reading books but very slightly less difficult than the Third Book of Lessons, were depressed into the new Second Book, and even made to commence with the monosyllabic lessons of that book. Thus the Sequel class, the source from which the senior classes should have been recruited in the course of the year, was prematurely extinguished, leaving much too wide a gap between the new Second Book and the old Third Book, which has not yet been superseded. All this will doubtless right itself in the course of time ; but I shall be much mistaken if its effects be not perceptible for a year or two, in the apparently depressed classification of the pupils attending National schools.

4. In regard to proficiency, there was of course a very great diversity in the schools inspected. This cannot appear strange or discouraging, when it is considered that these schools are scattered over a very large area, situate in localities whose inhabitants follow very different occupations and exhibit very different tastes, and conducted by teachers differing widely in abilities, acquirements, energy, and skill. The great majority of the schools, however, appeared to me to be doing really

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good service. As it is not considered necessary that I should enter here into minute statistics, I shall deem it sufficient to state that in respect of general efficiency I would classify thus the 160 schools which I examined fully :—

30 were good schools.	39 were tolerable schools.
61 „ fair „	30 „ inefficient „

In the case of these last, measures have been taken, on my recommendation, which I trust will have the effect of raising them to a reasonable degree of efficiency.

5. I am happy in being able to report that I found most of these schools accommodated in houses more or less suitable for school purposes, and very fairly furnished and fitted up. In fact, in only 13 cases was I obliged to report that the school premises were unsuitable, in consequence of either defective construction or bad state of repair ; and in a still smaller number of instances did I find the furniture and fittings so bad as to constitute a real impediment to the successful working of the school. I observed, too, a very general disposition on the part of school managers, and others interested in the advancement of education amongst the humbler classes, to avail of aid from the Commissioners towards the building and fitting up of suitable schoolhouses in localities where funds sufficient to meet the whole expenditure could not be secured (and in my opinion it is only in such cases that state assistance should be claimed or granted). This disposition exists in every one of the ten districts under my superintendence ; but I feel bound to state that this disposition is thwarted by two circumstances, which appear to me well worthy of the attentive and immediate consideration of the Commissioners.

In the first place it seems that, owing to some cause or other, very serious delays are most frequently interposed between the first application for aid and the granting of authority to the applicant to proceed with the building; and I am acquainted with not a few instances in which applicants have in consequence become disheartened and lost all patience, and several instances also of persons deterred from applying for aid by a consideration of these tedious delays, which, although they may not be entirely avoidable, must appear to them unreasonable and unaccountable.

In the second place, the plans prepared by the Board of Works, from which it is extremely difficult to obtain the slightest deviation, are so very expensive, as to render them utterly unsuitable to very poor localities. The cheapest plan, according to which only a single schoolroom is provided, and one capable of accommodating only 60 pupils involves an expenditure of £207, while the lowest cost of building a house designed to accommodate 75 boys and 75 girls in separate rooms, is estimated at £360. This is a subject of very common complaint on the part of both school patrons and District Inspectors ; and the complaint seems all the more reasonable, that the large expenditure does not produce more spacious or more comfortable accommodation than could be secured at a much less cost, and seems in fact to be chiefly owing to certain peculiarities of construction in the roof and porch, which might very well be dispensed with in "plain, substantial buildings," such as our school-houses are intended to be. I can myself certify that not only is it true that this costliness of construction renders the amount of the necessary local contribution too high for poor parishes, but that it is also quite true that in some cases school patrons who are not in a position to command a supply of gratuitous labour or material, find it

impossible to get a contractor willing to undertake the erection of the buildings according to the prescribed plans and specifications, for the estimated cost.

I am, of course, aware that in a very poor locality the Commissioners are prepared to aid in the erection of a school-house, the *total* cost of which shall not exceed £100. But in my circuit there are many very poor localities which, from being very populous, require school accommodation for a large number of pupils; and for such this limit of £100 is quite as much too low, as the others are too high. For localities such as these there is now no help. But I would respectfully urge that since the Commissioners are prepared to aid in the erection of a school-house, the total cost of which shall not exceed £100, it must be hard for school patrons to imagine any sufficient reason why similar assistance should not be extended to houses which would cost £120, or £140, or £160, or £180.

I have heard two other objections urged against the plans at present sanctioned by the Board, and, as I am on the subject, it may not be amiss to mention them here.

(*a*). According to some of the plans, the windows are all confined to the eastern and western walls, and I have myself met with several school-houses built upon this plan. Now the effect of this is, that during school hours the sunshine never enters the room, which is consequently always gloomy and cheerless, generally damp, and on dark days very imperfectly lighted. It might be too much to say that sunshine is as necessary to children as to plants, but certainly no one will deny that a gloomy, cheerless school-room, must have a depressing influence upon the minds of both pupils and teachers.

(*b*). It has also been urged as a strong objection that if a locality is not sufficiently populous to furnish a daily attendance of 150 pupils, it is entitled to aid towards the erection of a *mixed* school only, that is, one in which the boys and girls shall be educated together. Now it is generally admitted that mixed schools are things which ought to be discountenanced rather than encouraged, and that they should be tolerated in those localities only which are too thinly peopled to supply a fair attendance to two schools; and, for my own part, I do think it quite reasonable that if a locality can furnish a daily attendance of 80 or 100 pupils, provision should be made in any school-house erected there, with aid from the State, for the separate education of boys and girls.

I have the honour to remain, Gentleman, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

No. 4.—GENERAL REPORT for the year 1865, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by JAMES PATTERSON, esq., Head Inspector.

James Patterson, esq.

Waterford, January 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, my general report for the year 1865 on the inspection of schools and the examination of teachers and monitors in the group of districts committed to my charge.

The only change of territory that has taken place in this group within the last year has been the addition of parts of Queen's county and county Carlow, including the town of Carlow, to District 39, in

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exchange for part of Wicklow, transferred to District 44, which is not under my superintendence.

The five model schools under my care being the subject of a separate report, the following details refer to the "ordinary National day schools," of which I visited and found in operation 192, to 2 convent schools, 1 workhouse school, 1 prison school, and 1 evening school—197 distinct schools found in operation. Of these 197 I visited and reported on 6 a second time. I also reported on 10 other schools which, when visited, were closed under circumstances requiring explanation.

The following was the distribution of the schools visited:—

	Fully Inspected.	Visited incidentally.	Total.
In County Kilkenny, . . .	15	21	36
„ Tipperary, . .	20	35	55
„ Carlow, . . .	4	6	10
„ Wexford, . . .	17	9	26
„ King's, . . .	2	1	3
„ Queen's, . . .	–	1	1
„ Wicklow, . .	3	1	4
„ Waterford, . .	12	13	25
„ Limerick, . .	5	12	17
„ Clare, . . .	13	14	27
„ Galway, . . .	1	2	3
Total, . . .	92	115	207

In these 207 schools, which were all visited without previous notice, I found present 5,078 boys and 4,659 girls, in all 9,737 pupils under instruction. The head teachers were in the proportion of 3 masters to 2 mistresses. The master of a school attended by both boys and girls was frequently assisted by a female subordinate teacher.

The examination of each of the schools "fully inspected" occupied, on an average, about two and a half hours, as I not only tested the proficiency of every child in all parts of the programme for its class, but inquired minutely into all details connected with the school, and took very complete notes of the results of my inspection. The average time spent in each "incidental visit" was about half an hour, sufficient to enable me to form an opinion of the discipline maintained in the school, of the accuracy of the accounts, and of the progress made by the children in the more important parts of their programme, without taking notes so ample as in the case of the other schools. In each case I informed myself of the pertinence of the District Inspector's suggestions left in the "Observation Book," and of the measure of attention paid to them by the teachers.

The principal or head teachers of the 92 schools fully inspected were —males, 58; females, 34. These were assisted by 59 subordinate teachers and 67 monitors. The average attendance of scholars in the whole was 5,163, or 56 per school, in the proportion nearly of 5 boys to 4 girls. The salaries granted by the Commissioners averaged £48 to each school, the principal teacher receiving £32 10*s.* This is at the rate of 17*s.* per annum granted in salaries to each school for each scholar in the average attendance, but at the rate of 27*s.* for each scholar able to write an easy sentence with tolerable accuracy, or to do a sum in simple subtraction. Besides this, the schools receive aid from the parliamentary grant in the form of apparatus and books, of gratuities to the teachers for training monitors, &c., and in premiums for neatness, &c., where merited. These gratuities add, on the average, only a few shillings to each salary, but most teachers have it in their power to obtain increased gratuities by increased exertion, as well as

to earn higher salaries by qualifying themselves, by study and by increased efficiency in their schools, for higher classification. The amount of all local contributions towards the income of the teachers, including the fees paid by the children, averaged £12 10*s.* per school.

The quality of the instruction given in these schools on the whole may be summarized thus:—

	In Schools whose Head Teachers are	
	Masters.	Mistresses.
Reading,	Good.	Very Good.
Penmanship,	Fair.	Good.
Arithmetic,	Middling.	Poor.
Writing from Dictation,	Poor.	Good.
Grammar,	Poor.	Fair.
Geography,	Middling.	Fair.
Needlework,	—	Fair.
Elements of Geometry,	Fair.	—

I found considerable diversity in the proficiency of children of the same ages in the different districts, and in six of the nine districts in which I examined schools those under mistresses presented, on the whole, higher results than those under masters, in two they presented lower, and in one equal results.

The order in which the several districts in which I examined schools last year stand in regard to the general proficiency of the pupils is this:—

1.	District	42,	Official Centre,	Gort.	6.	District 47,	Official Centre, Kilkenny.
2.	„	46,	„	Tipperary.	7.	„ 49,	„ Waterford.
3.	„	43,	„	Thurles.	8.	„ 50,	„ Enniscorthy.
4.	„	53,	„	Clonmel.	9.	„ 39,	„ Carlow.
5.	„	36,	„	Parsonstown.			

Although the number of schools in each district inspected by me last year was insufficient to warrant the inference that this table exhibits with absolute truth the relative progress made by the pupils, my experience of the previous year inclines me to the opinion that it presents a substantial approximation to the truth. It is remarkable that the order, as indicated by the official centres of the districts, is in an almost continuous line from west to east of the island. Between some of the districts, however, there is a mere shade of difference, the first excelling even the sixth by not more than 9 marks in 100.

It is gratifying to be able to state that nearly all the school-houses I visited during the year were well adapted for the purposes of schools, and were kept in good order. The supply of apparatus, too, was generally sufficient; but there is still reason to complain that many teachers lack skill or inclination to make the best use of such valuable instruments of instruction as the black-boards, charts, diagrams, arithmetical tablets, &c., with which their schools are supplied. The training offered in the model schools, and especially the instruction there given in the art of free hand-drawing, should fit teachers for skilfully using these implements of their calling; but unfortunately the teachers thus trained who are now in charge of schools are comparatively few.

The following tables show the numbers of teachers examined in each of the districts under my charge in 1865, with the results:—

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Teachers summoned to Examination in 1865 :—

	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.		Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.				
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	New Teachers not heretofore examined, for the most part Assistants.	Retained on trial from previous examination.	
Male.									
In District—									
35. Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	6	7	8	3	26
36. Parsonstown,	–	1	–	3	2	3	4	1	14
39. Carlow,	–	–	1	2	–	2	6	1	12
42. Gort,	2	–	1	2	3	2	8	2	20
43. Thurles,	–	2	1	1	3	8	–	10	25
46. Tipperary,	–	–	1	3	10	11	14	2	41
47. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	2	6	7	3	18
49. Waterford,	–	–	–	1	3	2	6	4	16
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	1	–	1	3	3	3	11
53. Clonmel,	–	1	–	2	2	4	6	2	17
Total,	2	4	5	16	32	48	62	31	200
Female.									
In District—									
35. Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	2	4	6	6	21
36. Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
39. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	7
42. Gort,	–	–	1	1	2	4	9	1	18
43. Thurles,	1	–	–	1	4	2	6	4	18
46. Tipperary,	–	2	–	5	8	7	20	–	42
47. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	1	3	8	2	14
49. Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	2	5	9	17
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	10
53. Clonmel,	–	–	1	–	4	3	7	4	19
Total,	1	2	2	11	21	33	64	35	169

Results of the Examinations.

	Promoted 3 steps.	Promoted 2 steps.	Promoted 1 step.	Left stationary in present class.	Unclassed Teachers retained on probation till next examination.	Probationers dismissed.	Emigrated between the written and oral examination.	Total.
Male Teachers.								
In District—								
35. Ballinasloe,	–	3	13	6	–	4	–	26
36. Parsonstown,	–	1	7	3	2	–	1	14
39. Carlow,	–	–	7	2	3	–	–	12
42. Gort,	–	2	6	6	4	1	1	20
43. Thurles,	–	3	4	13	3	1	1	25
46. Tipperary,	2	8	19	10	2	–	–	41
47. Kilkenny,	–	–	10	3	3	2	–	18
49. Waterford,	–	4	9	1	–	–	2	16
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	7	3	1	–	–	11
53. Clonmel,	–	1	7	5	–	1	3	17
Total,	2	22	89	52	18	9	8	200

Results of the Examinations—*continued.*

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—	Promoted 3 steps.	Promoted 2 steps.	Promoted 1 step.	Left stationary in present class.	Unclassed Teachers retained on probation till next examination.	Probationers dismissed.	Emigrated between the written and oral examination.	Total.
Female Teachers. In District—								
35. Ballinasloe, .	–	2	10	3	6	–	–	21
36. Parsonstown,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
39. Carlow, .	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	7
42. Gort, . .	–	4	9	3	1	1	–	18
43. Thurles, .	–	2	12	1	3	–	–	18
46. Tipperary, .	–	11	19	9	2	1	–	42
47. Kilkenny, .	–	4	7	1	2	–	–	14
49. Waterford, .	–	4	7	–	3	3	–	17
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	4	2	3	1	–	10
53. Clonmel, .	–	2	8	3	6	–	–	19
Total, .	–	31	82	23	27	6	–	169

These results are more satisfactory than those for the year 1864, when the entire number of teachers, male and female, promoted was 187, being 39 less than the number in 1865, and when there were 38 dismissed for incompetency, against 15 in 1865, although the new teachers examined in 1865 exceeded the number examined in 1864 by 22.

The following is a synopsis of the results of the examination of senior monitors :—

Number of Monitors	In District										Total.
	35.	36.	39.	42.	43.	46.	47.	49.	50.	53.	
Whose answering being good, their teachers were awarded gratuities of full amount, .	6	11	16	14	33	22	26	11	4	11	154
Whose answering being tolerable, their teachers were awarded gratuities of reduced amount,	11	3	–	6	–	22	4	1	3	1	51
Whose teachers were not awarded any gratuity, . . .	12	4	12	14	11	9	11	6	11	7	97
Total number examined, .	29	18	28	34	44	53	41	18	18	19	302

These results also are considerably better than those for 1864, when, out of 324 monitors examined, 139 answered so badly that no gratuities were awarded to their teachers. Still it is not satisfactory that only two out of every three examined should acquit themselves so as to entitle their teachers to any commendation or reward.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James Patterson, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

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No. 5.—General Report for the year 1865, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry, January 20, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following general report on schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1865.

In addition to these duties I exercised a general supervision over the six model schools intrusted to my charge, but as I shall send you a special report on each of these institutions in the course of the present month, it will be enough to mention that apart from the numerous incidental visits which I paid to these important schools, I devoted nearly six weeks to the special yearly examination of the children whom I found in attendance at them during my periodic rounds of inspection.

The numerous official inquiries which, in compliance with your instructions, I held during the early part of the year, absorbed much of the time I had set apart for the business of inspection. I find, however, I visited last year 213 ordinary National schools, more than one half of which I fully inspected, the rest I visited incidentally, that is, I tested the accuracy of the school accounts, looked over the children's copy-books, and ascertained to some extent the character of their reading. These short visits, varying in length from twenty to thirty minutes, enabled me to form a pretty correct opinion of the worth and public usefulness of the teachers of these schools.

The nature and amount of the official business which occupied my time during the past year may be gleaned from the following summary: Inspection of schools, 140 days; examination of teachers and revision of teachers' and paid monitors' written exercises, 35 days; general supervision of model schools and yearly reports on same, 20 days; holding official inquiries, and other miscellaneous duties, 26 days; writing general report, 11 days; unwell or on leave of absence, 28 days; Saturdays devoted to official correspondence, 52 days; Sundays, 53 days; in all 365 days, during which I travelled 4,001 miles in the public service, at a cost of £61 14*s.* 4*d.*, very little more than 3*d.* per mile. On looking over my diaries, I find I was from home on official business 236 days during the twelve months ended 31st December last, a fact which conveys some idea of the arduous nature of the duties connected with my office. I referred to this in my general report for the year 1864, during which I was 256 days from home on public business, or 20 days more than last year. Bearing in mind the extensive area of the ten districts under my superintendence, and the want of railway communication in six of them, I do not anticipate any marked alteration in this division of my time. In reference to this point I furnish in the annexed table the names and areas of these ten districts, together with the number of schools which I fully inspected or visited incidentally in each district during the past year.

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	No. of Schools fully inspected.	No. of Schools visited incidentally.
1. Letterkenny,	690	9	9
2. Londonderry,	432	10	2
3. Coleraine,	339	15	9
6. Strabane,	609	13	11
7. Maghera,	606	6	11
11. Donegal,	621	2	6
12. Sligo,	539	9	2
13. Enniskillen,	482	20	20
14. Omagh,	308	13	24
20. Ballina,	755	13	9
Total,	5,381	110	103

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The efficiency of the schools and the fitness of the school-houses for educational purposes vary to some extent in different districts; but as this report is necessarily restricted within narrow limits, I shall confine myself to a brief statement of those prominent facts which give a broad, general, but accurate estimate of the state of education in my group of districts. The points which call for special remark may be classed under three distinct headings—1st. Character of school-houses as to accommodation for pupils, supply of furniture, books, and other requisites. 2nd. Classification and proficiency of children examined. 3rd. Daily routine of business as set forth on time table, how far it is judicious and to what extent observed.

The practice of converting small dwelling-houses and ill-adapted buildings to the exigencies of education, prevails to a great extent in the Omagh, Enniskillen, Sligo, and Ballina districts. The evil has been lessened within the last few years, through the energy and decision of some of the District Inspectors, who recommended the withdrawal of the Board's grants from some of the worst school-houses in their respective districts, a step which has been attended with the best results, as evidenced by the improved character of the new school buildings which have been substituted for those struck off the list of National schools. The change has proved a great gain to the cause of education, for, leaving aside other considerations in very small school-rooms, the want of adequate space prevents the teachers from conducting the business of their classes in an orderly systematic manner Another prevailing defect in makeshifts of this kind arises from the want of ventilation, and this to such a degree as to prove most hurtful to the health of teachers and children. The fires kept up during the winter and early months of spring generate a current of air through the flues which draws off some of the foul air; but at other periods of the year the poisonous nature of the atmosphere in those small, badly ventilated school-rooms may be readily conceived. Nevertheless, as a matter of necessity many unsuitable school-houses are still recognised as National schools, because, if struck off by order of the Commissioners they would remain permanently closed, and nothing better would be provided in their stead. Besides, many of those wretched school-houses are in charge of diligent, faithful teachers, whose humble but successful efforts as instructors of youth merit very great praise. The suppression of their schools would prove a public loss, especially as they are for the most part situated in poor secluded districts, the inhabitants of which it is most desirable to bring within the teacher's influence.

The condition of the great bulk of the school buildings in the remaining districts under my superintendence is in cheering contrast with this state of things. Most of them have been constructed after approved models, so as to secure adequate space, light, ventilation, and, when practicable, a small plot for a play-ground. They are, generally speaking, well supplied with furniture, books, and other school requisites. The system of parallel desks is seldom departed from, although some skilful teachers disapprove of the arrangement, because they say it leaves too small a space between each pair of desks, and thereby prevents them from exercising due supervision over their pupils when writing or otherwise engaged in their seats. There is, I think, some force in this objection, especially when the number and length of the desks are in excess of the wants of the school, by no means an unusual thing. The organizing teachers have done much to abate this worse than useless practice; but it still prevails in many schools, to the serious annoyance of the teachers, who complain that the large number of desks encroaches on the area or open spaces left at their disposal for

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the frequent change of class and the examination of the pupils in masses or small groups. It is gratifying to know that comparatively few schools are without boarded floors, which contribute so much to the health and comfort of the children, many of whom are but scantily clad, and often without shoes and stockings, and therefore less able to endure the misery and discomfort of a cold, damp, earthen floor.

The age of 13 is, I believe, practically the limit of school life for the children of the humbler classes in all parts of Ireland. Some grown boys attend schools in rural districts during the winter months, for their time is then at their own disposal, but they bear a very small proportion to the gross number of pupils in attendance, and do not sensibly affect the educational statistics of the entire country. The teachers, I am happy to add, hold out every encouragement to those young persons to avail themselves of existing opportunities for self improvement. They are allowed to select those subjects for study which they regard as most useful and interesting. Thus, some give special attention to reading and arithmetic, others to penmanship and reading, others, again, to writing from dictation, or book-keeping, and occasionally to geography. This, indeed, is not quite in accordance with the regulations specified on the "time table." But the actual good effected justifies some slight departure from the usual routine in favour of a class of pupils who can remain at school but a short time. Their case ought to be provided for as far as circumstances will permit. Mature in age and understanding, they should be placed as soon as possible in an advanced class, although they may be more or less behind the requirements of the school-programme. Rules we must have based upon expediency and common sense; the rule will, therefore, not be too rigid and too precise. The exceptions should be as well understood as the rule.

The average age of the children in attendance at the schools fully inspected by me, was ten or nearly ten years. It is, I believe, quite possible for children of this tender age to acquire an amount of elementary knowledge, sufficient to qualify them for their humble position in life. This, however, supposes a regularity of attendance, and an excellence in the character and amount of the instruction imparted, far beyond what is realized in the best National schools. A careful summary of the entries in my note books gives the following results. I found 2,498 boys, and 1,782 girls in the 110 schools to which this report mainly refers. My remarks shall be strictly confined to the facts embodied in the annexed tables, showing the classification and proficiency of these children.

The pupils examined were classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lesson books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I.,	898	678	1,576	Tables *only*,	701	609	1,310
„ II.,	1,086	786	1,872	Simple rules,	659	576	1,235
„ III.,	313	230	543	Compound rules,	447	332	779
„ IV.,	171	82	253	Proportion or practice,	282	117	399
„ V.,	30	6	36	Mental,	523	311	834
Totals,	2,498	1,782	4,280				
Grammar:				Writing:			
Parts of speech *only*,	859	718	1,577	On slates *only*,	794	649	1,443
Parsing and syntax,	393	235	628	„ paper,	1,333	849	2,182
				From dictation,	657	343	1,000
Geography:							
Lessons on maps *only*,	936	748	1,684				
From text-books:				Branches for Females:			
Local,	550	367	917	Sewing,	–	206	206
Mathematical and physical,	125	46	171	Knitting,	–	129	129
				Embroidery,	–	91	91

Results of examination of pupils :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reading:			
Able to read Second Book correctly,	782	669	1,451
„ any of the higher books with ease and intelligence,	439	244	683
Grammar:			
Acquainted with the Parts of Speech *only*,	366	301	667
Able to parse syntactically,	190	84	274
Geography:			
Acquainted with Map of the World *only*,	609	491	1,100
„ Maps of Europe and Ireland,	246	186	432
„ General Course,	90	56	146
Arithmetic:			
Able to set down figures to 5 places,	661	455	1,116
„ 7 places,	447	242	689
Able to work correctly and readily a sum in Subtraction,	609	435	1,044
„ a sum in Division of Money,	386	258	644
„ Proportion or Practice,	233	87	320
Penmanship:			
Able to write fairly,	390	246	636
„ with ease and freedom,	80	42	122
Dictation:			
Able to write from dictation a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	360	221	581
„ a short *passage* with ease and correctness,	101	41	142

The most noticeable circumstance in connexion with the classification of these children is the great numerical disproportion between the number in the junior division, comprising first and second class, and the number in senior division, consisting of the higher classes. This follows as a matter of course, from the extreme youth of the children examined. As I adverted to this at some length in a former report, I shall merely observe, that owing to the recent change in the Second Book, those formerly classed as sequel pupils, are now returned as second class pupils, an alteration which adds considerably to the number of the latter. The lessons in the fourth section of the new Second Book abound with words of three and more syllables, so that any child who has fully mastered its contents can, with trifling exertion, read the useful periodic literature published in so many quarters for the benefit and instruction of the people. I may here remark that the removal of the Sequel No. 1 book, is not regretted by the teachers. It certainly helped and encouraged the children to read, by the easy run of its sentences, and the extreme, perhaps overstrained, simplicity of its short narratives. But it added little to their small stock of knowledge, and not many new words to their scanty vocabulary.

The practice of examining the children on the meaning of what they read, is becoming more and more general, although the disjointed, haphazard manner in which the questions are sometimes put, shews want of preparation for so important a task. It is, however, satisfactory to know that an earnest, though, as yet, partial effort has been made to convey instruction by means of the reading lesson. Early habits of thought are thus formed—an ample reward for the persevering industry which keeps steadily to each lesson until its purport is thoroughly understood. In this way the foundation of the work of education is securely laid, and the materials for *future* culture and improvement supplied. I mentioned in former reports that the reading in a large proportion of the National schools was very indistinct, and marked by an unpleasant sing-song tone, especially where an attempt was made to read pieces in verse. I need hardly add this is still the case, but to a greater or less extent in different districts. In Mayo and other places, where Irish is spoken, the character of the reading is (as might be anticipated) below the standard of proficiency reached in other parts of Ireland. In those districts where Irish is in general use, the poor

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people value the instruction given in the National schools, chiefly because it enables their children to learn English, which they must understand and *speak* before they can entertain a reasonable hope of bettering their condition, either at home or abroad. It is only just to the great body of the teachers in the Donegal district, where Irish is generally spoken, to state, that their schools are among the best I ever inspected. In numerous instances which fell under my observation, these teachers exhibited great tact and ability in applying or devising methods of instruction, suited to meet the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. It was most gratifying to find such good schools in these Irish highlands, where the sterile aspect of the country, and the brusk, homespun manners of the people would lead one, at first, to think that education had made but little way among them. Facts however pointed the other way. I am unwilling to enter too much into details, I shall therefore content myself with stating that the reading of a large proportion of the children attending these schools was remarkably good. This is all the more creditable, as I believe due allowance is not always made for the difficulties which the teacher must overcome before he succeeds in getting children to read an ordinary narrative with tolerable readiness and accuracy. He must take them in classes, often numbering 12, 15, and even 20 children; and, as the space at his disposal is usually small, the noise incidental to the ordinary business of a public school often prevents him from detecting numerous errors of pronunciation, and other mistakes. He has to deal with materials of the coarsest kind, with children accustomed to speak in muttered, suppressed tones, the meaning of which it is often hard to catch. This baneful habit is perpetuated by the prevailing slovenliness of speaking in ordinary conversation at home. Thus words are slurred over, or carelessly run into one another, consonants inarticulated, and the vowels sounds misapplied. The teachers endeavour to remedy these defects, and in some cases their labours have been attended with success. But generally speaking, the reading classes in the National schools have not reached that degree of proficiency which might be fairly expected from the large number of schools now in operation, and the educational advantages open to all who really wish to have their children instructed. I think something in the shape of improvement has been effected in some schools, by allowing the children to read in turn, three or four sentences, without stop or interruption of any kind. But when circumstances permit, more time should be given to the reading class, and the trite saying "*répétez sans cesse*" of the educationist Jacotot, more fully acted upon. It has been said that the habit alone of reasoning can form a reasoner. Similarly, it may be said that it is the habit of reading that can, alone, make a good reader.

I find increased attention has been given to writing from dictation. In few schools has this useful branch of instruction been neglected, while in most cases the number of pupils competent to write fairly from dictation, sentences containing words of three or more syllables, fully met my expectations. The value of these exercises would be materially enhanced were they, as regards style of penmanship, in keeping with the correctness of the spelling. The reverse of this was too often the case, although it is easier to learn to write well than it is to learn to spell well. Now, as penmanship is a mechanical operation, demanding nothing beyond ordinary attention and application, good writing should be much more general than it is, especially as the number of teachers who write an excellent hand is considerable, and likely to increase. But it appears from the proficiency table attached to this report, that the number of children able to write fairly on paper is only

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636, while the number able to write a good business hand is much smaller. This is far short of the requirements of the school programme, and yet some improvement in penmanship might be reasonably anticipated from the attention which the District Inspectors have given to the subject, during their incidental visits and periodic examinations. These gentlemen complain that the suggestions which they leave in the Observation Books of the schools, for the teachers' guidance, are very imperfectly carried out, or not attended to at all. They also state, as the result of their experience, that the children when writing are left entirely to their own resources, or at best subjected to a very languid supervision. No wonder that the copy-books in so many schools are very discreditable productions.

Arithmetic receives its full share of attention, accordingly it is the subject in which most progress has been made. Generally speaking, the third class pupils could write down from dictation numbers to seven places of figures; the children in second and sequel division acquitted themselves proportionately well in the same subject. I find from the entries in my note books, that of 2,413 pupils examined in arithmetic, 1,044, or nearly 44 per cent. did sums in the simple rules very correctly. On testing their proficiency still further, I ascertained that 964 worked questions in the compound rules, or proportion, with tolerable accuracy and dispatch. These figures differ but little from those returned in former reports for a corresponding number of schools, and call for no special remark.

The practice of introducing questions bearing upon the ordinary transactions of business life, has been adopted in some schools with the best result. Questions of the kind interest children and relieve the irksomeness which they are apt to feel when engaged with subjects of a scientific character. This remark applies especially to girls' schools, in which every reasonable effort should be made to lessen the disrelish which females usually entertain for arithmetic. The subject is at all events taught in most National schools with an orderly sequence, and an earnest desire to make the pupils thoroughly acquainted with every step in their progress from the simple to the higher rules. This is partly owing to the nature of the instructions in the school programme, by which the teacher is obliged to instruct his pupils in those elementary rules which it is most essential for them to know. These observations have reference only to a mechanical skill in working sums, for even in the best schools the theory of arithmetic is wholly neglected. The short and irregular attendance of the children at school necessitates the closest attention to practical questions. At the same time it is to be regretted that theoretical arithmetic is so generally ignored; and I cannot help thinking that some portion of the teachers' time might be advantageously employed in explaining to their pupils the theory of proportion, the properties of fractions, and other kindred subjects.

It now remains for me to notice the extent to which grammar and geography are taught in the ordinary National schools to which this report has reference. The general answering on these subjects was, as I expected, much the same as that of the children examined by me during the year 1864. The Sequel pupils and those in the advanced divisions of second class, had a correct knowledge of the map of the World, and of the map of Ireland. But although first class pupils are supposed to learn geography, in point of fact they know nothing whatever of the subject. Children who had been for some time in third class could point out on the large maps the great divisions of land and water, and name their boundaries, their chief political divisions, and trace the positions of the principal oceanic island groups. They could also

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explain the meaning of some technical terms in common use. The answering of the fourth class pupils on geography was ready and accurate, and on the whole, above the requirements of the official programme of instruction. The fact is, the excellent maps and globes now in general use in National schools have done much to popularize the study of geography in Ireland.

Many children in second class, and about two-thirds of those reading in Sequel and third class book, could easily distinguish the parts of speech in any sentence not too complicated in its structure. Syntactical parsing is attempted by those more advanced, and with some success. Their grammatical knowledge is indeed slender in amount, yet it helps them to spell well, to use capital letters properly, and to get rid of some gross vulgarisms of speech. I believe the feeling prevails in some quarters, that grammar, and perhaps geography, should not be taught in schools intended for the humbler classes. I trust it will not be considered presumptuous for me to remark, that my knowledge of elementary schools enables me to state that reading, penmanship, and arithmetic are most successfully taught in those schools the pupils of which answer creditably in grammar and geography. Any teacher of ordinary capacity and intelligence can, with the aid of a few large maps and a small globe, have his classes well up in geography; and effective instruction may be given in grammar by means of exercises on the black board, and short simultaneous lessons to the pupils when in class, and all this without in the least encroaching on what are called the essential branches.

The school time tables are usually drawn up with care and judgment; if strictly adhered to they enable the teacher to carry on the business of his school in an orderly and systematic manner, by which time and labour are economized. But I believe the "time table" is, in numerous instances, seldom consulted, although a rough approximation to its arrangement is generally attempted. This cannot be helped when the teacher is without watch or clock to guide him as to the divisions of time. The low price of the clocks supplied by the Commissioners to National schools, leaves it in the power of the teachers to purchase them, and in fact comparatively few schools are without one of these clocks. They soon get out of repair, however, owing in a great measure to the dampness of the school-rooms, and then become a permanent incumbrance. Generally speaking, the teachers settle down into the method best adapted for managing young children in classes, for preserving order in their schools, and for insuring a steady continuous progress in the most important elementary subjects. Their system may not altogether square with the views of modern educationists, but they follow their own bent, and work after their own fashion; and as their pupils make good progress despite many obstacles, they soon become general favourites, because, as the people say, "*they bring the children on.*" This remark applies to many third class teachers, persons of humble attainments, who have not in many cases been specially trained for their calling. Nevertheless, by patient, persevering exertions, and by a certain tact and aptitude for imparting elementary instruction, they do immense good in their respective schools. The system of supplemental salaries was, I believe, established for the purpose of granting a special reward to teachers of this character. I am happy to add that owing to its operation many excellent teachers, unable to qualify for any division in the higher classes, have got an increase of salary to which their long and faithful services gave them an undoubted claim.

Examination of Teachers.—Of 200 male teachers who attended the

written examination held in April last, 50 were not present at the oral examination, for the following reasons. Not recalled in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of their written exercises, 34; absent from various causes, 10; dismissed immediately after written examination because they had twice failed to answer such a minimum of the questions as would warrant their recall to the oral examination, 6; dismissed after oral examination for bad answering, 3. It is satisfactory to know that the number of dismissed teachers is very small, barely one-twentieth of the total number examined. The results of the written and oral examinations of male and female teachers, held during 1865, are minutely recorded in the annexed tables.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Rank and Number of the Male and Female Teachers present at Written and Oral Examinations during the year 1865:—

Rank of Teachers.	At Written Examination.	At Oral Examination.	Not Recalled.	Absent.	Dismissed on Written Exercise.
MALES.					
CLASS I. First Division,	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS I. Second Division,	2	2	–	–	–
CLASS I. Third Division,	8	5	3	–	–
CLASS II. First Division,	12	7	5	–	–
CLASS II. Second Division,	21	18	3	–	–
CLASS III. First Division,	37	22	13	2	–
CLASS III. Second Division,	24	21	3	–	–
Probationers,	96	75	7	8	–
Totals,	200	150	34	10	6
FEMALES.					
CLASS I. First Division,	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS I. Second Division,	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS I. Third Division,	1	1	–	–	–
CLASS II. First Division,	3	3	–	–	–
CLASS II. Second Division,	7	7	–	–	–
CLASS III. First Division,	12	12	–	1	–
CLASS III. Second Division,	17	17	–	2	–
Probationers,	40	40	–	3	–
Totals,	80	80	–	6	–

TABLE II.—Showing the Classification of Male and Female Teachers, and the steps of Promotion for which the Probationary and Candidate Teachers were respectively recommended.

	Total.	CLASS RECOMMENDED FOR							
		Probationers	III²	III¹	II²	II¹	I³	I²	I¹
MALES.									
CLASS I. First Division,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS I. Second Division,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
CLASS I. Third Division,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
CLASS II. First Division,	7	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	–
CLASS II. Second Division,	18	–	–	–	3	13	2	–	–
CLASS III. First Division,	22	–	–	2	12	8	–	–	–
CLASS III. Second Division,	21	–	1	18	2	–	–	–	–
Probationers,	75	9	28	33	2	–	–	–	–
Dismissed,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Number of Teachers,	150	12	29	53	19	22	6	6	3

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TABLE II.—*continued.*

		Total.	Class recommended for							
			Probationers	III²	III¹	II²	II¹	I³	I²	I¹
FEMALES.										
CLASS I.	First Division, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Second Division, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Third Division, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
CLASS II.	First Division, . .	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Second Division, .	7	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–
CLASS III.	First Division, . .	12	–	–	6	4	2	–	–	–
	Second Division, .	17	–	10	7	–	–	–	–	–
	Probationers, . .	40	18	10	10	–	–	–	–	–
	Dismissed, . .	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Number of Teachers,		80	20	20	23	5	8	3	1	–

The proportion of teachers belonging to the several classes was much the same as in former years. The probationers comprised nearly one-half of the total number of teachers examined; one-third held some division of third class; the rest were in second class, or in some of the lower grades of first class. I add, with pleasure, that fully three-fourths of the male teachers who attended the oral examination gained some step in their respective classes, thus showing that they had made due exertions to qualify for the promotion to which they aspired. In some few cases I and the District Inspectors recommended teachers for a class somewhat higher than their answering warranted. The special efficiency of their schools, and their high character for efficiency and zeal in the discharge of their duties during a lengthened period of service, induced us to make some allowance for their short-comings as scholars.

Eighty female teachers, seven-eighths of whom were probationers, or in some division of third class, attended the examinations held during the past year in the several districts under my superintendence. The promotions were not very considerable. Thirty-five teachers, nearly one-half the total number examined, failed to gain any step in their respective classes, and two probationers were so deficient in literary qualifications that they could not be classed. As they exhibited on a former occasion a like want of attainments, they are no longer recognised as qualified to conduct a National school. It may therefore be assumed that the preparation of a large proportion of the female teachers for their examination was, to say the least, tardy and superficial, and, of course, ineffective. As usual, arithmetic was the subject in which they most generally failed. On the other hand, class for class, they read better than the male teachers, and their exercises were, with some casual exceptions, neatly and legibly written. Few of them failed to parse sentences, in prose or verse, taken from the lessons in the third and fourth class reading books, while their knowledge of the principal Greek and Latin roots enabled them to trace the derivations of a large number of words—a point of some importance, as the knowledge of one root is often a key to the meaning of scores of words. But they acquitted themselves indifferently in geography and outline maps, although the excellent text-books, globes, and large maps within their reach supplied them with ample means for preparation. The readiness with which any person of average capacity and ordinary attention can acquire a good knowledge of local and mathematical

geography, leaves a teacher no excuse for neglecting this useful and attractive branch of instruction. I say attractive: for its territory is not fenced off from the ordinary learner by too thorny a barrier of hard names and puzzling classifications, which necessitate a tedious amount of preliminary study before the nature of the subject can be properly understood, and fully appreciated.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

No. 6.—General Report for the year 1865, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, my general report for the year 1865.

There was no change in my group of districts; it remained the same as in the previous year, and there was only one change amongst the Inspectors associated with me. Mr. Coyle moved from the Athy district in March, and was succeeded by Mr. W. R. Molloy, the present Inspector.

I had last year, in addition to my ordinary duties, to take charge of one of my districts, when the Inspector from ill-health was, for the most part of the year, unable to attend to any business; this occupied a large portion of my time, and prevented me from carrying out the programme of inspection I had laid down for my guidance at the commencement of the year. Notwithstanding this interference I examined and reported on more schools last year than in any previous one, and had the work of the year wound up and closed by the 1st January.

The following return shows the number of days given by me to each of the duties attached to the office:—

(1.)	Visiting and examining ordinary National schools,	118 days.
(2.)	Writing questions for the examination of teachers, examining teachers and monitors, and revising their written exercises,	66 „
(3.)	Visiting and examining three model schools,	29 „
(4.)	Preparing reports,	15 „
(5.)	Special duties,	13 „
(6.)	Clerking,	10 „
(7.)	Education Office,	6 „
	Travelling,	4 „
	Correspondence,	52 „
	Sundays,	52 „
	Total,	365

I spent 150 nights from home, and my locomotion expenses for the year amounted to £92 17*s.* 3*d.*

Examination of Schools.—I examined fully and forwarded to the office long reports upon 98 ordinary National schools, and on 118 more sent in short reports of incidental visits. I also sent in short reports of 45 visits to the three model schools in my charge.

In former reports I stated at some length the many good results which these incidental visits were calculated to produce, and my experience during last year has strengthened the opinions I then expressed regarding them.

In the course of my inspection through the different districts defects occasionally came to light which had escaped the notice of the Local

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Inspectors; there were also defects and matters for complaint which they found some difficulty in dealing with, and in these cases, where my views coincided with theirs, official action was no longer delayed. There were instances, too, though very rare, where the course of proceeding suggested by the District Inspector was modified on my report. We had an opportunity of talking over all these cases, and the action taken on them by the Commissioners showed clearly how their rules applied to them respectively. These rules must be more understood by all, and I have no doubt they will be carried out in the liberal spirit in which they were prepared. I am happy to have associated with me gentlemen whose views almost invariably coincide with my own, and who, by unwearied attention to their different duties, and the intelligence and judgment with which they discharge them, leave me few special matters to inquire into.

I may here make a few observations on the duties of a District Inspector, and the amount of labour involved in the effective performance of them.

He is required to examine each school in his district in each of the three terms into which his year is divided. He is supposed to be at the school at ten o'clock, so as to be able to examine two schools the same day. The average distance of the schools from his residence is not less than twelve miles, except in some northern districts that are very populous. He must rise at least at seven o'clock, and have breakfast over at eight o'clock—a very inconvenient hour in winter; and this is before him five days every week. The late hour at which he returns home and the fatigue of the day leave him little time for reading or recreation of any kind. Though all this time is given to inspection, yet, owing to the interruptions caused by the examinations of teachers and monitors, and the time spent in revising their written exercises, it requires no ordinary effort and zeal on his part to inspect all his schools in each term. Some do it, whilst others of weaker constitutions cannot effect it in more than two terms. Indeed it could hardly be required under the present distribution of the schools. It is the opinion of all who have had long experience of the duties of inspection, that a district containing 100 schools, each to be examined three times a year, furnishes ample employment for an active District Inspector. You can hardly find another department of the Civil Service in which so much work of the same value and importance is exacted from the officers employed in it. In 32 out of the 60 districts into which the country is divided there are upwards of 100 schools. In 17 of these there are over 110 schools; in 11 districts there are 120 and upwards; and in 4 there are over 130. Allowing an average of 115 schools to each of these 32 districts we have 480 schools, which, with the new schools that are being every day connected, would require six additional Inspectors. There are to be sure 26 districts in which the number of schools is under 100; but there is no reason to doubt that they will increase to 100, and above it, in each of these before three years. I can speak with some degree of confidence on this point, as I happen to be officially acquainted with all except three of them, and in these, Bantry, Killarney, and Tralee, it is quite clear that schools are required.

It appears that these districts have the largest areas, and in many of them there are very few schools which require frequent incidental visits; these visits, with the long distances to be travelled, render the Inspector's labour more severe than what it is in more circumscribed districts with a larger number of schools.

I would here observe that incidental visits are especially required in those schools where serious defects have been found to exist. It is

not immediately after inspection they should be paid, as I have sometimes seen done, but after allowing the teacher a certain time to apply himself to whatever defects had been pointed out to him, so as to be able to ascertain what amount of attention had been paid to the suggestions left for their correction. This course would be calculated to bring a well-disposed teacher at once to a proper line of duty, whilst it would with equal quickness expose the indifference and neglect of the worthless person.

As these visits would in the case of distinct schools involve additional labour and expense, the Inspector should be allowed travelling expenses—two such visits, each at least an hour long, being considered equal to a full inspection of one school, and paid for as such.

The object of my inspection, so far as it was intended to improve and supplement that of the District Inspectors, was not this year unattended with success. It was the means of removing abuses in certain quarters that might otherwise have continued, and afforded an opportunity of confirming the good opinions expressed by the District Inspectors of those teachers to whom good service salaries had been recommended. In most of the schools visited I found a decided improvement in method and organization, where such was to be looked for, and was able to attribute this both to the good sense of the teachers and the advantage they had taken of the opportunities afforded them to become not only scholars but teachers, and the kind consideration and instruction of the Inspectors, backed as they were by the many gratuities offered by the Commissioners as rewards of merit and good service.

I visited and examined schools in each of the ten districts in my circuit, in some more than in others, owing to special causes. In every district I had interviews with the managers, and opportunities of removing any erroneous impression they entertained regarding the system. I was much pleased at finding many, comparatively speaking, young priests, recently appointed to the charge of parishes, take up the cause of education with a heartiness and interest that had been previously unknown in their respective parishes, and exhibit a laudable activity in improving the existing schools and establishing new ones in populous and neglected districts. The curates, too, are taking a deeper concern in the welfare of the schools; many of them are to be found amongst the most active of the managers, and not the least active of them are those who had received their early education in National schools. These are invariably true to their *Alma Mater;* and I am confident as they increase they will be found the best propagandists of our system and supporters of our schools.

Examination of Teachers.—There were 168 male teachers summoned to the written examination, held as usual in Easter week. Of these over half were probationers, and one-third were in third class. Most of the probationers were in the Connaught districts, where the school fees amount to little or nothing, and had scarcely more for their support than the Board's salary, £15 a year. In the Westport district, where the largest number presented themselves, there are 24 schools in which the teachers receive nothing from the pupils. It is only probationers, and poorly qualified probationers too, that could be got to remain in these schools. As soon as they are classed, they look for schools elsewhere, or apply for admission to the training class, from which few return if they can get employment elsewhere.

I give in the following tables returns (1) of the male teachers in each of the ten districts that attended the written examinations; (2) the numbers selected from these whose written exercises justified their being recalled for oral examination; (3) the classification of these

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teachers after the oral examination; (4) the number and rank of the female teachers that attended the written and oral examinations; (5) the classification of these teachers after the oral examination.

TABLE I.—Showing the number and rank of the Male Teachers that attended the Written Examinations in 1865, arranged according to their respective districts.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.	
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.
21. Swineford,	11	5	5	2	2	–	–
22. Boyle,	12	5	3	1	–	–	–
26. Westport,	13	3	–	2	1	1	–
27. Roscommon,	11	2	3	2	–	–	–
28. Longford,	10	4	5	2	–	–	–
37. Celbridge (Naas),	3	1	2	1	–	2	–
38. Dublin, South,	2	4	2	1	–	2	–
40. Bray,	7	6	2	–	2	1	–
41. Portarlington,	11	2	2	1	1	–	–
44. Athy,	5	1	2	–	–	–	–
Total,	85	33	26	12	6	6	–

TABLE II.—The number and rank of the Teachers selected from the above for Oral Examination.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.	
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.
21. Swineford,	11	2	1	2	2	–	–
22. Boyle,	12	5	3	1	–	–	–
26. Westport,	13	3	–	2	–	–	–
27. Roscommon,	9	2	1	2	–	–	–
28. Longford,	9	2	3	1	–	–	–
37. Celbridge (Naas),	3	1	2	1	–	2	–
38. Dublin, South,	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
40. Bray,	7	5	–	–	2	1	–
41. Portarlington,	8	2	1	1	1	–	–
44. Athy,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE III.—Showing the results of the Examination, and the Classification of, at its close.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.		
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.
21. Swinford,	2	3	7	1	2	–	2	–
22. Boyle,	3	6	9	1	2	–	–	–
26. Westport,	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–
27. Roscommon,	6	3	2	1	2	–	–	–
28. Longford,	2	5	3	–	4	–	–	–
37. Celbridge (Naas),	2	1	1	1	2	–	2	–
38. Dublin, South,	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–
40. Bray,	3	2	7	–	–	1	1	1
41. Portarlington,	–	3	6	1	1	–	1	–
44. Athy,	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE IV.—Showing a return of the Female Teachers examined in the year 1865 in the ten districts.

Districts.	Proba-tioners.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.		
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.
21. Swineford,	8	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
22. Boyle,	10	3	3	1	–	2	–	–
26. Westport,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
27. Roscommon,	16	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
28. Longford,	7	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
37. Celbridge (Naas)	7	1	2	1	1	1	–	–
38. Dublin, South,	5	1	1	2	1	–	–	–
40. Bray,	12	2	1	1	1	–	–	–
41. Portarlington,	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
44. Athy,	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–

TABLE V.—Showing the Classification of the Female Teachers after the Examination.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.			Dismissed.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.	
21. Swineford,	–	7	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
22. Boyle,	3	3	6	2	2	–	2	–	1
26. Westport,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
27. Roscommon,	2	6	10	–	1	1	–	–	1
28. Longford,	–	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	4
37. Celbridge (Naas),	1	4	1	3	2	–	–	1	1
38. Dublin, South,	–	1	4	2	1	1	1	–	–
40. Bray,	1	7	5	1	1	–	–	1	1
41. Portarlington,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
44. Athy,	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–

Though I have at all times felt a deep interest in improving the condition of deserving teachers, and taken advantage of every opportunity that offered to that end; yet, in my general reports I have not brought their hardships and privations under the notice of the Commissioners as prominently perhaps as I might have done. It was not from any want of sympathy on my part, but from my confidence in the humanity of the Board, and my conviction that they had duly considered the claims of these hard-worked but ill-requited men, and that they would, if they could, make up for that local support which is withheld from them by the poverty or penury of the parents, and the neglect of the managers and the landlords in country districts.

There are many cases where landlords feel it a duty to contribute towards the establishment of National schools and the maintenance of the teachers. There are others who find in the Commissioners' rules regarding religious instruction grounds for withholding all countenance and support from such schools. Some of them go so far as to refuse even a site for a school in which the children of their Roman Catholic tenantry would be instructed by a Roman Catholic teacher. These cases, however, are becoming fewer every year, and it is to be hoped they will disappear after a few years.

Owing to the increase in the price of provisions, the pressure of

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limited means is felt now more than it was in former years, and if something be not done to alleviate it, most of our clever and unmarried teachers will leave the country.

Amongst the different classes of our teachers there is one particular division whose efficiency and general merit are not, I fear, sufficiently understood, certainly not adequately requited. I allude to the teachers in the first division of the third class. In 1864, 51 per cent. of the male and 49·8 of the female teachers were in the third class, and of these 33·4 per cent. males and 27·7 females were in the first division of it. It is these teachers that have charge of what may be termed fair and average schools, and it is the results of their teaching that have given a character to our system.

I would recommend that the salaries of the male teachers in this division should be raised from £24 to £28 a year, and that the salaries of the second division of male teachers be raised from £28 to £30 a year; also that the salaries of the female teachers in the first division of third class be raised from £20 to £22 a year.

I would further suggest that the rule which does not permit the appointment of senior monitors in schools under teachers in first division of third class should be done away with. These teachers are competent to instruct them, and—the attendance at their schools being equal—they require their services more than the higher classed teachers.

Monitors.—As the schools improve the supply of subjects to select monitors from increases. Those now recently appointed are superior to those we had to admit to the office in former years. They are regularly instructed by their teachers, and their usefulness as teachers is much increased. At the annual examination this year their answering on the whole was very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

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APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORTS of the DISTRICT INSPECTORS, for the Year 1865.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

No. 1.—Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Yes. There are yet a few localities in which National schools might be established with advantage.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—In most parts of the district there is a fair correspondence between the number of schools and the educational wants of the population.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr Irvine.—It does pretty fairly. The parish of Ballintoy is the only one in the district which would require more, and better, school accommodation.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—The distribution of the schools is fully equal to the educational wants of the population. In a few cases they are rather closely situated for the efficient working of good schools.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Generally speaking the National schools are distributed in accordance with the population. In several places they are too numerous.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—In most cases the supply of schools is ample and liberal. A few are rather too closely grouped together, and some others too thinly scattered. Not more than two additional schools are needed. But there are some, attended by boys

and girls, which should be divided into separate male and female schools. Amongst those are— *Appendix D.*

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School.	Average on Rolls.			Average Attendance.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Castlefinn, ...	55	58	113	33	37	70
Donaghmore, parochial, . .	56	48	104	32	20	52
Raphoe, No. 2, ...	64	54	118	44	37	81
Robertson, parish, . . .	80	60	140	50	36	86
Sion Mills, ...	74	73	147	47	49	96
Strabane, ...	48	71	119	37	48	85

These are schools of somewhat fair efficiency. But their usefulness would be largely increased—more especially in the improvement and spread of female education, which is already so much needed—by having separate schools for each sex. In two of those cases adequate house accommodation is already provided. In three others the expense of enlarging or altering the existing buildings would be a trifle to the wealthy parties in whose management they are. In the other remaining case a second house is essential for the proper accommodation of the present attendance.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools are well placed as regards the educational wants of the people, but they are not yet sufficiently numerous. The number is steadily increasing, however. Six new schools were added during the year, and several applications are pending.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—No part of this district is at an inconvenient distance from a National school.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—The distribution of the schools accords very well with the distribution of the population. In the rural districts the schools are sufficient in number and are suitably placed. In the town of Belfast the school accommodation is also probably sufficient, but owing to the disposition that prevails there of discouraging a mixed religious attendance, the Roman Catholic portion of the community are very inadequately and unsuitably accommodated. And owing to the desire of many clergymen of the Presbyterian Church to have schools under their own management, many very fine school-rooms in connexion with that Church are comparatively or entirely empty, while children are congregated in bad houses, situated in unwholesome places, within a few minutes' walk of superior school-rooms where they could be suitably accommodated. Public aid should be withheld from the former until the latter schools are filled with pupils.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—I still require a good National school at Killinchy, and another at Ballywalter, to meet fully the wants of this district. Local circumstances have hitherto prevented the opening of National schools in these localities, but the felt want of them will soon urge the residents to their erection.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Fairly, except in one or two localities in which schools are still required.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—The distribution of the schools is generally in accordance with that of the population.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Yes, except in about two or three localities, in each of which a school might exist. On the other hand the schools are rather numerous in some places. Owing to this cause, grants have been withdrawn from two schools during the past year.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The distribution of the National schools in this district accords very well with the distribution of the population. There is no resident in the district unduly remote from a National school.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Tolerably well. In some few localities the National schools are too near to each other. In two parishes some additional schools are required.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—It does generally.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—In general it does. The district comprises the entire of two baronies, together with portions of three others; these include 26 distinct parishes, the aggregate population of which, by the last census returns, was 112,733. Looking to the mere area and extent of these parochial divisions, the schools may at first sight appear to be unequally distributed, and in some instances even unduly multiplied; but seeing that many of them contain within their limits large centres of population, in thriving market towns and villages, a careful examination and analysis of the census returns for each, will, I am sure, go far to show that the number of schools already established is in nowise disproportionate or unsuited to the actual educational wants and requirements.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—In this district the distribution of the National schools is judicious, and their number adquate to the wants of the population.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—One or two additional schools are required in the

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Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

barony of Mourne. With this exception, the distribution of National schools fairly accords with the distribution of the population.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—About ten additional National schools are required in the district to meet the legitimate educational wants. The distribution of the existing National schools is in fair accordance with that of the population.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—I know of only one instance in this district in which schools may be said to be in inconvenient proximity to each other. No parish (the two smallest excepted) is without one or more National schools; in 8 parishes, however, the number might be increased with advantage. The large parishes of Aghamore and Knock have only 3 National schools between them (these being usually overcrowded); yet I have ascertained the existence of 7 "hedge" schools in the former, and 4 in the latter —a fact which indicates that the number of National schools is inadequate.

Application has been made to the Commissioners for aid to build 2 school-houses to be vested in trustees; 5 school-houses, intended to be non-vested, are in process of erection; and the establishment of 6 others is contemplated.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—It does, generally. There are a few localities in which National schools are still required.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—Yes, save in one locality, in which there are Endowed or Church Education schools. Preparations are in a forward state for 4 new schools in this district. Instructions have already reached me to report on one of these cases.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The schools are so situated as to bring the means of education within the reach of the people everywhere. Five new schools added during the year supply nearly all the wants which existed, and there is now little room for further extension. There are hardly any places in the district where National schools are not within convenient distance.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—Yes. There are but two localities in want of additional school accommodation.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Fairly so, as far as the supply of schools extends; a good many more are however much required, particularly in the more mountainous parts of the district, and in the islands.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are very evenly distributed through the district, and in situations which suit the groups of the local population. There is on an average, one National school to an area of 5·2 square miles, and from this single fact it is evident that few points in the district can be more than two miles distant from a school.

District 28, Lougford; Mr. Bradford.—It does. In very few places are they too near each other, and no place in the district is unsupplied.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—The distribution of the National schools in this district accords fairly with the distribution of the population.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—The distribution of the National schools in this district accords with the distribution of the population.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—In general it does; the greater part of this district is well supplied with National schools. I am of opinion that four or perhaps five more are still required in localities too distant from any school. In one locality, on account of the decrease of the population, they are probably too numerous.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—Yes, pretty fairly, but the number of existing National schools is insufficient; at least six additional schools are required in the district.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—Yes, generally.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—No; through Connemara, and especially on the property of the Law Life Assurance Company, there is a great want of schools.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Yes; but a few additional schools are needed.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The National schools are scattered over this district very fairly in accordance with the distribution of the population, and are almost everywhere within comparatively easy reach of the pupils. There are, of course, some exceptions, as where rivers or large bogs intervene; but these are inevitable. There are but two or three cases in which the want of a National school is attributable to the apathy or hostility of the persons locally interested; and in one of these, schools under different management have been provided.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—National schools are fairly distributed in proportion to the population throughout most of the parishes in this district. The mountain valley of Blackditches formed until recently a marked exception to this rule, but thanks to the exertions of the very zealous Catholic curate, a second National school has been established, and efforts, not as yet successful however, have been made to extend the advantages of education to all the inhabitants of that secluded and populous parish.

District 38, Dublin South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Yes.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—National schools exist in most places having population sufficient to support them. Some of the exceptions referred to in former reports are now provided for, two schools having been taken into connexion within the year, in situations that previously had no school (National) nearer than two or three miles. So

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much of the district is mountainous that there must always remain some spots too far from schools to allow of the children's attending, save for a comparatively few days in the year.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Yes.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—Upon this point I have as yet nothing to add to my last statement on the subject.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—It does except in the town of Thurles where there is no male National school, the place of one being supplied by a large school conducted by Christian Brothers.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—As a rule, the distribution of the National schools throughout the district is in accordance with that of the population. In two places additional schools are required, and these are about to be provided. The existing schools are at reasonable distances apart, and do not interfere with one another.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Pretty fairly, in general.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Yes, generally. There is no point in the district more than two statute miles from a National school.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Yes, generally.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—Generally it is so, but at present there are six parishes in the district in which there are no National schools.

In some of these localities, however, school-houses are being built, with the view of connecting the establishments with the Board of National Education.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—In the rural districts the distribution of the National schools pretty fairly accords with that of the population. In the principal towns of the district, however, such as Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Wexford, this does not hold good, at least in reference to those for boys. The education of girls is pretty well provided for in the six Convent National schools, all of which are in the above-named towns —two in each. In Enniscorthy the male department of the model school, accommodating about 300 pupils, is the only National school for boys; in Wexford there are two, but these provide for not more than one-sixth of the number of children of the poorer classes; and at present in New Ross there is no male National school whatever. In each of these towns there are two large establishments for the education of boys under the care of the Christian Brothers. This renders the opening of additional National schools unnecessary.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—The distribution of the schools very generally accords with that of the population. Almost in every instance the site of a school is chosen with the special object of accommodating the greater number of families in the particular locality. Primary education is very fully provided for in this district, except in one portion of it. In the latter, however, two school-houses are building, and when these schools are in operation, the educational requirements of the district will be nearly satisfied.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—Yes, very fairly.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—It does. The literary wants of this district are fairly supplied by National schools.

One of the (75) ordinary schools is suspended and closed for some years past, owing to insufficient average attendance—viz., Coolnahorna F., No. 4,137, county Waterford, the pupils of which are now in attendance in the male school.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—From sixteen to twenty additional schools are needed in the district. Of these I expect that ten at least will be supplied during the ensuing year. The schools already established are well located.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Yes, to a certain extent additional schools are needed in the parishes.

District 56; Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with that of the population.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—In three or four parishes additional schools are much required. In the other parishes of the district the distribution of schools accords fairly with the population.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—Yes.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—It does.

No. 2.— Other Schools for the Poor within the Districts, respectively.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—About twenty; some connected with the Church Education Society; others supported by private societies and private subscriptions. There is no Roman Catholic school in this district unconnected with the National Board.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—There are about thirty other schools for the poor in this district.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—There are about twenty other schools for the poor

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Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.

in this district. Three or four of these are Erasmus Smith's schools, and the rest are connected with the Church Education Society.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—Besides National schools, there are about fourteen others in the district for the education of the poor.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—There is a considerable number of schools under the Church Education Society, and under private management. A few of these are fairly conducted, but the majority are very inferior; and though endowed and patronised by landlords and others, are ill-provided with the necessary educational appliances.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Some four or five Church Parochial, or in connexion with the Church Education Society; one Christian Brothers'; and two Erasmus Smith's English.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—There are about 100 other schools for the poor in the district. Two-thirds of these are in connexion with the Church Education Society and other public societies, and one-third are private.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—There are a considerable number in Belfast, and a few about Carrickfergus.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—In the Lurgan section of the district there are thirteen schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, two schools on Erasmus Smith's Foundation, and one Denominational school supported by a private gentleman.

In the town of Lisburn and in Belfast there are many schools supported by the societies connected with the Established Church.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne:—

In connexion with Erasmus Smith's Board,	4
,, Church Education Society,	10
Endowed by landed proprietors or sustained by public subscription,	6
Adventure poor schools,	3
	23

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—In this district almost all the schools not connected with the Board are under the Church Education Society. There are a few Methodist schools. Hedge schools are generally disappearing.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—With the exception of two schools in Sligo conducted by the Marist Brothers, and which are largely attended, there are between 30 and 40 chiefly in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—There are between sixty and seventy Church Education schools in the district.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—There are in the district other than National schools the following, viz.:—six Church Education schools, one Charter school, one Christian Brothers' school, one under the Wesleyan Methodist body.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—There are several schools in connexion with the Church Education Society within the bounds of this district. Three of those schools have within the past year been placed under the National Board. I do not know of even one hedge school in the district.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown:—

In connexion with the Church Education Society or Erasmus Smith's Board,	86
Charter school,	1
Christian Brothers',	1
Private schools,	8
Total number of other schools,	96

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—Here and there throughout the district are to be found schools connected either with the Church Education Society or the Board of Erasmus Smith's trusts.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Schools in connexion with the Church Education Society are pretty numerous in the district. I have no means of forming an accurate opinion of their efficiency or the numbers in attendance. There are few, if any, private adventure or hedge schools.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—There are about thirty-eight schools for the poor not in connexion with the Board. Of these, twenty-six receive aid from the Church Education Society, two from Erasmus Smith's fund, two are supported by the Wesleyan Methodist body, two by the United Brethren, and six by private contributions from landlords and others.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—In each parish there is a school connected with the Established Church, and there are ten or twelve other schools supported by Protestant missionary societies. The attendance at all these is, I understand, very low, and the teachers are generally believed to be incompetent. In a few localities remote from National schools there are private pay schools maintained during the winter season.

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Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—In addition to the 112 National schools in operation in the district, there are nine Church Education Society's schools, one school conducted by a teacher of the Established Church who is paid by the owner of the property on which it is situated, three Presbyterian schools, one Convent school, and about forty-four private or "adventure" schools. Several of the latter are open during the winter months only; the attendance during the rest of the year would be too scanty to support the teachers. The existence of these adventure schools depends on the non-existence of National schools in their neighbourhood. In the greater portion of the district they have become extinct. They are rather more numerous than they were in 1864, owing to the somewhat improved circumstances of the peasantry.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are some private schools in the district, and a few deriving aid from the Church Education Society, and from landlords. There is also one Presbyterian school.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—There are above forty endowed or Church schools in this district, with a small number private or speculation schools.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—These continue the same as reported in former years; there is one large endowed school at Oldcastle, containing departments for boys, girls, and infants, with admirable buildings, and well fitted up, conducted on the same liberal principles as the National schools, and all the rest are in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—The Christian Brothers' schools in Drogheda, and several in connexion with the Church Education Society, which, in the rural districts, have but a small attendance.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—There are twenty-five schools connected with the Church Education Society, or with the Achill and Connemara Missions, four or five other Protestant missionary schools supported by private funds, five schools attached to monasteries and convents, and one conducted by the Christian Brothers.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—There are denominational schools in Athlone, Roscommon, and Ballymahon, under the management of the local rectors in these towns. There are a great many hedge schools, which are open during the winter season only.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Twenty-three under the Church Education Society, generally with small attendance.

One under the Board of Erasmus Smith, well conducted and well attended.

Six or seven conducted by private teachers—very poor affairs in every point of view.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—At Ardbraccan, Allenstown, Athboy, Ballivor, Castlerickard, Coolronan, Kildalkey, Navan, Rathcore, and Rathmolyon there are schools under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church.

There is a school under the Incorporated Society in the town of Trim, as well as two private schools. In Navan there are two endowed Protestant schools, and two schools in Kells—one conducted by the Christian Brothers and the other by the Sisters of Mercy.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—Established Church schools in almost every parish, attended by Protestant pupils.

Christian Brothers' schools in North Richmond-street, Mary's-place, and Seville-place, and Convent schools in Upper Gardiner-street, North William-street, Cabra, Glasnevin, and Knockmaroon, attended by Roman Catholic children only; also large Roman Catholic schools in Strand-street and Mecklenburg-street; and Free schools in Rutland-street, Mountjoy-street, Jervis-street, and Linenhall-street, attended chiefly by Protestant children with some Roman Catholics.

The Hibernian schools in the Park and Chapelizod, the Orphan school on the North Circular-road, the Blue Coat schools in Blackhall-street, and Morgan's Charity schools on the Royal Canal are also in this district.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—Forty Church Education schools, 18 Hedge schools, 2 private schools.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—There are still in the district not a few Hedge schools, all of them, in an educational point of view, of exceedingly low character; their number is steadily diminishing. There are seven schools under the Church Education Society, three conducted by monks, one by Christian brothers, and three in connexion with convents.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—There is a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in Mullingar which is numerously attended. There are schools connected with the Church Education Society in the principal towns, and in two or three rural localities.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—There are a number of Church Mission and Hedge schools, equal to half the number of National schools.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Four endowed by landlords for the benefit of their tenantry; six or eight in connexion with the Church Education Society; one Monks' school, and a number of Hedge schools.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—No change has taken place during the past year in the schools not in connexion with the National Board. The majority are in connexion with the Church Education Society, and some are supported by private individuals. There is a large school in Nenagh, under the Christian Brothers. The old adventure, or Hedge school, has almost entirely disappeared.

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Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—Parochial (Church Education Society's), 22; Parochial (Private Endowments), 7; Parochial (Erasmus Smith's foundation), 2; Blue-coat and Charter Schools, 2; Monastic (Roman Catholic), 2; total, 35. Adventure or Hedge schools, under male or female teachers, 17; in all, 52.

District 38; Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Thirty-two; situate generally in towns and villages.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The most important are the Christian Brothers' schools at Gorey and Kingstown. There are about fifty Established Church schools; few private schools for the lower order, except in Kingstown and its neighbourhood. The Education Church schools are liberally supported, either by permanent endowments, or by donations from the resident gentry and the proprietors. Two such schools, not previously however under the Church Education Society, have been put in connexion with the Board—one in 1863, the other in the same neighbourhood, during 1865.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—About thirty schools, principally connected with Church Education Society.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—There are three Church Education schools; one belonging to the Christian Brothers; and several Hedge schools.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One Christian Brothers' school, about twenty Church Education Society schools, and about sixteen Hedge schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—About thirty-two non-National schools in the district, of which sixteen are in connexion with the Church Education Society, six are Parochial, one is conducted under the Incorporated Society, one by a community of Christian Brothers; the remainder are Private or Adventure schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Nine Church Education Society schools, one Christian Brothers' school, twenty Adventure schools.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—There are, I believe, eighteen schools connected with the Church Education Society and from thirty to forty Hedge or Adventure schools.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—A few Parish schools in connexion with the Established Church, and some private Adventure schools in the larger towns. None of these schools has a reputation for great efficiency, or has a large attendance.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—There are seventy-two other schools in the district, viz., schools conducted by the Society of Christian Brothers, schools connected with the Church Education Society, two large Convent schools not connected with the National Board, and a few Adventure schools.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—In Wexford, New Ross, and Enniscorthy there are six large establishments for the education of boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers, two in each town. In the back streets and lanes a few Private or Adventure schools are to be found, somewhat of the character of the dame schools described by Crabbe:—

> "That, where a deaf, poor, patient widow sits,
> And awes some thirty infants as she knits."

There are also male and female English schools in Wexford and Enniscorthy founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's fund under the Act of 1723.

The ordinary Parochial schools attached to each glebe; several of these are at present inoperative; the attendance is in general very poor.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—There are Christian Brothers' schools in the city of Limerick and in the village of Adare; a few schools connected with the Church Education Society in the rural parts; Parish schools (E. C.) in the city of Limerick, in which, there are, besides, two schools, well endowed, namely, Villiers' schools and Leamy's school. There are still to be found a few Hedge schools—about seven in the whole district. There is, also, a school supported by the Hall bequest in the city of Limerick.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—These consist of three schools conducted by the Christian Brothers, and Private or Hedge schools, in very remote localities.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—Thirty-nine; viz., fourteen Church schools, three Christian Brothers' schools, four Convent (Nuns') schools, four Private schools, and fourteen Hedge schools. With the National schools, and other schools for the poor in this district, the literary wants of the lower classes appear to be well supplied.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—There is one school under the Erasmus Smith Board, and about twelve or fifteen Church Education schools in the district. So far as I could learn the attendance at these schools, with two or three exceptions, *is very small.* The Christian Brothers have largely attended schools in Tralee and Dingle. The number of Hedge schools at the end of the year I could not well ascertain, as several of them ceased operation during the year in consequence of the children's having been withdrawn from them and sent to the National schools.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—There are as far as I can ascertain about ten Established Church schools and twelve Hedge schools in the district. The latter have a fitful existence, and only one which was heretofore a National school and now in possession of a dismissed teacher, has a fair or good attendance. In the former class the attendance is also very limited.

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Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—There are a few Sectarian schools in the district, and also a few Hedge schools. Both these classes of schools have generally a very unsteady existence.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—There are for the poor, in this district, at least, fourteen in connexion with the Church Education Society, and three Hedge schools. Two new school-houses are in course of erection, which will also be placed in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—There is a Church Education school in almost every parish in the district, and a training establishment in Bandon for the teachers connected with that society. There are also a few Hedge schools scattered here and there through the district.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—In the country parts of my district there are not six Hedge schools to be found, as the pupils who attended this class of schools are now attending the National schools. The Parochial schools under the management of clergymen of the Established Church, are, in rural localities, attended by from four or five to twenty pupils, who are chiefly of the same religious persuasion as the managers. In the city of Cork the opening of the Model school has interfered very much with the Private and Parochial schools, and, to a less extent, with the National schools, conducted by Protestant and Presbyterian teachers, by drawing away from them a large number of their pupils.

No. 3.—Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan. — Ballaghstrang, necessary and useful. Ballyarr, house good; school fair. Meenatole, a small but comfortable house; school progressing satisfactorily. Cashelmore (evening): I have paid but one visit to this school. Four schools were struck off the roll, one of which was superseded by a new vested school.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—1. Clooney-terrace: The school was required. It is fairly conducted, and will be more efficient when the pupils are removed to the new school-room, now nearly ready. 2. Faughan-bridge: This school was not much required, and up to this time it has not been efficiently conducted. 3. All Saints (infant): This school was established mainly by the exertions of Miss Hamilton, of Castle Forward; she visits it almost daily, and takes the deepest interest in the training and education of the children; it is likely to prove very useful.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—Ballynagore National school, taken into connexion in August. The house has been made comfortable, and all the conditions of the Board have been fulfilled. Attendance on the increase. One school was struck off the roll during the year.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—

Roll No.	School.	Vested.	County.
9462	Waterfoot,	N.V.	Antrim.
2	Killygarn, evg.,	V.T.	Do.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Two new schools were received into connexion early in the year. They are situated in the town of Larne, are in the same building, and are on the grounds of the Roman Catholic chapel. The house is a good one, and the teachers are of a superior class. But before their opening there was ample school accommodation in the town, and there was an efficient staff of teachers. The new schools are exclusively attended by Roman Catholics, and their establishment has practically given a denominational character to the other schools, which have been by them deprived of their Roman Catholic pupils.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Cashel, likely to be of an average character, on the site of a school-house from which grants were formerly withdrawn, owing to the unsuitableness of the house, and in a district where a school was hardly wanted.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The following new schools were added:—Drumard, parish of Ballynascreen; manager, Rev. James Collins, P.P. Hervy Hill, parish of Tamlaght; manager, Rev. Thomas Walker, Rector. Drumachose, parish of Drumachose; manager, Rev. N. M. Brown, P.M. Curran, parish of Maghera; manager, Rev. B. B. Gough, Rector. Ampertain (male), parish of Maghera; manager, R. H. Dolling, esq. Ampertain (female), parish of Maghera; manager, R. H. Dolling, esq. Four of these are new schools; the other two were formerly in connexion with the Church Education Society. They are all in localities where schools are much required. They have 308 pupils on the rolls and 187 in average attendance. One Poor Law Union school and one evening school were also added. Three day schools were struck off the roll during the year, and grants to one evening school cancelled.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—One day school and four evening schools; likely to be good. Grants to two evening schools cancelled during the year.

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—Turmoyra evening school, county Armagh, and Linfield infant and Winetavern-street schools, Belfast, have been added, and are now under inspection, working usefully. There were five schools struck off the roll during the year.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—A new school, formerly under the Church Education Society, has been received into connexion this year. It is a good school, well attended, and promises to be useful. The superiority of the National system is so evident in its management, that it will likely lead the way to applications for the Board's grants to other schools of the same kind in this locality.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Roshin, a non-vested school, was added this year.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—Two new schools have been established during the year, viz., Killasnet, Roll No. 9,533, county Leitrim, and Brockagh, Roll No. 9,554, county Leitrim. Both are rural schools, situated in localities where a fair attendance of pupils may be expected. In addition to these, Moneyduff, a school vested in trustees, to which the Commissioners had given a grant for building, was opened during the year. This school replaced Greenann, the attendance being transferred from the latter to Moneyduff.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—One vested school and three non-vested schools have been added; but as four non-vested schools have been struck off the Board's roll during the year, the number of National schools remains the same as at the close of 1864.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—Only one new school, the Gillygooly, taken into connexion during the past year. One school was struck off the roll during the year.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Five schools have been added, all non-vested, one of them a workhouse school and one an evening school. One day school was removed from the roll, and grants to two evening schools were cancelled.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—1. Derryall, a large and very useful school. 2. Ballytyrone, a useful and likely to be a very large school. 3. Kilmoriarty, a useful and likely to be a very large school. 4. Derrinraw, fairly attended. 5. Banbridge female evening, attendance small. Grants to two evening schools were cancelled during the year.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—Evening schools have been established in connexion with the day schools at Dromara and Annsboro'. The former, established under the auspices of the Rev. James Black, Methodist minister, to whom also the existence of the day school in the village is owing, will, no doubt, serve to supply a very necessary desideratum in meeting the educational wants of a large rural district, the adult population of which evidence, to a degree happily in the present day rarely to be met with, the absence of all instruction and mental culture, even of the most elementary kind. The latter schools have been established by the Messrs. Murland, principally to meet the requirements of the persons employed in their extensive factories; and when it is considered at what an early age the workers are admitted to these establishments, it cannot but be apparent that such a supplement to their school-days will necessarily prove a source of incalculable advantage and benefit.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Neither increase nor decrease.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—One day and one evening school added, namely, Dromantine mixed day school, a useful school with fair attendance; and Canal-street evening school, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, attended by millworkers and others employed during the day. This school was very much required. Grants to three evening schools were cancelled.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—1. Tooreen: A poor school established under a probationary female teacher. As yet it has been of very little service. 2. Ballinglen was transferred to a new site shortly after being taken into connexion, and is now under consideration as an applicant school. 3. Crossmolina: This promises to be an excellent school. Though only recently taken into connexion, the daily attendance at it already amounts to 200 pupils. The house is well-built and well-furnished, and the principal is highly efficient. Altogether, I regard this as by far the best school in the district. It has been established as a substitute for the Crossmolina Male and Female National Schools, which were struck off the rolls in harvest, 1864, in consequence of the unsuitableness of the houses. 4. Bangor-Erris: Grants restored; school as yet inoperative. 5. Doonanarrow: This school did not exist as a National school during 1865. The grants have been made to it only in the present month (January, 1866). The house is a poor one, and is situate in a poor rural district, where the school was much required. Five schools were removed from the roll during the year.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—In December one non-vested mixed school (Carrowgowan) was taken into connexion. It is a substantially-built house, slated, with mortar floor, and is calculated to accommodate about seventy-two pupils. The attendance is likely to be good, as the population is rather dense for a rural district, and there is no other National school in the vicinity. The teacher, moreover, who has been in the service of the Board for fifteen years, enjoys a local reputation for successful instruction.

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Emla, Cloonagh, Ballinafad, and Drumlaheen were added to the roll during the year. The first three are promising; the other is very poor as yet, but may possibly improve. A building grant was made towards the erection of two school-rooms at Ardcollum, but the works have not yet been commenced. One school was struck off the roll during the year.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—There is an increase of four ordinary National schools, of which one is mixed, one male, and two are female. There has been a grant also made to an Industrial school in the year 1865.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—Five new schools have been taken into connexion during the year—Ervey, Drummond, Derrydamph, Edengora male, and Edengora female. These schools are all well-conducted, and are likely to be prosperous and useful. They are all so situated as to be advantageous to localities where the want of the means of education was formerly felt.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—Grants made to three schools during the year, and a fourth, suspended for some years, brought into operation again.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Tully (m. and f.); village of Renvyle, Connemara, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; upper and lower stories of a tolerable house; fairly furnished; attendance 46 and 36.

Lecanney (mixed); Louisburgh Road, Westport, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; fair house, tolerably furnished; attendance 55.

Belfarsad (mixed); Achill Sound, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; house well built, though inconveniently divided; tolerably furnished; attendance 30.

Bull's Mouth (mixed); Eastern Coast Guard Station, Achill Island, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; small house, tolerably furnished; attendance 30.

Leenane (f.); Killery Bay, Connemara, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; good house, fairly furnished; attendance 30.

Carnanoole (mixed); Newport Road, Castlebar, non-vested; manager, R. C. cleric; house fairly built and fitted up. This school is unable to accommodate half the numbers that seek admission; average attendance for December 1865, exceeded 100.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—1. Clonbonny. 2. Fevagh Male. 3. Feevagh Female. 4. Castleplunket. 5. Ballyfeeny. Building case.

The first school on this list is held in a good slated house, and is conducted by a classed teacher of skill and experience; the second and third on the list—the Feevagh schools—are held in good slated houses also, but their teachers have brought little skill or knowledge to the profession which they have chosen for themselves; the Castleplunket school is conducted in a thatched house with clay flooring. There was one evening school removed from roll during the year.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Cloondara and Gaigue, non-vested and mixed schools. The first can accommodate 88 pupils, the other 73; both are held in slated good buildings, fairly furnished. Cloondara has a boarded floor; both are well situated for commanding a good attendance. They have been taken into connexion so lately that as yet the teachers could not do much. One day school and two evening schools were removed from roll during the year.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—There are now three National schools in the town of Clonmellon. One is attended by boys and girls, and is taught by a master. The other two are separate schools for boys and girls, taught by a master and a mistress respectively. The former is under the patronage of the landlord, and the two latter have been recently erected by the parish priest.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—No increase.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—

		Average attendance.
Drumany, mixed, non-vested, Leitrim,	9,438	50·6
Dohern, " "	9,534	29·0
Kilmore, " "	9,478	41·0
Altachullin, Cavan,	9,469	33·5

All are rural schools; three are taught by probationary teachers, and one by a teacher in 1st division of 3rd class, and trained; the pupils are all Roman Catholics.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—During the year five schools were added, of which four are attended by boys and girls, the remaining one by female pupils only. Of those schools, which were much required, two are situated in towns, remaining three in rural localities; they are well attended, commanding an average daily attendance of over 300 pupils.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—There has been an increase of six in the number of National schools during the year; and their character is above the average as regards building and accommodation.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—Ten new schools established; nine rural, non-vested, have been aided with salary and books; in the tenth instance a grant to build has been awarded where the attendance at a vested school increased beyond the accommodation.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Loughatorick, a mixed school, non-vested, and

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

under the management of a Roman Catholic clergyman. The school-house is substantial and commodious, and the school promises to be of great service in a locality hitherto unprovided with the means of education.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—During the year no less than ten National schools have been added to my list; viz., seven ordinary schools, two prison schools, and one evening school.

Of the ordinary schools, three are in houses erected at the sole expense of the landlords on whose estates they stand—viz., Ballymacoolahan, male and female, near Banagher, by Mr. Joseph Ratcliff, of Dublin; and Kylemore, by Mr. Allan Pollok, of Lismany, near Ballinasloe. These school-houses, with the furniture and fittings, and the teachers' dwellings, cost from £560 to £700 each, and are in every way suitable for school purposes. At Newtown, near Cloughjordan, a new house has been built by the Educational Committee of the Wesleyan body, at a cost of about £150, and the Board's grants, which had been suspended for nearly two years, have been restored. The remaining three ordinary schools are under the management of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the parishes in which they have been established, viz., Boulabane, and Knock, in the county Tipperary; and Laurencetown, in the county Galway. In the latter case, the grants are temporary, pending the erection of a new house. One school was removed from roll during the year.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—Two schools have been added during the past year, one in the retired but populous mountain parish of Blackditches, at a place where a school had long been required; it was at first conducted by a male teacher, but as very imperfect provision existed in that locality for the education of female children, the male teacher was removed by the manager, and a more energetic (female) teacher appointed in his place. In the other case (Dolanstown), a female teacher of considerable energy and fair skill as an instructress, was substituted for a very apathetic male teacher, and the attendance of pupils increased to so satisfactory an extent, that the manager renewed his application for the usual grants of salary, books, &c., and after some hesitation the Board decided on allowing it to be placed on the roll of their schools.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—No increase.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Two schools added—Coolgreany and Redcross. The former is a promising school, held in a spacious house, not yet in perfect order, but with good capabilities. Teacher intelligent, 3^{l} class. Redcross: A well-conducted school, house particularly neat, with excellent appointments. The teacher respectably informed, trained and classed by the Church Education Society. Both schools are mixed. Three schools were struck off the roll during the year.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Neither increase nor decrease.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—A grant has been made towards the erection of two new schools, but owing to the death of the landlord before the execution of the lease they have not yet been commenced.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One; the Kilkeary National school.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—No newly-established school was added to the roll of the district within the year. Fourteen schools were transferred from District 44 to District 39 (Carlow), while eleven were transferred from District 39 to District 44 (Athy).

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Ivagh, m. and f. They are the first National schools yet established in the large sub-parish of same name, which still supports four pretty numerously attended Adventure schools. These latter are held in such utterly unsuitable houses, that their connexion with the Board of National Education is entirely out of the question.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Bulgaden, male and female, two large and very useful schools were added during the year.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—One; St. Canice's, female, in the urban parish of St. Canice, city of Kilkenny. This is the first female school established in this parish, with a population of over 4,000. The average attained up to the present in this school is about 150. There are three classed teachers employed, and four monitors.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—Six schools have been added to the roll of National schools during the year, all of which are likely to become successful establishments and useful in their respective localities.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—Skreen, female: school-room comfortable, neatly boarded, and pretty well supplied with school-desks and forms; light and ventilation good; a vestibule or porchway for caps and cloaks. Attendance very large during May, June, and July; good during the other months. Average ages of pupils in each class: I. 8·4; II. 11; Sequel, 12; III. 15; IV. 15. Average attendance for five months, 56. Two schools were removed from the roll during the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—One, namely, Carnane, female. The school-room affords sufficient space for class-teaching, and is well lighted and ventilated. There is an average attendance of thirty-two pupils. There is a decrease of one day school and one evening school.

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—There have been two National schools established in this district, namely, the Tarmons, male and female, in the parish of Kilnaughtin, county Kerry. Both of these are vested in trustees. There is a decrease of one day school (struck off the roll) and two evening schools (grants to which have been cancelled).

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—No increase.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Four added, two of which are vested in trustees; the other two are non-vested.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Three new schools opened for business during the year. Cannaway, female, a nice well-furnished school-house; a competent 3[1] class teacher has charge, and the attendance is large. This school was opened by the Rev. James Daly, P.P., the respected and intelligent manager, for the accommodation of the girls attending the mixed school of Cannaway; and I need scarcely say that their dress, manners, and proficiency bespeak much improvement. Kingwilliamstown male and female schools, opened at the end of 1864, were taken into connexion in 1865. They are vested in trustees, and competent teachers have been appointed; they command a fair attendance, and are likely to do much good in this isolated locality.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—Muckrus, a small school for Protestant pupils chiefly. Castledrum, male and female, vested in trustees, and built partly with aid from the Board. Shanakeale, reopened. Coars, a mixed National school, vested in Commissioners.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—Two schools have been taken into connexion during the year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—A grant has been made towards the erection of a school-house in Ballinadee; but four schools were removed from the roll during the year, two of which had previously been superseded by vested schools.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—Crosshaven, mixed, St. Michael's, mixed, and Blarney village (3), mixed, were taken into connexion during the year, and the Cork Model school was opened in September last. The first, under the management of the parish priest of Carrigaline, is largely attended, in fact too much so, for the accommodation the school-room affords: however, it has relieved the Myrtleville National school, which was the main object for which it was established. St. Michael's and Blarney village (3) are under the management of Protestant clergymen, and are attended, I might say, by no Roman Catholic pupils. The average attendance of the former will entitle the teacher to a salary from the Board not exceeding £24, whilst that of the latter will entitle it to inspection and books, but not to any salary for the teacher. As regards the Cork Model school, which opened on the 11th September, I have only to say that it had 557 pupils on rolls at the close of the year, and that my opinion is it would have double that number at the end of the year had it been opened in April or May.

No. 4.—*General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.*

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Sufficient, except during the winter season.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—Except in a few cases, the accommodation is ample enough for the attendance, and of a suitable kind.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—Generally speaking the amount of accommodation in the schools is sufficient for the attendance. During a short period at midwinter and again at midsummer some of the schools are overcrowded, but even then it is only in a few cases that much inconvenience is experienced. Most of the houses have boarded floors and are comfortable. In a few the floors are of tile, which I consider to be nearly the worst material that could be used for the purpose. Durability is their only claim. In several of the houses the walls are exceedingly damp, but I expect that this defect will be remedied in summer.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—In 25·8 per cent. of the schools the accommodation in houses and furniture is indifferent or bad in kind; whilst in 15 per cent. of the schools it is inadequate for the average attendance throughout the entire period of the year; and in 17·6 per cent. of the remainder it is inadequate for the average attendance at certain periods of the year.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—There is school accommodation for 6,189 children. During the year several schools have been much improved, but many of them are still deficient in means of lighting and ventilation. Several of them are damp and uncomfortable. Only twenty-eight have suitable playgrounds, and but thirty-one have suitable privies.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Space is insufficient for proper class organization in about one-fourth of the school-houses, and in one-half of these again discipline is altogether impracticable. In a few other instances school-rooms of too large a size present a desolate.

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General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

and, in winter, a cheerless aspect. In all other cases the space is adequate and fairly proportioned to the attendance. Without exception there is only one school-room for each school. Even in those with two, three, or more teachers there is not a class-room. This want not only obstructs discipline, and positively provokes disorder, but it also most injuriously affects the teaching, especially as regards reading or other subjects requiring oral examination. Desk and seat accommodation is always ample; spaces for the drafts are deficient only in those cases where the accommodation is altogether too small. The most common defect in school furniture is the cumbrous and unsightly desk for teachers. Except in a few well-circumstanced schools there is no provision for holding hats and caps, or the muffling of females, and those are thrown into a corner or deposited on the windows where they often obstruct the light, which is in many cases indifferent enough if there were no obstruction. Ventilation is fair, except where teachers are careless about it, and the larger school-houses are generally provided with two fireplaces, both of which are used together when needed, the supply of fuel being abundant.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—In 125 schools the accommodation is good and sufficient, but in the remaining thirteen it is poor both as regards quality and amount. The schools can accommodate 8,104 pupils, allowing eight square feet of floor-space to each, whilst the highest monthly attendance was only 6,149.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—With two exceptions the accommodation is ample for the attendance.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—Nature and amount of school accommodation as previously reported.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—The school buildings in this district are generally appropriate, and have ample accommodation, though there are still one or two unsuitable houses.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Except in a few cases, the accommodation is very fair.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—In about half the number of schools the accommodation is sufficient at all times; the others during three months in winter and about the same time in summer are too much crowded.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—The accommodation is amply sufficient for the daily average attendance, but is insufficient in many schools, at those periods when field work is in abeyance. A large number of the schools are not well adapted for school purposes, being low, and badly lighted and ventilated.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The school-room accommodation, as to space, is fairly adequate in general to the attendance. There are only some seven school-houses now in the district, which I would say are decidedly too small for the numbers attending in them; and not a larger number that are decidedly badly fitted up.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Satisfactory. The school-rooms, with a few exceptions are boarded or tiled; all are pretty well lighted and ventilated.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The school-houses of this district are generally superior buildings, and kept in good repair. Every year a few new houses are erected to supersede old and unsuitable buildings. There are now but two decidedly bad school-houses in the district. The amount of accommodation is sufficient, except in the case of a few rural schools which are overcrowded during the summer months.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—In general I have to report favourably on this point. In many of the schools throughout the district not only are the floor and breathing-spaces sufficient, and the necessary provision made for proper ventilation and heating, but the comfort and convenience of the pupils are yet further consulted in having the floors boarded, and such additional accommodation as cap-racks and lavatories afford duly provided. In the buildings of recent erection, a few of the simple embellishments which a correct taste would suggest have been added to the exterior.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—In nine schools the accommodation is bad; in the remaining there is ample space. In some of the old schools, the walls are very low and thick, the windows small, placed not higher from the floor than two feet, and during the dark days of winter and early spring, it is nearly impossible to carry on any business after two o'clock. The arrangements for ventilation are very imperfect in a great many schools.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The majority of the schools in this district are fairly adapted for school purposes, and afford sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance. The following schools are exceptions: Annamar, Annalong, male and female, Cregganduff, Fourtowns, and Newry, Mill-street. The houses in which these schools are held are quite too small, and in other respects unsuitable.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—In the great majority of the non-vested schools the accommodation, as regards furniture, light, and ventilation, is very inferior. Considerable improvement in these respects has been effected, however, during the last eighteen months. Within this period fifteen schools have been rendered much more suitable than they previously had been; four have been partially rebuilt, and entirely refurnished; and three of the recently established schools have been got up as substitutes for others from which the grants had been previously withdrawn on account of the unsuitableness of the houses.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—In the parts of the district which are situated in Roscommon and Sligo, the school-houses are, as a rule, good or very fair, and the accommodation, as regards floor-space, sufficient. In Mayo it is in too many cases the reverse. Several of the non-vested school-houses are thatched cabins (originally dwellings), imperfectly lighted and ventilated, and poorly provided with furniture. Earthen floors, which are exceedingly objectionable, have not diminished in number in the past year. Some of the houses vested in trustees are going to decay for want of proper repairs; the trustees being dead, or having removed from this part of the country. Of the total number of school-houses, thirty-three are too small for the *average* attendance, and many more are overcrowded in the winter when the children throng into them.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Most of the school-houses afford sufficient accommodation to the children who attend them. Of those which were built expressly for educational purposes there is not much reason to complain, but the others are in many cases defective as regards draft-space, breathing-space, light, and ventilation. During the year two new houses, one with a slated roof, and both with boarded floors, have been erected, and a building grant has been obtained for two more. A dwelling house, also, free of rent, has been repaired and fitted up to serve in place of a school-house which was subject to considerable rent, and in another case a good boarded floor has been substituted for an earthen one.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—The accommodation is poor or unsatisfactory in more than one-third of the schools.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—In general the schools afford sufficient accommodation for the numbers in attendance, and every year finds an improvement in this respect, more adequate accommodation being provided in new schools than in many of those long established, whilst almost every year more suitable houses are provided to replace some of the existing ones which are defective. In winter, however, many of the schools are overcrowded, the attendance being then for two or three months much above the average, and there are still several schools which are too small, and a more considerable number in which there is an absence of that roominess which is so important towards the comfort and success of school management.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—In most of the schools there is ample accommodation for the number in attendance.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Regarding space alone, there are not more than ten liable to be inconveniently crowded; while in point of suitable construction, ventilation, and fittings, in addition to the thirty-eight schools vested in Commissioners, there are only twelve which can be considered at all satisfactory. In order to avoid a cross division, if we take space and general accommodation together as a basis of classification, there are in this district out of eighty-five schools:—Satisfactory, thirty-eight (being those vested in the Board); good, three; fair, nine; middling, nineteen; hardly tolerable, thirteen; utterly unfit for school purposes, three. The last are now suspended; two others placed in the same category last year have been since repaired.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—In winter, during the months of December, January, and February, the schools are overcrowded, and the accommodation is inadequate; the same state of things exists during the months of May, June, and July; but for the other six months the attendance is low and the accommodation is more than ample.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Too many of the houses are cabins, thatched, with floors of clay, their windows are too low for proper light or ventilation, their furniture indifferent, their rooms too small for health, and at certain seasons so crowded as to cause great confusion. Loftier and larger rooms are generally wanted through the district.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In general the accommodation in the schools is ample and satisfactory. There is but one instance in the district, viz., in Athboy infants' school, where the room, measuring 27 × 17 × 9 feet, is quite too small for the average daily attendance, amounting during the past year to 47·1 boys and 50·5 girls. It would require a room at least twice the size to accommodate this large attendance of infants.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—Some of the schools are too small for the attendance, especially the North Anne-street and King's Inns-street Convent National schools, and St. Peter's junior. The two former infant schools have not space for half the infants who attend, allowing eight square feet to each pupil. But this want of accommodation is confined to infant schools.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—In the vested schools the accommodation is, in general, good; in most of the rural schools there is not sufficient furniture or floor space during those months in which the attendance is greatest.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—In my report for 1864 the nature of the school accommodation, generally, was pretty fully described; and I have much pleasure in stating that during year just ended the following marked improvements have been effected. In two cases, where the rooms were quite too small, and in other ways unsuitable, the schools have been transferred to large and suitable rooms. In two other cases, where the rooms were in all essential respects badly adapted for school purposes, large and commodious school-rooms are already in a forward state of erection. In another instance, where the

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house is unsuitable, manager has applied for aid to the Board to erect a new house; this aid will, I trust, be granted. In another very bad case, the manager has commenced fitting up a suitable room to which the school will soon be transferred. And in two remaining instances, the rooms have been considerably enlarged and in other respects improved.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—On the whole the accommodation is fair, allowing eight square feet to each child in the greater number of cases. The school furniture in general is also suitable to the requirements of the pupils.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—In most instances the area is sufficient for the general attendance, and the houses are for the most part water-fast and admit of ventilation. In some of the remote and poverty-stricken parts, inferior houses have to be tolerated; but until better times arrive, either in the way of prosperity to the poor, or the managers availing themselves of building grants, education, which must progress, shall have to be imparted on the earthen floor and under the thatched roof. Edifices if possible, but education paramount.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Except in eight or ten cases, the accommodation is sufficient for the average attendance; but in winter there are many schools inconveniently crowded — some indeed to such an extent as to render efficient teaching physically impossible.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The school accommodation is of a satisfactory nature, and sufficient in amount. In fifty-six schools, or 56·6 per cent. of the whole, the buildings, &c., may be classed as "*good*," and in twenty-seven others, or 27·3 per cent., the buildings, &c., are "*fair*;' while in only two cases are they positively "*bad*," the remaining (fourteen) being set down as "*middling*." Those in the first two classes, eighty-three in all, or 83·8 per cent. of the entire number, are good substantial slated houses, well lighted and ventilated, and suitable for school purposes.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—With a few exceptions, the school-rooms of this district are sufficiently large and commodious; they are also, in most instances, fairly supplied with means for securing an adequate supply of light and air. All the Convent schools, with one exception, and a few ordinary National schools, are also provided with smaller rooms, generally fitted up with gallery seats and other appliances for class-teaching. During the past year four school-houses have been furnished with additional class-rooms of this description. In two cases gallery seats have been erected; other improvements of a similar kind have also been agreed on (or are at present in progress) in different parts of the district.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Except in some few cases, the accommodation is ample, and at present, in many instances, much more than is required, in consequence of the decrease of the population.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Of the ninety-three schools, about fifty-five may be considered as having either excellent or fair accommodation, so far as the school-rooms are concerned. Thirty-nine schools are without offices of any kind; and in many cases where there are such buildings, they are so defective in construction as to be kept in order with great difficulty. Two of the worst school-houses have been finally struck off the roll within the year, and at Castletown, county Wexford, a small and dark house has been replaced by one of excellent materials and ample size.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Fair.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—The amount of accommodation afforded by the schools of this district is generally good. In a few of the non-vested mixed schools there is some want of space, and in more of them the nature of the accommodation is unsatisfactory from the dampness of the floor, walls, or roof.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—In general the accommodation is good and sufficient; at certain times of the year, however, there is not sufficient accommodation in about fifteen of the National schools of this district for the large numbers that attend them.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—District considerably above average. Nearly 30 per cent. of the school buildings are vested; and, generally speaking, are suitable and commodious. Not more than five of the non-vested schools are defective as regards the nature and amount of the accommodation afforded.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Amount of accommodation, except in very rare cases, is ample; but the nature of it is, in several instances, very indifferent.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—The accommodation is, in general, adequate to the wants of the school-going population; but it is too frequently injudiciously utilized. The furniture is in many cases more than sufficient; but it is badly arranged. In fact what is wanted here is not so much a better class of house as a more skilful organization. There are, however, a few miserable cabins, altogether unsuited for school-houses, which appear to be overcrowded in the summer months. These, it is to be hoped, will, during the present year, either be enlarged and improved, or else replaced by new and suitable houses. In fifteen cases teachers' apartments have direct communication with their respective school-rooms. This is, I believe, a most objectionable arrangement, and one that should in future be altogether avoided.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Sufficient for the attendance in the majority of cases. As in the previous year, about twelve schools require improvement as to light and ventilation.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—The houses in which the National schools of the district are conducted, with few exceptions, are sufficiently well built and suitable to the educational wants of the neighbourhood in which they are situated.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—Excluding the Model, Poor-Law Union, and Convent schools, all of which are in unexceptionable order in these respects, the National schools may be considered under the heads of school-fittings and floor space:—

	Satisfactory.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Total.
Furniture and fittings, . .	12	52	18	82
Floor space, ...	59	20	3	82

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—Of the eighty ordinary rural schools, only six have class-rooms attached. In most of the others, the extent of the floor unocupied by the desks is generally too small to accommodate, in an orderly manner, the standing drafts. This is a serious defect as regards both discipline and effective teaching, and is a source of real annoyance to some zealous and intelligent teachers, who are thereby debarred from carrying out those plans of organization which they judge to be best adapted to the requirements of their schools. In some instances the managers exerted themselves to raise local funds for building purposes, but completely failed. In the case of one school-house, vested in the Commissioners, even the one-third of the cost of adding a class-room, required from local aid, could not be obtained.

The losses incurred by the farming classes in three successive bad harvests, rendered them unable to aid the managers in raising money for school purposes.

The school-rooms are now, in almost every instance, well provided with maps, black boards, &c., &c.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—Except at the periods of the year when attendance is at its highest, the accommodation is on the whole fairly sufficient.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—Good. The accommodation afforded by the respective school-rooms is quite equal to the number of pupils in attendance. The school-rooms are, on the whole, comfortable, cleanly, warm, and well ventilated.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—With the exception of about ten cases the accommodation as to space is sufficient. As regards light, ventilation, and fitting-up, about fifteen are very inferior.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—In about eighteen schools of the district the accommodation is too limited for the attendance. A considerable improvement has taken place during the past few years, and during the last two, new apartments, otherwise well circumstanced, have been opened in parish of Moriddy and townland of Ahandur, to supply the place of bad ones, also a new department for females, opened at Cannaway, besides a new school-house built and opened in the parish of Kilmichael, townland of Lackaveigh, to supply the place of a bad house. I understand that the manager of the Doon, Glashakinleen, and Garrisson non-vested schools, in parish of Kilmeen, intends to build vested schools in their place.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The amount of accommodation in nearly all the schools is of a satisfactory kind.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—In all the vested schools, and in a great number of the non-vested, the accommodation is respectable, but in several cases it is insufficient, particularly during the summer months. About a dozen of the school-rooms are very bad, and the floors damp and unwholesome. In most of these cases the managers have in contemplation the erection of more suitable houses; in others no great improvement can be effected for some time, owing to the poverty of the people, the difficulty of procuring building sites, and other causes.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—The accommodation is sufficient, except in eleven schools.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—In this district there are twenty-two that did not afford adequate accommodation to the average number of pupils that attended them daily during the year. I expect that this defect will be remedied in the case of six of them within the next twelve months, as the managers propose either to enlarge them or to build larger ones in their stead. Some managers, in fact, have applied for building grants to the Commissioners.

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

No. 5.—*State of Schools generally, as to Supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—The teachers rarely send for a new stock of books until the old one is entirely exhausted. With the exception of this circumstance, I consider the schools fairly supplied.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—The supply of books is pretty well kept up; but of slates and stationery there is often a want. Including the Model Schools, the amount purchased from the Board was about £2 10*s.* for each school; but excluding the Model Schools, it was only £1 17*s.* for each ordinary school.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—The schools, generally, are tolerably well supplied with books and other requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to pupils. The commission is a great encouragement to teachers, and almost all are inclined to keep on hands a fair supply.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—In 94 schools, or 78·3 per cent. of those in the district, I found the supply sufficient throughout the year, in many cases the amount of stock purchased being far in advance of the prescribed minimum.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—In 9 schools the supply of sale-stock during the year was excellent, in 72 schools it was fair, in 24 it was inadequate, and in 9 it was very bad.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—In most cases the supply is adequate, unless there may be a scarcity at intervals, especially of stationery, when the supply is exhausted whilst a stock of books remains. In a few schools the excuse for having them indifferently stocked is, that when books are provided parties will not buy them. It is only in a few instances that managers keep their schools supplied, or that subscriptions are contributed in advance for the purchase of requisites. As a general rule, teachers must advance the price, and rely on a gradual sale for its repayment.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The supply of sale-stock in general is good. The amount purchased during the year was £314 7*s.* 4*d.*; amount per school, £2 5*s.* 7½*d.*; amount per pupil in average attendance, 1*s.* 3*d.* The corresponding amounts for 1864 were £274 5*s.*; £2 0*s.* 4*d.*; and 1*s.* 2*d.*

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Very satisfactory.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—The schools have been fairly supplied, with very few exceptions—that is, with a general stock. It frequently happens that some particular class or classes of books are wanted, though there may be a sufficient supply of all others.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—The schools in general are fairly supplied with books and requisites, and a considerable number are furnished with diagrams and apparatus.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Fair, in most cases.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—Except in a few schools, the supply is not usually inadequate. The late rule, by which teachers, on ordering a certain quantity, are entitled to a small discount on the amount of the order, has had a most beneficial effect in keeping schools properly supplied with requisites.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—In 48 schools the supply was sufficient during the year; in 44, more or less insufficient.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—I am happy to have to say that on the whole the schools have, during the past year, been very fairly provided with books and other school requisites. The total amount expended in the purchase of requisites, in 1865, was £183 4*s.* 6*d.*; while in 1864 it was but £176 1*s.* 3*d.*

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The schools of this district, with the exception of eight or ten, have been fairly supplied with school requisites.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—Most of the schools were abundantly supplied throughout the year. In very few cases was there any deficiency.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—I have returns under this head from 109 schools, the total for which amounts to £336 13*s.* 6*d.*, thus giving an average to each of £3 1*s.* 9¼*d.* This gives an increase over the average amount per school for 1864 of 14*s.* 8½*d.* In general, I may observe that teachers keep themselves supplied at all times with such an amount of sale-stock as is not only equal to the current requirements of the school, but also sufficient to meet whatever increased demand may arise from the influx of new pupils incidental to certain periods of the year.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Fully 90 per cent. of the schools are kept well supplied with requisites for sale to the pupils.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The schools generally were fairly supplied with books and requisites during the past year. There was considerable improvement in this respect as compared with last year.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—The total money-value of the books and requisites supplied during the year, at reduced prices, was £132 0*s.* 2*d.*; or an average supply of £1 11*s.* to each school. This gave an average supply of rather less than 3*d.* worth for *each distinct pupil* passing through the schools during the year; of 4½*d.* worth for each of the average on rolls; and of 9½*d.* worth for each of the average in attendance. This was manifestly a very inadequate supply. In about one-half of the schools the supply was either good or fair, and in the remainder bad.

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State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—On the whole, the schools were better provided with requisites for sale to the pupils in the last year than in that preceding. I found 22 per cent. of them amply supplied, 68 per cent. fairly or tolerably so, and 10 per cent. very insufficiently. In the first quarter of the year the supplies of sale-stock were in many cases allowed to run very low, the teachers postponing application for a general renewal, pending the issue of the new First and Second Books.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—In most cases the supply is pretty fair.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—About 60 per cent. of the schools well supplied; 25 per cent. irregularly so; and 15 per cent. badly. The purchases of sale-stock amounted to the sum of £234 15*s.* 2*d.* during the year.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The schools are in general very fairly supplied, much better than they were some years ago. Teachers generally avail themselves of the discount now allowed on purchases of twenty-five shillings and upwards, and are thus induced to keep up a good supply. The instances of gross neglect are very rare, and it is not often that I have to report a school as having materially suffered from want of books. Many of the teachers dispose of the discount allowed them in the purchase of maps and other articles of school apparatus, when these are required; so that in this way the want of a triennial free stock is in some measure compensated for.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—Very well supplied in general.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—The amount of requisites at reduced prices purchased during the year 1865 was £113 15*s.* 3*d.*, which, omitting nine schools in which nothing was purchased, gives an average of £1 8*s.* 5½*d.* for the remaining eighty schools. This result, though very inferior to what is attained in other districts, is satisfactory in reference to the many unfavourable circumstances of this, more especially as it shows a clear increase of sixty per cent. over the quantity purchased during the previous year.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools in the majority of instances are fairly supplied. In some cases, owing to the poverty of the teachers and the indifference of the managers, a want is found to exist.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Generally it is fair—this owing solely to the teachers; no one assists them. Many of them can badly afford to be out of their money during the long interval between the time of first writing to Dublin and that of the final sale of the books. Many of the parents never pay for the requisites their children get, and yet the teachers dare not refuse them credit. Had the free-stock system continued the teachers would have few purchasers for books.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—Books and requisites have been purchased to the following amounts:—

£	*s.*	*d.*	
109	18	8	in boys' and mixed schools.
63	5	8	in girls' schools.
15	5	6	in the three departments of Trim District Model School.
7	4	4	in workhouse schools.
36	2	9	in two Convent schools.
£231	16	11	

—being £36 3*s.* 4*d.* less than had been purchased in the previous year, 1864.

Out of the ninety-eight ordinary National schools, sixty-three were well supplied, twenty-five fairly, seven partially, and three badly.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—Good.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—Nearly all the schools are well supplied.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—In forty-nine schools the supply of requisites was sufficient during the year; in thirty schools pretty fair; and in fourteen remaining schools very limited.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—They are generally provided with a fair supply of books and other school requisites.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—A considerable improvement in this respect has been effected by the recent arrangements as to commission, but still many of the teachers are so poor that they cannot avail themselves of the advantage.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Twenty-seven schools well supplied; thirty-two fairly; twenty-four tolerably; and nine badly.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The supply of books and other requisites for sale to the pupils at reduced prices is fairly maintained in the majority of the schools. I regret to say that complaints of delay in forwarding parcels from the Education Office are again becoming prevalent.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—The new rule by which teachers are allowed a liberal discount on all purchases (over a certain amount) of books or writing materials which they purchase at their own risk, has operated most beneficially; and the schools are, with very few exceptions, fairly supplied at all times with books, &c., for sale to the pupils. Some conscientious teachers, too, are reluctant to apply this allowance to their private use, and avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity for procuring new maps or additional apparatus. It is a subject for regret, however, that this custom is not more general, as the maps which had been granted (in former years) as portions of the free

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State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

stock, are rapidly becoming useless from time or damp; and sufficient anxiety to replace them by new copies is not displayed by the managers and teachers in general.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Generally satisfactory.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The greater number of the schools in this district are found on occasions of inspection to be insufficiently provided with books and stationery for sale to the pupils. A few teachers have long been accustomed to make timely provision for the wants of their classes, but the number of such teachers does not appear to be increasing. Now that triennial free stocks have been discontinued it is very seldom that one can have a class of ten or twelve pupils with each a sound book in hand at time of examination. The truth is that very few teachers can avail themselves often enough of the "commission" allowed; the majority have seldom a pound to advance.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Very fair. Much improved in this respect.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—Since a commission has been allowed them, the teachers have been induced to keep a larger stock on hand, and in the majority of cases the schools are fairly supplied.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—I found, at my last inspection of them, eighty-six schools well supplied with books, &c., for sale to pupils, and thirty-one without a sufficient supply; but in nearly all these latter sale-stocks have since been provided.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—With very few exceptions, an adequate supply of lesson-books and other requisites is maintained throughout the schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Not merely is the supply of such books and requisites almost universally pretty ample, but the pupils have very generally provided themselves with sets corresponding to their respective classes.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—The supply is in general adequate. The poorer teachers sometimes find it very difficult to maintain a constant supply of stationery, yet they make great efforts to comply with the rule in this respect.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Much improvement has taken place during the present year in this respect. The greatest want at all times was found in the supply of copy-books. Since the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books to the list this defect is not so deserving of notice.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—At the close of the year sixteen schools were not sufficiently supplied with books and other requisites for sale.

The other schools of the district were sufficiently supplied with books and other educational appliances.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—The average purchases of sale-stock for each school during the year amounted to £2 1*s.* This gives about 6*d.* for each pupil on rolls, and approaches very closely to what is needed to supply the most necessary wants of the children.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—Satisfactory.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The schools are in general very fairly supplied with a sale-stock of school requisites. I have scarcely had to make any complaint during the year of any neglect in this respect.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—Good. The 20 per cent. commission allowed to the teachers on the sale of books, &c., has, I find, materially tended to this result.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—About thirty schools are always well supplied with requisites. In eight schools the supply is wretched—in the others the supply is sufficient to meet the current wants of the pupils.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Schools with few exceptions were fairly supplied with requisites and sale-stock during the year. The new arrangement as to per-centage on the amount purchased by teachers has produced good results, and I expect better as regards the future. An Inspector now feels no hesitation in insisting on a proper supply. I should, however, mention that in many schools the maps and charts heretofore given gratuitously, present a worn appearance, and teachers seem at a loss to know how they can be renewed.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The schools are fairly supplied with school requisites.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—In five schools the supply was good, in thirty-three fair, and in forty middling. In eighteen schools the supply was bad, but this was chiefly owing to the poverty of the teachers and pupils.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—As a rule the schools have been kept well supplied during the past year.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the ninety-nine ordinary town and rural National schools which were in operation in my district throughout the year, there were ten for which no sale-stock was got during the year, and eighty-nine for which requisites to the amount of £269 9*s.* 10*d.* were procured. The sale-stocks received by the nine Convent and Monastery schools in my district amounted to £136 4*s.* 6*d.*; by two of the three Workhouse schools (one got none), to £15 1*s.* 6*d.*; by one of the two gaol schools, to 9*s.* 9*d.*; and by two recently connected schools, to £3 1*s.* 9*d.* On the whole, the schools of my district were well supplied with books, and even those twelve for which no sale-stock was provided, were supplied from other schools under the same management with themselves.

No. 6.—*Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.*

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—About May and October the attendance is lowest. Herding and harvest operations account for this. The per-centage of attendance is 48.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—The attendance was of the usual kind, irregular and fluctuating. From December to March the schools, especially in the rural parts, are very full. In spring the attendance begins to decline; it slightly increases in summer, and is lowest in October or November.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—The attendance is always much more regular in schools under good, hard-working teachers, than it is in such as are conducted by low-classed slothful ones. No matter what the locality, one generally finds a good teacher with not a bad school; but never a bad teacher with a good school. He may have a large enough attendance for a time, but it soon declines. The proficiency is low and the children cheerless. He has not courage to insist upon payment of fees: his pupils hate going to school, the day is so long, parents grow careless of sending them, and teacher consoles himself with the opinion that people are losing taste for education. Attendance thinnest in April, May, September, October, and November.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—The attendance in the schools of this district is more varied than in any other with which I have been officially connected—and that not more in the amount of the individual pupils themselves. In some cases there is almost an entire change in the schools. There is a difference of 47·3 per cent. between the highest average attendance in September, and the lowest in April. This irregularity is caused here, as in other districts, principally by field labour; but the habits of a seafaring life also very largely affect the attendance of schools upon the coast-line. The attendance is lowest in the months of April, May, October, and November, but especially in April and November.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The proportion of the average attendance to the average on roll has fallen off 1·4 per cent. The lowest attendances are in April, October, and November, and the highest in January, February, March, and December. The field operations in spring and autumn account for this, the district being an agricultural one. The highest aggregate average attendance was in December, when it amounted to 4,991, and the lowest in April, viz., 3,407. In some schools the attendance fluctuated between 20 and 80 per cent. of those on rolls, showing extreme irregularity. The attendance in schools under female teachers seems more regular, probably because there is a larger proportion of young children at them, whose services are not required in the field.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—The attendance is largest, and actually exceeds the average number on rolls, from the end of October until the commencement of spring farm-work in March. Attendance this year has been steadier than that of last year. For, whilst the increase in the average on the rolls has been only 518, the increase of average attendance has been 450. The per-centage of average attendance in ordinary schools last year was 53·5. This year it is 55. In the winter months the attendance would be more considerable if the smaller children could attend; and their attendance alone prevents some schools from being altogether deserted in the summer months. Much of the irregularity is caused by indifference, but much more by the demands of labour. The only peculiarly local cause of irregularity is the great number of fairs and markets. Besides the old established fairs, a monthly fair is held in every town and village. It is computed that there are 168 monthly, and 60 ordinary fairs within the district; and these, with about 120 weekly markets, make a total of 348, in three, four, or more places at a time. While these draw away the parents from their homes, the children are left in charge, and where there are several children, they are kept to bear each other company.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The attendance is irregular, but not more so than might be expected in an exclusively agricultural district. The proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls for the year was 51·4; for the previous year it was 50·9. Subjoined is the average attendance for each month, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest.

December, .	6,149	July, . .	4,330	April, . .	4,054
February, .	6,134	June, . .	4,305	May, . .	4,009
January, . .	6,030	August, . .	4,333	November, .	3,853
March, . .	5,474	September, .	4,268	October, . .	3,436

Reduced to a common standard these numbers will be represented by 100, 99, 98, 89, 78, 78, 70, 69, 66, 66, 62, 56.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—The attendance is about 65 per cent. of those on rolls. The months of January and February, thinnest in town schools, and during spring and autumn, thinnest in rural schools.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—Character of pupils' attendance as previously reported.

District 10, Newtownards: Mr. Osborne.—The average attendance is lowest in the months of March, April, August, September, and October, owing to the occupation of the children in the labours of the field at seed-time and harvest.

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—The attendance is still very irregular, owing chiefly to the causes referred to in my last report, namely, the bad character of the roads, the poverty of the parents, the frequency of epidemic diseases, and the fact that at certain seasons in the year most of the pupils are taken from school, and kept at out-door employment. The extent to which the sewed muslin manufacture is carried, is an additional cause of irregularity of attendance. April, May, September, and October, are the months during which the attendance is lowest.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—The attendance is thinnest in the months of April, October, and November, pupils being then employed at farm labour. At all seasons children are frequently kept at home for very slight causes, and sometimes without any cause, hence the attendance is irregular, though not more so than in most other rural districts.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Irregular, owing to the pupils being engaged at farming and domestic employment. The attendance is smallest during the busy seasons of spring and autumn.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The attendance is irregular, owing to causes that will always be found to operate as regards rural schools, namely, seed-time and harvest, when the more grown of the pupils are kept at home to assist in field labour. The months of April and May, in spring, and September and October, in autumn, are those in which the attendance falls lowest in the schools of my district.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Irregular, but not more so than in former years. In April, September, and in portions of October and November the attendance is thinnest.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—As regards regularity, the attendance is precisely the same as it was the previous year. In fifty town schools it is tolerably regular throughout the year; in the remaining 105 rural schools, it is generally irregular.

The attendance was lowest in April, May, September, and October, as there was the greatest demand for agricultural labour during these months.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—An examination of the monthly averages as given in the teachers' returns shows that the attendance is lowest during the months of April, October, and November, and highest during January and February, in winter, and June and July, in summer. In the former case the decline in the numbers is so great as to reduce the proportion of the actual attendance to the numbers on rolls to less than 30 per cent., while at the last-named periods the centesimal proportion not unfrequently rises to almost eighty. The principal cause that tends to produce the fluctuation in the attendance, is the withdrawal of the children for the purpose of field labour, and other out-door employments incident to the spring and autumn seasons, a cause which in its operation is not limited to the boys, but extends also to the females, seeing the latter, if not called on to share in the ruder toils of their brothers, are yet required to give their services towards the several domestic and in-door duties and employments.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The attendance is somewhat irregular though not more so than in any other country district. Irregular payment of school fees is one of the main causes of irregular attendance, and until some arrangements are adopted by which the payment of school fees in advance will become compulsory or premiums awarded for regularity, I do not think there will be much improvement. The attendance was thinnest in the months of April, September, and October.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The attendance of the pupils in the rural district is very irregular, particularly in the spring and harvest, as all the children who can give any assistance are employed at farm labour. The months in which the attendance is thinnest are April, May, September, and October.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—The aggregate average attendance during the year 1864 was 3,256 in eighty-five schools; while during the past year it was 3,295 in eighty-four schools. This shows a slight increase in the aggregate average attendance. The total number of distinct pupils appearing on the rolls was less in 1865 than in the previous year; but as the aggregate attendance was greater in 1865, the regularity of attendance must also have been greater in the latter year. The variation in this respect was, however, only very trifling; as in the ordinary National schools, the per-centage of average attendance to average on rolls was 45 in 1865, against 44·9 in 1864.

The attendance varies much from season to season; being highest in winter and summer, and lowest in spring and harvest. December, January, February, July, and August are the months in which the attendance is highest; it is lowest in April and May, and next to these in order come October and September.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—The attendance in the past year has been very irregular, even more so than in the year preceding. The proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on the rolls for 1864 was 46·3; for 1865, 45·1. This difference is accounted for by the prevalence of epidemics (scarlatina, small-pox, &c.) throughout the greater part of this district last year; to such an extent, indeed, that several schools had to be closed for a month or so at a time. Every year the bulk of the adult male peasantry go to England in quest of employment, and this causes an unusual demand for child labour. The boys and girls are kept from school to herd cattle, and to assist in tilling the little holdings of their parents. In April and September the attendance is at its lowest. The months next in order in point of low attendance are May, August, and October. As regards punctuality in coming to school at a proper hour in the morning, I observe little or no improvement.

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Still very irregular, owing partly to the poverty of the parents, and in large measure to the fact that the education imparted is not valued as it deserves to be. The comfortless character of many of the school-rooms has also an injurious effect. The attendance was thinnest in the months of April, September, and October.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—The character of the attendance is irregular, as formerly. The thinnest attendance is in spring and harvest, principally during the months of April, September, and October.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The attendance continues to be very irregular, the more grown pupils attending during the winter months when field work is suspended, and leaving the schools at the return of spring labour, and the younger classes of children attending in summer. This is a difficulty which in the present state of the country must always be felt. It is rather increasing than diminishing, owing to the expense of obtaining farm servants, and the consequent great demand for juvenile labour. One of the great obstacles to improvement seems thus to be constant in its operation. However as the grown pupils who have but little school time at their disposal come with the desire of making the most of that time, they make on the whole very fair progress under the circumstances, chiefly in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which to them are the important branches. The attendance was lowest in April, October, and September.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—The attendance in rural and village schools is usually much diminished during the spring and autumn seasons.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—The extreme irregularity of the attendance continues to be another obstacle to the full realization and more extensive diffusion of the advantages which the National schools offer to the country. At the same time it is certain that good teachers attract a more regular, as they invariably do a more numerous attendance, and when estimating the causes of irregularity, we cannot in a district like this overlook the imperfect inducements offered by some inferior teachers. The poverty and ignorance of the majority of the parents continue to be the chief immediate causes of their apathy. A child's labour during the day produces a gain present and tangible; his education is an advantage to them less palpable, and more remote in operation. The attendance reaches its minimum in the months of April and October, when the calls for outdoor employment are most pressing.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—During the months of March and April, the seed-time, the pupils leave the schools, in large numbers, to assist in the agricultural labour of the season, and in August, September, October, and November, the grain and potato harvest, they are called away for the second time for the same purpose.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Very irregular. The causes are the work at spring and harvest, the general custom of keeping the children at home on market days, and the day before a fair, the day of it, and the day after. Finally the little value placed by many of the parents on education, and the failure of the managers to point out this error.

The months of thinnest attendance vary each year with the lateness or earliness of the seasons, but generally the worst are March, April, September, October, and November.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—During the past year the attendance of boys has been highest in the following order: June, February, November, December, March, and July; and lowest in October, January, August, April, May, and September.

The attendance of girls was highest in the following order of months: June, September, November, December, July, and March; and lowest in April, August, October, May, February, and January.

Considerable irregularity in the attendance has resulted from the prevalence of scarlatina in the district during the past year.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—Irregular, partly in consequence of the poverty of the parents.

The months in which the attendance is thinnest are November, December, and January, especially in the infant schools.

I have always considered a great deal of the irregularity attributable to the teachers, who frequently do not commence business until after the hour marked on the time-table. The children are not punctual, because the teachers are not punctual.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—The attendance is greatest in the months of July, December, and January, and thinnest in April, May, August, September, and October; the irregularity of attendance is extreme in most of the rural schools, and is mainly owing to the poverty of the people, who are obliged to keep their children at home for labour in those months. The town schools do not suffer to an equal extent.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—The attendance continues to be, on the whole, very irregular; many causes conspire to make it so, and prominently amongst them is the poverty of the great bulk of the population. The attendance is thinnest in April, May, September, and October, those being the months in which the pupils are mostly engaged in field labour.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The attendance of pupils is pretty regular, except in the spring and autumn months, when it is thinnest, because the children are kept at home to assist their parents in agricultural labour.

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—It has been much as in former years. The children of labourers and occupiers of small farms constitute the bulk of the attendance, and the per-centage is greatest during November, December, January, and February. It then begins to decrease until the middle of May, when it again increases until August. For August, September, and October, it is again low. The extreme poverty of the people accounts for this.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Slightly more irregular than in 1864; the per-centage of average attendance to average on rolls being only 50·1 in 1865, as against 51·0 in 1864. Attendance thinnest in April and October. Besides the usual causes for irregularity of attendance, such as spring and harvest work, severe weather, poverty or neglect of parents, &c., nearly every school in the district was, to a greater or less extent, affected during some portion of the past year by epidemic scarlatina of a very serious, and, in many cases, fatal character.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—There is no material change in the character of the pupils' attendance throughout the past year in respect of regularity. The centesimal proportion of the number present to the number on rolls being 55·5 in 1865, against 56·4 in 1864, in all classes of schools; and 52·4 in 1865, against 51·8 in 1864, in the ordinary schools, excluding model, convent, poor-law union, and prison schools. The attendance is thinnest at the times when agricultural work is most pressing; generally in April, September, and November.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—Unusually fine weather prevailed in this country during the greater portion of the past year, and the pupils have in consequence been allowed to remain more constantly at school than was customary during former years. This was especially the case in the months of May, June, and July. The attendance fell off considerably in August and September, and to a lesser extent during the months when agricultural labour is most in demand for putting down the crops, viz., March and April. Very cold harsh winds prevailed during the early portion of December, and the female pupils, whose sex and lighter clothing rendered them more sensitive to the severity of the weather than the male pupils, attended very irregularly during that month.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The attendance is irregular, and fluctuates according to the seasons, when farm work requires the greatest number of hands. This occurs chiefly in March, April, August, September, and October. Severity of weather, at whatever season it occurs, also diminishes the attendance. Punctuality in attending at the hour fixed for the commencement of business is increasing. In many schools there is now no ground for complaint on this head.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The returns show a decrease of 3·4 on the average per school; the collective average for the year was 5,071 at 93 schools, whereas in 1864 it was 5,299 at 91 schools. The reduction was caused by epidemics—principally scarlatina, which was very prevalent in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Bray, Roundwood, Rathdrum, &c., and hung about some of those localities for the greater part of the year.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Average attendance increased by 10 per cent. on aggregate number on rolls. The months during which the attendance is thinnest are April and May, owing to turf cutting; and October and November, caused by potato digging.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—Except in town schools, and a few others whose teachers have been more than usually successful in gaining the confidence of the parents, the attendance is irregular. It is at a minimum in January, April, and September. Owing to the scarcity of labour, and the poverty of the people, the children are required at home, and the less the confidence felt by the parents in the zeal and industry of the teacher, the more trivial the cause sufficient to retain the children at home.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Pretty regular on the whole, but not so regular altogether as during the year 1864, owing to the prevalence, in some localities, of epidemics during the past year. The months when the attendance is thinnest, are March, April, August, and September, these being the busiest months with farmers and farm labourers.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Generally irregular, especially at seed-time and harvest, when even very young children are useful at home. Attendance thinnest in February, March, August, and September.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Attendance, making allowance for epidemics, such as scarlet fever, measles, &c., which were exceedingly prevalent in October, November, and December, was characterized by more than average regularity.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Generally irregular. The attendance was lowest in January and April, August and September. Fuel being very scarce in this district, many of the schools are, even in the coldest weather, without fires: hence young and poorly clad children cannot attend in January, and the spring and harvest operations, account for the low attendance during the other months.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—The attendance is fluctuating and variable, owing principally to the calls of agricultural labour. In town populations the attendance is more regular. The months in which attendance is thinnest are April and August. In the other ten months the attendance is more uniform.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—The character of the pupils' attend-

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

ance through the year has been irregular, and is to be ascribed, as in former years, to the poverty of the parents, and in some cases to their apathy, to the necessity which compels the children to remain at home to assist in field labour, and to severe weather. The months during which the attendance in the National schools of this district is thinnest are December, January, and February.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—The proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls is higher than that for last year. The attendance is thinnest during the months of January and December, the severity of the weather preventing the young, delicate, or ill-clad children from going out; and during April, September, and October, the more grown pupils being employed in farm-work. I apprehend that in purely agricultural counties, such as Wexford, this latter must always be a drawback to the progress of schools amongst the people. Land is unable of itself to maintain all the labour power needed for the periods of sowing and harvest, in other words, the population is inadequate to the entire work, at least when the farming classes live so comfortably as they do here. Recourse is therefore had to every available means for supplying this want of labouring power, which is done either by calling in additional hands from other places, by the employment of machinery, which enables one man to do the work of many, or by making use of agents, generally unemployed, such as the children.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—Character not altered; regular in some months, and irregular in others. The children are kept at home in the latter months to assist in the operations of farming. Best attendance in months of November, December, February, June, and July.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—During the busy seasons of the year, in spring and harvest time, the attendance of the pupils is most irregular. The cause of this irregularity is the scarcity and dearness of labour throughout the country. The children who are at all able to lend assistance in the fields at those times are kept at home for that purpose. The attendance is thinnest during the month of January, on account of the coldness of the weather, and during the times specified above, for the reason mentioned.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—The pupils' attendance for this year is more irregular than it has been for any year during my time in this district: this excess of irregularity is chiefly confined to rural schools; and is, I believe, owing to the increased demand for the agricultural labour of the senior pupils. The proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls for this year, in all schools, is 58·3; in 1864, it was 62·1; in 1863, 61·9; and in 1862, 58·9. The attendance is thinnest in months of January, April, August, September, and November.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Attendance very fluctuating owing to the great demand for farm labourers, and the prevalence of scarlatina, measles, &c., in several parts of the district during the last year. The four months when the attendance was thinnest were January, April, March, and February; and the months when it was highest were July, June, November, and December.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Somewhat less regular than last year, thus there is a decrease of 1 per school in daily average attendance for the entire district; field employments the chief cause. Attendance thinnest in March, September, December.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The attendance throughout the year was as in past years, irregular, and the causes of the irregularity were the same as those frequently mentioned previously—bad weather, epidemics, domestic and farming occupations, &c. In January the inclemency of the weather prevents the pupils from attending regularly. In March, April, and September, the grown pupils chiefly are detained at home to aid in farming operations.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—The attendance is at all times irregular, and is particularly bad during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April. This is attributable to the general severity of those months, bad roads, and the poverty of the people, they being unable to provide their children with shoes or comfortable clothing suitable for winter; and during the summer months they are obliged to employ them very much in farming operations.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—In the model schools the proportion per cent. of the average attendance to the average number on rolls was 73·0; in the convent schools, 71·6; in poor-law union schools, 72·3; in the ordinary National schools, 54·0, and for the entire district, 57·4. These numbers will give some idea of the regularity of the pupils' attendance. The months when attendance is thinnest, are January, February, March, October, November, and December.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—The pupils' attendance during the year fluctuated just as it did in preceding years, being most regular in the months of May and June, and least regular in January and December. The fine weather, and the absence of vacations during the former months, are the circumstances to which I ascribe the regularity of attendance.

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General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

No. 7.—*General Observations as to Proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I am able to report satisfactory progress in this branch during last year. The utterance is more distinct; guessing at words prevails in but very few schools; the pauses are fairly attended to. This improvement is not the result of any *new plan*; it has naturally followed from impressing on the teachers the importance of the subject.

Explanation is still unsatisfactory. I have strong hopes, however, that next report will record considerable improvement.

If difficult phrases were made part of teachers' examination on Lesson Books, I think it would lead to a more careful study and teaching of the subject.

Penmanship.—There has been a slight improvement in this subject. The recent introduction of Foster's copy-books is a decided educational advantage. It is impossible at present to form an opinion as to the amount of good that shall be derived from them. To complete the series it would be advisable to have copy-books of good paper, *without* engraved headlines, for use in schools whose teachers are good writers.

Arithmetic.—Accuracy and expedition in this subject are, of course, the two great points to be aimed at. Teachers generally know this, and make it an excuse for neglecting the theory. I have often heard sensible men say that for poor children, whose time at school must be short, the theory of arithmetic is valueless. My experience makes me think differently. I look on the *science* of arithmetic not only as an excellent mental discipline, but as a powerful aid in securing *accuracy* and expedition in the *art*.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject receives fair attention, so far as regards the time devoted to it; but the method of teaching it is seldom good. I have generally observed that on my marking the errors in the dictation exercise, the pupil immediately rubbed all out; thus giving me to understand that the errors of one day were not made the lesson for the next.

Grammar.—I am not satisfied with the way in which this subject is taught. Although in many schools I find the senior pupils able to refer to the different parts of speech the words occurring in their Lesson Books, I know very few schools indeed in which grammar is made an intellectual business, or an aid to correct composition. I think it worse than useless to be cramming the minds of pupils under third class with grammatical terms. A third class pupil could learn in a few months what had tormented him for years. If it be thought necessary to teach grammar to pupils who must leave school at an early age, I would say let the grammar be practical; teach them to avoid the vulgarisms and barbarisms of their locality.

Geography.—This subject is progressing, but is still far from satisfactory.

One would expect that in this district, nearly surrounded by the sea, with mountains, headlands, and lakes within view of almost every school-door, the children would be familiar with geographical terms, and have a clear notion of their meaning; and yet the pupils in most of the coast schools could not tell the name of the ocean roaring in their ears, although they could readily point out the Atlantic on the map.

Teachers rarely think of illustrating any subject; but in geography especially they neglect to utilize their local advantages.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the aggregate number of pupils present in the schools and examined by me, 37 per cent. were able to read correctly in the Second, and 13·8 per cent. in the Third, or a higher book. In comparing this return with that for the year previous, there is seen to be an improvement to the extent of *one* per cent. in the junior and of *three* per cent. in the senior division—this, however, with reference merely to verbal correctness and fluency of reading. In respect of the higher qualities of style and expression, and freedom from local peculiarities of pronunciation, I cannot say there is any improvement.

As the classification of the pupils in the majority of the schools in this district is practically based on their proficiency in reading, the following table showing the per-centages of the pupils in the several classes at the close of the last five years, will give a pretty accurate view of their proficiency in this branch:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Class I., . . .	41·5	40·4	38·7	40·4	46·2
„ II., . . .	30·7	30·4	30·6	28·5	28·4
Sequel, ...	15·8	16·2	17·4	17·8	9·7
Class III., . . .	8·7	9·4	9·3	9·	11·
„ IV., . . .	3·	3·3	3·5	3·7	3·8
„ V., . . .	·3	·3	·5	·6	·08

There is a striking coincidence between these numbers, furnished by the teachers, and the results of my own examinations. In the second and sequel classes the teachers return about 38 per cent., and in the three upper classes 15·6 per cent. of the total number of

pupils on the rolls; while my examination led me to class 37 per cent. of the total number present as able to read correctly in the Second Book, and 13·8 per cent. in the Third Book, or in a higher one. Results like these, from independent sources, and so nearly coinciding, must carry weight with them, and afford a fair proof of their accuracy.

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In comparing the per-centages for the several years with one another, last year's will be seen to differ so much from the others as to suggest what has actually taken place—a change in the plan of classification.

The issue, in the beginning of last spring, of the new and improved editions of the First and Second Books of Lessons, and the removal from the Board's list of the Sequels, called for some modification of the classification. As often as opportunity offered, I advised the teachers to let the re-classification be done gradually, in order to avoid the confusion which I foresaw was likely to attend hastily carried out changes. To a partial extent I succeeded in my object; but some teachers before my advice reached them had already depressed the lower divisions of the second and Sequel classes to the first and second respectively, and promoted the highest draft of Sequel to the third class; thus making a first class No. 2, and getting rid of the Sequel class entirely. Other teachers having on hands a considerable stock of Second and Sequel Books, and unwilling to suffer the loss which the re-classification would cause, have not yet made any change. A good deal of confusion has thus been introduced into the accounts in consequence of the changes not having been made on a uniform plan. The introduction of the extended course of reading for the first class naturally retarded promotions to the second class; indeed, during the last six months of the year there were hardly any. From this cause, therefore, and from the depression of pupils from second class to first, the latter appears this year unusually large. With this explanation, however, there is nothing really unfavourable in the fact.

In making out the table of proficiency, I have made only one return under head of "Pupils able to read First Book correctly." In fully *two-thirds* of the schools examined for this return, the new books were either not in use at the time of my inspection, or had been quite recently introduced. I did not, therefore, during the latter part of the year, make any change in my standards of examination. The proficiency in reading which is set forth in the table is based on the same requirements as that for preceding years.

Penmanship.—It does not appear that writing was any better taught last year than in the year before; the per-centages for both are almost identical. I am convinced, however, from what has come under my observation, that the issue of Mr Foster's copy-books, which during the latter part of the year were becoming known throughout the district, has awakened, both in the teachers and pupils, a new interest in writing, the good effects of which will I believe soon become apparent. They will be a great boon in many parts of the country, where the pupils rarely had before them models suitable for imitation. I do not anticipate that numbers 2 and 3 of the series will prove either very attractive or very useful; but the others which I have seen appear on the whole very suitable.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the pupils in proportion, practice, and higher rules, and in notation, is much the same as reported for 1864; but there is a considerable increase in the numbers able to work correctly in simple and compound rules. Considering how much of the school time is given to this branch, more satisfactory results ought to be produced. The black board is still too little used for explanation and illustration, and pupils are taught individually, instead of in classes and simultaneously.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised in all the schools, and by a larger number of pupils than heretofore, but the results of my examinations do not indicate any noteworthy degree of improvement. I have frequently observed that the exercise given by the teacher is too long, is hurriedly written, and not done neatly; but the chief faults are the imperfect examination and correction which it afterwards undergoes. I strongly recommend, and chiefly for the junior classes, the writing from memory of the poetry which has been learned. Experience shows it to be a most improving exercise.

Grammar.—There is a very small proportion of the pupils able to parse syntactically. Applying the rules, with most it is rote work, the terms used being little understood.

Geography.—The number of schools in which geography is well taught is small, and generally the proficiency of the pupils is below the requirements of the programme.

It is needless in many places to insist on a higher degree of proficiency in grammar and geography, where so much remains to be done in the three main branches.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the number examined 16·5 per cent. could read Third or higher books with ease and intelligence; 23·7 per cent. could read the Second Book, and 29·8 the First Book correctly, leaving 30 per cent. unable to read First Book. Oral spelling and explanation receive a due share of time and attention, and with fair success.

Penmanship.—I cannot boast of much improvement in this very important branch. In some schools the children have got into careless habits which it is difficult, if not impossible, to remove without change of teachers. A few good writers in a school generate a taste, and raise and keep up a desire among their fellow-students for good writing; but these

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can be found only where the teacher himself writes a good hand, and is exact in having every portion of penmanship by his pupils executed with the greatest care. Any master who sets a nice suitable head line, and duly attends to the imitation of it, will soon make a fair writer. But a prime cause of failure may be traced to a mistaken notion of economising time. A teacher starts a class to writing, and at once commences to hear another class a different lesson. This divides or takes away attention, neither of the classes is doing much good, and one of them likely worse than nothing. I hope Mr. Foster's copy-books will improve the style of writing, but their use will require no less care on the part of the teachers.

Arithmetic.—In a great number of schools arithmetic is taught with fair success. Most of the time allotted to it is devoted to the practice, and but little to the theory. Indeed the practice at first, or in the early stages of the child's progress, is the main point to be aimed at. Theorizing with young beginners is loss of time, if not worse. They should have much practice till they can perform readily operations in addition and multiplication. A child expert at these two rules, and well prepared in the multiplication table, has no difficulty in proceeding with theory and practice through other rules. Subtraction can be taught in a few lessons. Division is easy to such a child after he has gone over the multiplication table in a reversed order for a division table. And at this step he is agreeably surprised to hear that he has no other rule to learn, that in the whole range of arithmetic he will merely have to apply what he has already learnt.

Writing from Dictation.—Improvement in this branch is steadily going on. Different methods are employed by different teachers of examining and correcting the work, so as to render the exercise most effectively useful as a lesson. Two objects are principally kept in view: first, improvement in practical orthography, and next in the quality of the work done, both as regards despatch in the execution, and the whole appearance when finished.

Most teachers now make the junior classes transcribe, as soon as possible, easy sentences chosen with an eye on the degree of progress and attainment of the transcribers. This when carefully supervised is an important step towards writing from dictation.

Grammar.—In several of the schools considerable progress has been made; but a large number that begin grammar leave school before they reach the point where practical usefulness begins. Too much time is given to parts of speech only. Much more might be effected by many of the teachers if they would direct attention to the aim and object of grammar, and endeavour to make their lessons interesting and useful. I have found boys nominally at "parts of speech," and so entered in the register three or four years, who could not confidently class more than half the words in an ordinary sentence. In such cases the teachers must be in fault, notwithstanding all excuses of bad attendance, carelessness, or opposition of parents, and so on.

Geography.—Local geography is taught with fair success. The junior classes are in general very expert at the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Dr. Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History is extensively used as a text-book for the preparation of home lessons, and the number of schools in which the "Geography Generalized" is used is on the increase.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In a fair proportion of the schools the reading is reasonably accurate, but it wants freedom and expression. Relatively, I found this branch 11·5 per cent. lower than in county Fermanagh, my former district.

Oral spelling among the junior classes, and explanation, are not more satisfactory; in many cases, they are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Penmanship.—Both as to amount and quality, I found this branch in advance of all the others in our school course. A larger proportion than usual, especially of the boys, are able to write with ease and freedom.

In only five reports furnished during the year had I occasion to refer to deficiency in writing in the same number of schools.

Arithmetic.—Of the three principal branches of elementary education, the proficiency in arithmetic is lowest in this district. In fifty-seven of the reports furnished during the year, I had occasion to refer to the deficiency in this branch in forty-two schools.

Writing from Dictation.—Of the subjects included in the school programme, writing from dictation is next lower in order of merit. I have not found it attended to with the interest and consequent success in this district that I have in others. In seventy of the reports furnished during the year, I had occasion to refer to deficiency in this branch in forty-six schools.

Grammar.—Home lessons from the text-book on this subject are generally attended to; but grammar is not popular in the schools of this district, and in very few of them is it well taught. In forty-one of the reports furnished during the year I had occasion to refer to deficiency in grammar in thirty-two schools.

Geography.—Home lessons from the text-book are fairly attended to; but of all the branches included in the school programme, a practical knowledge of geography is found

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to be the lowest. Our schools are now well furnished with excellent maps; but a proper use has not been made of them in teaching geography, either incidentally from the ordinary lesson books, or directly from the text-books on the subject. In eighty-one of the reports furnished during the year I had occasion to refer to the deficiency of sixty-two schools in this branch.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In four schools the reading was satisfactory; in sixteen good; and in sixty-nine fair; while in twenty-six schools it was either middling or bad. These figures show no improvement on the year 1864; but there were 2 per cent. more of pupils able to read the Third Book.

The chief defect is a want of accuracy. Children absent for months consecutively lose the power of reading with fluency and accuracy from want of practice; and the teacher, in the winter when the school is crowded with these very pupils, has too many to instruct thoroughly, and is tempted to overlook faults which should be corrected. The juniors neglect the pauses and generally fail to bring out the sense of the passage.

Oral spelling and explanation of the subject matter are not neglected, but the latter exercise is seldom either profitable or pleasant to the pupils.

Penmanship.—Last year, as in various former reports, I pointed out the importance of the Board's issuing a set of *good* head-lines. They are useful in economising time, and are necessary where the teacher is a bad penman, as many teachers are. During the year 1865 Mr. Vere Foster prepared a set of copy-books with head-lines, and these the Commissioners have adopted. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Foster for his disinterested and indefatigable efforts to improve the schools, and to promote the interests of National Education. He has proved his sincerity by great personal and pecuniary sacrifices; and now, at the expense of much time and care, he has endeavoured to supply a defect in the writing department which has long existed, and to which the attention of the Board was for years directed by its officers, but in vain. That he has not been more successful I deeply regret, as his object was a most laudable one. There is a want of parallelism in the topped and tailed letters, and the down strokes of the latter are sometimes crooked; spaces are occasionally ill-proportioned; some of the letters are not shaped in accordance with our best models, and the general style is not characterised by the desirable degree of firmness and freedom of stroke.

Arithmetic.—The answering of the pupils, especially in the elementary rules, shows a decided advance on last year.

Writing from Dictation.—Of those examined in writing from dictation, 51·1 per cent. were able to write a sentence *well or fairly*, as against 48·3 per cent. in 1864. This is a considerable improvement, and arises from a more general appreciation of its importance.

Grammar.—There is a small increase in the per-centage of answering in grammar, but the proficiency is still low. Both parents and children have a prejudice against it, and think the time spent at the subject is so much lost.

Geography.—The answering in geography shows an advance of 1·9 per cent.

My opinions on the causes of the low proficiency on this subject have been frequently recorded.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Bad reading is the prominent and characteristic defect of most schools in the district; and what is worse, it is the least likely to be removed or amended. Teachers seem quite unconscious of its prevailing fault of indistinctness; they accept a partial pronunciation of the longer words—a mutilation of two or more syllables, a fusion of several words into one, a dropping down of the voice to a tone almost inaudible, even where emphasis is required, and sundry mispronunciations altogether apart from provincialism; and when those defects have been pressed upon their attention, again and again, reiterated instructions and remonstrances are found to have been unavailing. Instead of insisting on the observance of stops or pauses, of bringing readers back a second, a third time, or even oftener, when they fail to read a sentence as they ought, or instead of exemplifying how a passage should be read, many teachers exercise a positively mischievous influence by hurriedly suggesting the words at which readers hesitate or stumble. They seem to think that their work is done if they hurry on the class with the greatest possible rapidity through the lesson; and that

> "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
> It were done quickly."

The per-centages under the several heads of reading this year scarcely differ from those of last year. There is no improvement whatever; although I devoted special care, even to the detriment of other subjects of instruction, to procure intelligible reading. Utterly despairing of any of its higher qualities, I would think it a great deal gained if what was read could be apprehended by the hearer; but it often happened that though the matter of the lesson read was quite familiar to me, and I could probably repeat the words from memory, the manner in which it was read made it so unintelligible that it actually banished my previous knowledge both of the words and of the subject.

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Explanation of meaning is more encouraging. If improvement in every matter kept pace with what I have observed in this, existing defects may be overlooked in the general progress. Scarcely in any school is now to be found the blank ignorance of the meaning of what is read that there used to be. In many schools classes can now answer upon the subject matter of what they read, in such a manner as shows that they have a fair perception of its meaning. Frequently the mode in which some translate the words of a lesson, or a sentence, into their own idiom proves that they thoroughly appreciate what is meant to be conveyed. But the primary meaning of words is little understood, and of course their secondary or metaphorical application still less so. They are generally explained in relation to the context; and different meanings are assigned to the same word in different parts of the same page.

I have made little trial of oral spelling as a test of ability to spell correctly—for that purpose I regard dictation as a safer test; but I have often employed it to correct indistinctness in reading. Most of this indistinctness is caused by combining several syllables together; and the separation of each syllable and the separate spelling of each, has often induced—first, a perception of the distinct function of each syllable; and secondly, the necessity of observing it.

Penmanship.—There is a rather fair progress in penmanship. Utterly careless writing is less frequent; and while instances of good writing are not less, the number of what may be styled the middle class of writers has increased. Last year the per-centage of those who could write fairly was 56·5, and this year 59·8; whilst the per-centage of those, the highest class of writers, was, last year 14·3, and this year 19·5, showing a still greater and almost surprising increase; although I certainly have not lowered, but rather raised, the standard by which I judged of both. Much of this improvement was owing to the introduction of the new copy-books in the last term of the year, within which a large proportion of these tabulations was taken. These copy-books have already produced a visible improvement in the general style of writing; but even previous to their introduction, I had observed a tendency to improvement, and more care bestowed by the teachers. The most common and pernicious error amongst them is that no special attention to beginners is heeded. Their invariable excuse for careless or ill-proportioned writing is that it was among the first attempts.

Arithmetic.—Contrasting this year with the last, arithmetic is neither better nor worse. The per-centages this year and last year are almost identical; and my recollection of the answering, in cases where no tabulations were taken, and which I regard as giving a fairer estimate of proficiency in this subject in particular, confirms the impression that it remains stationary. However, fault is not to be found with it on that account. Being regarded as the subject most practically useful, it is of all others the most readily taught and learnt, at least by those who can read and write; but there are a few, somewhat grown up, who have not been taught to read and write, and come at intervals to master these essentials, who, despairing of making any progress in arithmetic, abandon it altogether. The mode of instruction, even by high-classed teachers, who know the subject well, is strangely unskilful. Some who can work the advanced rules with accuracy and readiness often fail in comparatively easy questions, when they are put in such a way as to require a little thought or reasoning. But many of the schools can give a practical knowledge of arithmetic fully adequate to qualify their pupils for counting-houses, banks, or public offices.

Writing from Dictation.—Little fault is to be found with the writing from dictation. Instances of gross defects in spelling are comparatively rare; and these are seldom to be traced to any neglect on the part of the teacher. The per-centage of tolerably fair dictation was considerably less this year than that of last year, whilst that of a better kind was somewhat higher. But the decrease in the former may have been caused by the fact that most of the tabulations were taken during the last term, when a large proportion of those examined had returned after a long absence. My own impression is that the proficiency in both years has been much the same, and by no means unsatisfactory in either. Of all other subjects dictation presents the fewest number of cases to be learned, and the largest proportion of satisfactory and even creditable proficiency.

Grammar.—Elementary grammar in the lower classes is tolerably satisfactory, and slightly improved. The more advanced classes remain stationary at best, or perhaps they are scarcely so; for although the proportion of the higher grade of answering is a little increased this year, some of those whose answering last year was better than any which I have heard of late, have disappeared from the schools. Viewing it in the aggregate, I think the answering in advanced grammar was better last year. Routine parsing is a too common practice. If words whose relation to others present little difficulty be selected here and there, it is strange how classes break down upon them. In analysis of language the best are most at fault. The rules of etymology and syntax are repeated with readiness and fluency; but those who seem to know them best, and apply them accurately, know no better reason for most of them than because they occur in the book. At least the advanced classes express themselves in correct language, bating some few peculiarly idiomatic provincialisms, which bid a complete defiance to the commonest grammatical rules.

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Geography.—Formerly the lower classes were not taught the small amount of geography prescribed for them. The third class began to learn what should have been taught to the second. Between the introduction of the subject at so late a period of the school course, and the prejudice against it, all the classes, in every school, were far more deficient in it than in any other subject. It is now generally introduced at the right time; more attention is given to it; and the repugnance to teach or learn it seems on the decline. Still very little is known about it. An imperfect acquaintance with the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland, is the most that is ordinarily required. Even in schools of a better class, and where the use of Dr. Sullivan's books is general, little is known of the elements of mathematical and physical geography. I have not yet met with a single instance in which I could set down a pupil as "able to answer on a general course of geography," either this year or last year. The somewhat altered feeling, and the improved practice, afford some grounds for hoping that a fair degree of attention may be given to the subject in future; but up to the present the reality has been not at all satisfactory.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Special attention has been given to this subject for some years back, and with very satisfactory results.

In nearly all the schools of the district the reading is slow, distinct, and earnest. It may be somewhat rough and provincial, but it is sensible. I am quite satisfied with the schools under this head. In 94 schools the reading is quite satisfactory in every respect; in 23 it is good; and in 11 fair. The number of children examined on this subject, excluding those in the alphabet, was 4,258. Of this number 32 per cent. were able to read Third or higher Books, 38 per cent. Second Book, and 29 per cent. First Book.

Spelling and the explanation of words and phrases receive a fair share of attention, but the subject-matter of the lessons is still too much neglected.

The British Poets continue to be read in several of the best schools, and altogether a taste for good reading has sprung up in the district.

Penmanship.—In most of the schools the teachers personally superintend the writing classes, and do all in their power to foster and encourage a taste for good writing in their pupils, and in consequence I am able to report respectable progress and fair proficiency under this head. The copy-books are kept clean, the copies are written with care and pains, and show fair progress from beginning to end. Soiled or scribbled copy-books would not be tolerated in any but a few of the very worst schools in the district.

The number of schools in which the penmanship is quite satisfactory, good, and fair, is, respectively, 48, 43, and 24. The number of pupils examined under this head, was 2,335. Of this number 41 per cent. were able to write fairly, and 5·4 per cent. with ease and freedom.

Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books have been introduced and with much success, into a great number of the schools.

Arithmetic.—This branch continues to be well taught in nearly all the schools of the district. The following table which gives the comparative numbers able to (*a*) set down any number consisting of seven places of figures, (*b*) to work any sum in subtraction, (*c*) to work division of money, and (*d*) to solve readily and correctly questions in proportion or practice, for the last three years, shows very substantial progress:—

	(*a.*)	(*b.*)	(*c.*)	(*d.*)
1863, . .	697	1,137	627	358
1864, . .	853	1,236	629	426
1865, . .	830	1,528	690	437

Mental arithmetic is tolerably well taught in a very considerable number of the schools, but altogether not as well as I would wish.

Writing from Dictation.—The number of schools in which dictation is fairly taught to a fair proportion of the pupils is 105, or three-fourths of the whole. The corresponding number of schools for the previous year was 102.

The number of pupils examined, which included Sequel and higher classes, was 1,850. Of this number 41 per cent. were able to write a sentence with a fair degree of accuracy, and 9·3 per cent. with ease and correctness. The number examined in the previous year was 1,780, and the corresponding per-centages were 37 and 8·6.

On the whole, considering that the average age of the children does not exceed ten years, the degree of progress and proficiency of the schools under this head is tolerably satisfactory.

Grammar.—Grammar is fairly taught to a fair proportion of the pupils in 103 schools. The number of children examined on this branch was 1,908. Of this number 30 per cent. were well acquainted with the parts of speech, and 15 per cent. were able to analyse and parse an ordinary sentence.

In general, however, the method in which this subject is taught is too technical and theoretical, and, except in the best schools, has little reference to correct speaking and writing.

Geography.—Geography continues to receive a proper degree of attention in about four-fifths of the schools of the district. The number of children, including second class, examined in this branch was 3,445.

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Of this number 50 per cent. were well acquainted with map of the World, 15 per cent. with Europe and Ireland, and 2 per cent. with a general course of geography. The number examined in the previous year was 3,164, and the corresponding per-centages were 43, 17, and 1·3.

Mathematical geography is taught in only a few of the best schools.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—About one in three of all the schools in my charge, read with a just appreciation of the meaning, and an intelligent expression of the sympathy required to impress it on the audience. About one in three read with a just appreciation of the author's meaning, but are defective in expression. And others can read words correctly, with the monotony of a constant drop of water falling, keeping the hearers in a sort of cold-water torture.

Much attention is given to oral spelling, and with marked success. The columns at the commencement of the lesson are taken occasionally as a spelling exercise, and the pupils are required to state their use in the lesson. Such exercise directs the careful attention of the pupils to the force of words, and enables them fully to understand each sentence.

Penmanship.—Prior to the establishment of the National system of education, Belfast was distinguished for good penmanship, and I am happy to find that many schools in my charge will sustain the character, and are likely to perpetuate this enviable superiority. The pupils write a bold, free hand, well adapted to mercantile establishments.

The copy-books, prepared by V. Foster, esq., are likely to be very useful, and are already an acquisition in many of the schools.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic, including mental, is very carefully taught. The theory, except so far as writing and reading numbers, has not been successfully taught—this defect is traceable to the age of the pupils—few remaining to an age capable of abstract reasoning; the school-going time is extremely short in most cases; the factory or work-shop is ready to receive them at a very early age.

Those who remain at school until twelve years of age and upwards, are found very apt in calculation, and much liked in the merchant's office, where many find employment with good salary.

Writing from Dictation.—Great proficiency has been attained in this branch in almost all the schools.

For the purpose of economising time, I have latterly been in the practice of using the natural history or the natural phenomena tablets, which are suspended on the walls, and likely in the multiplicity of duties, to be partially neglected, reading a description from such, and requiring the more advanced to write it on paper. By such arrangement the pupils become familiar with subjects not so fully treated of in their Lesson Books, and also much improved in writing.

Grammar.—The parts of speech are well known in all the upper divisions of the schools, but from the early age at which the working classes remove their children from school, a thorough knowledge of syntactical parsing is not practicable.

Geography.—Maps are in general well known, and those able to read with fluency, get by rote the small geography published by Dr. Sullivan; but few learn "Geography Generalized," except as gallery lessons, where the principles are impressed upon them by lecture.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—No observations beyond those in previous report.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in general is distinct and intelligent, but not very pleasing or graceful. The pupils, however, acquire fluency and accuracy to make the practice of reading easy, so that it may hereafter be agreeably pursued for their own improvement.

Oral spelling and explanation are very fair.

Penmanship.—There is a pretty general improvement in this branch, in style, execution, and the keeping of the copy-books. Now, when the Commissioners have enriched their sale stock with good copy-lines, we may expect a further and progressive improvement.

Arithmetic.—This branch is fairly taught in nearly all my schools, and the pupils have attained a fair degree of proficiency, especially in commercial arithmetic. The knowledge of tables, and the explanation of theories and rules, are pretty well attended to.

Writing from Dictation.—The "Spelling Book Superseded," which is a most valuable manual, is used in all the schools in this district with very marked advantage. In some schools writing from dictation is practised from the second class upwards, and the exercises of the pupils generally are very creditable.

Grammar.—The parts of speech are taught in all my schools to pupils of second and Sequel classes, and the higher classes are taught parsing, either etymological or syntactical, or both. These latter classes possess a fair knowledge of the text, and perform their exercises with intelligence.

Geography.—The "Introduction to Geography and History," and the "Geography Generalized," are the text-books used in this district, and are found in nearly all the schools. A very fair acquaintance with general principles has been attained, and there is a good knowledge of the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland.

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District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The too common practice of giving more than due attention to a few advanced pupils, to the neglect of the junior classes, appears in this district to be gradually disappearing. This is clearly shown by the tabular statement of proficiency. This year, at secondary No. 1 inspections, 1,058 pupils were found able to read First Book, and 895 able to read Second Book correctly, while last year only 926 could read First Book, and only 747 could read Second Book. When it is considered at how early an age pupils are, for the most part, obliged to leave National schools, any improvement in those classes which contain the greatest numbers must be looked on as of primary importance. Something also has been done to improve pronunciation, and to destroy that miserable monotony which is the result as well as the cause of want of intelligence. Spelling has been improved; explanation of words and of subject matter receives considerable attention.

Penmanship.—The number of those able to write fairly this year was 741, and the number of those able to write with ease and freedom was 375. Last year the numbers were 721 and 241. These figures incontestably show that in this very important branch decided improvement has been attained.

Arithmetic.—As regards this essential branch, I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year except that I have noticed a more thorough grounding of the pupils in the elementary processes.

Writing from Dictation.—Last year the number of pupils able to write sentences with tolerable accuracy was 255, and the number of those able to write sentences with ease and correctness, was 267. This year the corresponding numbers were respectively 254 and 310. These figures indicate satisfactory improvement, especially as the number of schools inspected on the secondary No. 1 form was less by two this year than it was last year.

Grammar.—In this subject also considerable progress has taken place, and what deserves special attention, progress has been made in the case of the junior classes, which used frequently to be neglected.

Geography.—In consequence of the paramount importance so generally and justly attached, in primary education, to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and owing also to the fact that very little time is spent at school by the children of the poor, many of the parents, and, it is to be feared, some of the teachers, have fallen into the error of considering geography as almost useless. Efforts have been made, and as the tabular returns conclusively prove, with decided success, to counteract the bad effects of this absurd opinion. Teachers have frequently been reminded, that although not so absolutely indispensable as the three branches already named, geography can be made the means of useful and agreeable training, and the fruitful source of valuable information.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Looking to the social condition of most of the inhabitants of the district, and the circumstances in which children are placed at home, it is vain to expect any approach to taste or elegance in this important branch, but I consider the reading is improving gradually, though slowly. The pupils are not usually deficient in oral spelling, nor in a knowledge of the subject-matter of their lesson.

Penmanship.—Except in a small number of schools, the style of penmanship cannot be pronounced good, though the copy-books are kept cleaner and give more evidence of care on the part of the teachers than formerly. A very general defect in teaching writing is passing at once from large hand to a very small hand, when there is a tendency in the latter to become a complete scrawl. I anticipate most beneficial results from the introduction of the new copy-books with engraved head-lines, which are now supplied by the Board.

Arithmetic.—Comparing the results of examination in arithmetic for the year 1865 with the corresponding numbers for 1864, I observe scarcely the slightest change, the per-centage of those able to work a sum in division of money or a question in proportion being almost identical for both years. The elementary rules are in general fairly known, and mental calculation is more generally taught than formerly.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues to receive a due degree of attention in nearly all schools in the district. To write from dictation, however, with ease and accuracy, requires a more extended knowledge of the language than what is possessed by most of the pupils in the remote localities of Connaught. In a few schools the dictation is excellent.

Grammar.—I have scarcely any change to report as regards grammar; only six per cent. of the pupils examined during the year were found able to parse an easy sentence syntactically. Home lessons are too much neglected in the advanced classes, owing, perhaps, to the greater irregularity of attendance on the part of these pupils, who are frequently detained at home to work.

Geography.—Though the table of proficiency for 1865 report differs very slightly from the results of 1864, yet teachers now generally adopt an improved method of imparting their instruction in geography. I have in many cases succeeded in inducing them to confine their lessons to one particular place; for instance, with a second or Sequel class, to give three or four lessons consecutively on the geography of one continent, as North

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America, instead of rambling over the entire map of the World in each lesson. The subject is therefore better understood and appreciated than it was a few years since.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading is fair in mechanical correctness, in some cases rising into good; but in hardly any case expressive. This arises from several causes, such as the neglect of explanation, especially with the junior classes, the mode in which the reading lesson is conducted, and the short, irregular attendance of the pupils. If the First Book were better taught, we might confidently count on having more intelligent readers. Unfortunately, when learning the First Book, the children too generally acquire the habit, which never afterwards forsakes them, of repeating words without attaching any meaning to them. This neglect of explanation, and of enlisting the perceptive and conceptive faculties of the children at this the first stage of the school-course, is the fundamental error committed by many teachers. We are all aware how earnest children are to know as much as possible about the meaning of what they hear, and the properties of the things that surround them; indeed their questions often become quite as unanswerable as they are teasing. This inquiring trait of infancy should serve as an index as to the best mode of teaching childhood. Nature points the way if we were wise enough to follow: in our homes, in the fields, in the playground, children themselves hold up the beacon to guide us. We close our eyes to the light; inquiring childhood suffers the consequences.

Good, *intelligent* reading being of such incalculable importance to society at large, and to the domestic circle in particular, it behoves every one connected with education to give it the most earnest attention. In our National schools, where the great majority attending them hope to gain little of lasting value beyond reading, it becomes a paramount duty to adopt every means within reach to secure a speedy, intelligent acquisition of this highly important and humanizing branch. To attain this most desirable object, the first and main element of success is the thorough teaching of the First and Second Lesson Books; the second, that the children get sufficient practice in reading; the third, that the teachers prepare themselves to read with due emphasis and intonation, either the passages that had been read by the pupils, or other selections, as models for imitation; the fourth, that the passages so read by the teacher be read collectively and individually by the children until they have mastered them; and the fifth, but not least important, is that the pupils commit to memory, and be taught to recite with spirit and emphasis, selections of poetry adapted to their age and understanding.

Penmanship.—This branch has been very much improved during the year, in consequence of my having succeeded in getting into very general use Green's excellent series of copy-books. Mr. Foster's books are now almost the only ones used, and will I trust be found to supplement the want so long felt in our schools. Good paper, good head-lines, good pens, combined with proper supervision on the part of the teacher and strict vigilance on the part of the Inspector, are the necessary elements to ensure general good writing. Mr. Foster appears to me to have done his part of the work well.

Arithmetic.—Two-thirds of those found present at the inspections for testing the proficiency were returned for examination in arithmetic. Of these, 43·7 per cent. did a test question in simple subtraction; 22·6, division of money; and 12·4, proportion or practice. This result is not unsatisfactory; still it must be confessed that the pupils failed to show the necessary despatch in their calculations, and that practical questions, dictated slightly out of the common book mode, were hardly ever grappled with—a circumstance which proves how little the ordinary transactions of life are made subsidiary to the rational mode of teaching school arithmetic. Tables are in general not skilfully taught: this is a serious impediment to progress. Young children cannot deal with abstractions, cannot generalize; hence all the processes in arithmetic on which they are employed ought to be of an applicate character, likely to interest them. On this principle, when *line two* of the multiplication table is mastered, easy questions in reduction may be given, such as how many halfpence in 9*d.*, in 12*d.*, 24*d.*, &c.; and, in the same way, how many farthings in 12*d.*, how many weeks in seven months, &c., &c.? Such questions to be done both mentally and on slate. Again, division may go hand in hand with multiplication; as, for example, how many *fours*, or pence, in 12, 24, &c., farthings? To initiate pupils in the compound rules, I have found it an excellent method to place in juxtaposition on the black board such questions as the following:—

Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.	£	s.	d.
6	5	6	6	5	6
8	9	8	8	9	8
7	8	5	7	8	5

By an easy induction, the children can be at once led to see that there is no difference between the simple and compound rules, except that in the simple rules the unit of increase is constant, while in the compound it is variable.

When multiplication of money is reached, I have found a mere change in the mode of dictating a question tend to very much deepen the interest of children in what they were doing. For example, instead of saying, Multiply or find the product of £1 9*s.* 6*d.* by 4,

let the question be made practical, as, Find the wages of four carpenters, each of whom earns £1 9*s.* 6*d.* per week; or, Find the rent of four acres of land, at £1 9*s.* 6*d.* per acre; or, Find the interest of £256 at four per cent.

In fine, the thoughtful, skilful teacher can make every question he dictates bear a relation to matters in which children have an interest. It is much to be lamented that few teachers appear to be aware how much arithmetic of the most valuable, everyday character can be taught in conjunction with the elementary rules. The old style of following the rules *seriatim* is still reverently and slavishly adhered to; hence school-life is over with the great majority of pupils before they reach anything to enable them to turn the little of arithmetic they had learned to account in after days.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is fairly attended to in all the schools, and with a very fair result in most. I think it is desirable that advanced pupils should write their exercises occasionally on paper, as, from some examples that have come under my notice, I am led to believe that correct writing on paper does not follow as a consequence from correct writing on slates. During the coming year I purpose introducing the test on paper, and thus satisfying myself on this point.

Grammar.—A very fair proportion passed in the programme test for this subject; but I regret to add that the knowledge of the principles of grammar is indeed very slight. The pupils are in general well made-up on the stipulated requirements, but when the *why* or the *wherefore* is asked in relation to the apparently facile answers given, it becomes palpably evident that mind has little to say in determining the answers.

Geography.—This branch is taught in all the schools, but not methodically. For example, I have rarely, if at all, found the home lessons on the subject taught in connexion with the maps; while the map lessons are confined to the naming and pointing out of places, of rivers, of mountains, &c., &c., in such a medley style—without system, without relation, without association—that the pupils are as little benefited mentally as if they were repeating so many uninterpreted Sanscrit terms.

Strange as it may appear, I have not met a pupil in the district able to tell me the height of any of the local mountains, the area of Lough Erne, or any other of the topographical facts by which the rational mode of teaching geography, as laid down by Dr. Sullivan, might be followed. Indeed, less is known of Ireland than of most countries of the world. In the Tyrone schools of the district, for instance, I met no child that knew that coal was found in his own county!

Certainly this is not as it should be; accordingly I have endeavoured, and with some effect, to make the teachers begin geography with the school-room and its surroundings, both artificial and physical, and thus lead their pupils in an interesting way from the known to the unknown.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—On comparing the results of my examinations for the past year with those obtained in 1864, I find very little change either for the better or worse in the matter of reading. The per-centage of pupils able to read First Book is higher for 1865 than for 1864, while for the Second, Third, and higher Books the per-centages are a degree lower for the past year than for the preceding one.

I must say, however, that "reading by rote" has been less noticeable during the past year than formerly; and, on the whole, the reading is rather more intelligent. Indistinctness of pronunciation on the part of the pupils is still the chief defect.

Penmanship.—Almost all the pupils of this district who have got beyond First Book learn to write on paper. Of course the pupils in Second Book must be considered as mere beginners, and little proficiency can be expected from them; the more advanced of them, however, can write round hand tolerably. It is in the classes above the second that we find matter for our proficiency table, viz., under the two heads of "Able to write fairly," and "Able to write with ease and freedom." Out of a total of 2,027 examined by me in writing, I have found 811 able to write fairly and 160 able to write with ease and freedom, which numbers are perhaps smaller than one would at first sight expect; but then it is to be considered that the second class in all the schools embraces a very large proportion of the pupils.

It is to be hoped that good will result from the adoption of Foster's copy-books with engraved head-lines. They were needed, for many of our teachers are not well qualified to write copy-lines.

Arithmetic.—On the whole, arithmetic is fairly taught. All the pupils above first class work sums on slates, less or more. In many instances I have found the pupils of the highest draft of first class able to write numbers of two places dictated to them. Most of the pupils who have been any length of time in second class can write three or more places of figures, and work a question of average difficulty in simple subtraction. I have generally found the other classes—Sequel, third, and fourth—fairly up to what is expected from them in this branch.

But I have still to regret that the teachers generally are not inventive enough in finding new exercises for their pupils. They adhere quite too rigidly to the questions contained in the text-books.

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Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is well attended to. All the pupils above second class write from dictation during a portion of every day. I invariably examine on this subject all the pupils who are returned to me as learning it. I am happy to find that in many schools the higher classes now write from dictation on paper. This is as it should be, for it is bringing the pupils, while under the teacher, nearer to the actual, everyday practice of the knowledge they have acquired.

Grammar.—The numbers examined by me in 1864 and in 1865 in grammar were very nearly the same; being, in 1864, 2,363, and in 1865, 2,269. The results also were very similar. In 1864 the numbers "acquainted with the parts of speech only," and "able to parse syntactically," were respectively 583 and 364. The same numbers for 1865 are 551 and 331. On the whole, grammar is very fairly taught, and I believe to quite a sufficient extent, considering the class of children attending our schools, and the brief space of time they are allowed to remain under instruction.

Geography.—Geography is very fairly taught in almost all the schools. There is no pupil in any of the schools who does not get some teaching on this subject—even the little first class pupils get lessons on the Map of the World. I believe there is quite enough of the school-time taken up in teaching this subject.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The table of proficiency shows some progress in reading during the past year. The increase in the per-centage is just seven. Reading does not suffer so much from being badly taught as from want of sufficient time being given to it. No doubt the first class pupils are left too much in the hands of monitors, who may be able to instruct in the other subjects, such as counting, spelling, &c.; but reading they cannot be expected to teach with any success. I know that daily the principal teacher hears the first class a reading lesson, but the time given by him is, I am afraid, too short—not more than five minutes; and this is not regularly allotted time, but stolen, as it may be said, from the other classes; and this is done, not that any good results as regards the improvement of the children are expected, but simply to please and satisfy the parents, who often complain, and justly so, that the younger children are taught, not by the master, but by some of the boys of the school.

When it is considered how large a proportion of the pupils of any school are in first class, and how important a place in the school-work reading holds, it is surely necessary that the teacher should not merely superintend the instruction of this class, but that he should give up a definite and sufficient portion of his own time to the actual teaching of it. Oral spelling and explanation are properly attended to in most of the schools.

Penmanship.—I cannot see any progress in this branch during the year. All children, from Sequel class upwards, write on paper, but the style of hand is not at all good. Head-lines are too often hurriedly written by the teacher, not before or after school-hours, as should always be the case, but during the time the children are assembling in the morning. Sufficient time is generally allotted to writing, but the superintendence given by the teacher is not satisfactory. The want of lithographed head-lines, so long complained of, has now been met by the copy-books lately issued by Mr. Foster. Few of these books have yet, however, reached this district. No objection whatever is made as regards the quality of the paper or the style of the head-lines, but the price is too high to admit them into general use in National schools.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency table exhibits exactly the same per-centage as that returned in previous year's report. The answering in notation continues low. Of those classed as learning arithmetic, only 26 per cent. were found able to set down to seven places of figures. In fact, notation is seldom taught as a distinct exercise in itself, separate from the other branches of arithmetic. Very often the Inspector, in examining a class on the simple rules, finds the teacher taking the slates from the children, and putting down the sum himself, observing as he does so that the children can work the question, but they cannot set it down. Fourth class pupils in most of the schools can work the advanced rules as far as interest, but they are not always found able to explain the principles of the rules.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject continues to receive a fair share of attention. The progress of the junior classes has been very satisfactory.

Grammar.—Some little progress has been made during the year; but this subject is not a favourite one with most teachers. The attainments of the pupils are seldom found equal to the requirements of the school programme, and this is especially the case as regards the higher classes. Of the number enrolled as learning grammar, only 11 per cent. were found able to parse a plain sentence.

Geography.—In geography tolerable progress has been made; but the proficiency, on the whole, is yet very low. Seldom do we find more than a few children at the head of the second class acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World, while but a very small proportion of the higher-class pupils learn tasks from text-books.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is very fairly taught in a large number of the schools of this district. The results of this year's examination are more satisfactory than those of any previous

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year. The proportion of children able to read Third and higher Books is 20·5 per cent. of the whole number examined in reading, which is 3 per cent. higher than I ever found it before; and the total number able to read these books (1,591) is nearly three times as many as I returned under this head seven years ago. The reading in the higher classes is generally fluent and accurate, but in some cases defective in distinctness and expression. Oral spelling and explanation receive due attention.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is well or fairly taught in fully three-fourths of the schools of this district. In addition to the usual copy-writing, the children of the higher classes, in many schools, write several of the home and school exercises on paper, which gives a degree of ease and freedom not to be attained by mere copy-writing.

The introduction of "Foster's Copy-books" is likely to improve the penmanship in our schools. As they are now almost universally in use, we may expect a greater uniformity in the proficiency of the several schools, while the teachers, relieved from the trouble and time spent in setting head-lines, should devote more time to the supervision of the writing exercise.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic receives careful attention in most schools; in more than 100 schools it is taught with decided success. The number able to work sums in proportion and higher rules was greater for 1865 than for any former year, and bears a higher proportion to the total number examined (18 per cent.).

The tables are taught in all schools to second class and highest draft of first class; and in many schools mental arithmetic is receiving increased attention, but generally not so much as its importance demands.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is fairly attended to in almost every school, and in most with satisfactory results. I meet with few children in Sequel and higher classes who cannot write at least with tolerable accuracy; and the proportion of pupils who acquitted themselves really well, is considerably higher this year than usual. The practice of phrase-spelling, now so common, renders fair proficiency in writing from dictation comparatively easy.

Grammar.—Grammar is better taught in this district than it was some years ago; there are still many schools in which the instruction is very defective. The proportion able to parse syntactically is higher for 1865 than for any former year, being 14·4 per cent. of the total number examined.

Geography.—Geography is fairly taught in about one-half the schools of this district. Mathematical and physical geography are beginning to receive more attention than they formerly did. In many schools "Geography Generalized" is now occasionally used as a reading-book; and where sufficient pains have been taken to explain it, good results have followed.

In some schools the method of teaching geography is very defective; the questions asked by the teacher are rambling and unconnected, and rarely go beyond the merest outlines.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading in general improved. To bring the pupils to read their Lesson Books with tolerable facility and correctness, is an acquirement which few teachers fail to impart; but to acquire expression, or even that modulation of voice which would indicate the due comprehension of the subject matter, is, on the other hand, what few or none of the children in our schools attain to. I have further to remark, that while the pupils, especially in the higher classes, seldom fail to read passages in their daily lessons fairly, it is the result of my experience, founded on a wide induction, that even of those whose attainments in this particular are most satisfactory, not 1 per cent., if called on to read a passage from an ordinary newspaper, or from a book with which they had been previously unacquainted, could render it with intelligence, or even tolerable ease. As to explanation, it is in general of a very routine and technical character; the teacher, in the methods pursued, failing at once to bring the pupil to perceive the full purport and meaning of the passage, or to induce that copiousness and variety of expression so essential to the future growth and expansion of thought.

Penmanship.—My experience derived from the inspections of the past year leads me to report favourably on this subject. A marked improvement alike in the style and methods of teaching has taken place. This latter phase is especially perceptible in the writing of the junior classes. This, in many instances, exhibits a neatness and care, combined with a distinctness and regularity in the forms of the letters, from which it is allowable to augur the best results, if only the same judicious methods and watchful supervision are persevered in. I have no doubt but the general adoption of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books will be means of introducing into our schools a new era in the teaching of this particular subject, seeing they embody such a gradual and progressive scheme as cannot fail, under proper care and oversight, to bring the pupils to acquire from the first a good, free, and legible hand.

Arithmetic.—The results in this branch, as shown in the tabulations, evidence in a fair degree the amount of proficiency attained in it. To ground pupils thoroughly in the simple and elementary operations, so as to render them at once expert and accurate, is what I have invariably sought to impress as the first and most important requirement, inasmuch as, failing to attain this, the proficiency must otherwise be of a meagre and superficial

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character. There is another point to which I have frequently sought to draw the teachers' attention, and that is, to the necessity of employing the black board more for the purpose of class instruction than is usually the case. At present, in the majority of instances, its use appears to be more for the mere purpose of setting lines of letters or figures, to be copied by pupils in their seats, or else sums to be taken down and worked as desk exercises, than to subserve the higher and more useful end of explaining and illustrating the different methods and processes involved in the solution of any arithmetical question. Mental calculation, as inducing those habits of thought most favourable to rapid and correct computation, I have found not to obtain that measure of attention which its nature and importance fairly claim.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is taught with fair skill and efficiency from the junior classes upwards. The practice of exercising the younger pupils, as soon as they acquire any facility in writing, in copying from their Lesson Books, cannot fail to train the eye to instant and correct discrimination of the orthography of words; and this, I need hardly remark, is no small element in the successful attainment of all the objects proposed in this exercise. To lead the pupils yet further, by initiating them in the simpler forms of composition, is a desideratum to which few among the teachers attach sufficient importance, and which is, of consequence, almost wholly neglected and ignored in our schools. By combining this with oral explanation, as skilfully taught, the pupil could not fail to acquire for himself, from the stores of his reading, however limited, such a treasury of words and forms of expression as, whether in speaking or writing, would render his language at once terse, vigorous, and precise.

Grammar.—This branch is taught throughout the different classes with fair success and efficiency. Even by the second class it is no infrequent thing to find children of very tender years evince a fair acquaintance with the simpler parts of speech, while, wherever the circumstances of the school allow of the formation of a fourth or fifth class, such knowledge is acquired as enables the pupils to parse syntactically difficult sentences either in prose or verse. I have endeavoured, as opportunity offered, to impress upon the teachers the advantages resulting from making the more advanced pupils acquainted with the simpler forms of grammatical analysis, as in this way they cannot fail to acquire a fuller and more exact view of the relations of the different parts of the sentences, and, in so far, help themselves towards the attainment of correct forms both in writing and speaking.

Geography.—The local details of the different maps are in general fairly understood, and to some among the more advanced classes, the simpler facts and principles of mathematical and physical geography are not wholly unknown. The defect I have most to note in the method of teaching this branch is, that the instruction is, for the most part, extremely digressive and unconnected, and the pupil is thereby prevented from perceiving that sequence which must necessarily exist between the several parts of any subject, and which, when duly perceived and followed out, must lead to the formation of those mental habits which, in all subsequent studies and investigations, will necessarily conduce to the acquisition of general and sound views.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proportion of schools in the district in which reading is badly taught, does not quite amount to 25 per cent. of the entire; this cannot be said to be unsatisfactory when it is remembered that in the most backward localities, where the reading is bad, and where the best teachers would be most required, the fewest inducements are held out to skilful teachers. In such places the school fees are not only wretchedly small, but grudgingly and irregularly paid, the population ignorant and unable to appreciate the services of a good teacher; it is no wonder that such a person so situated would endeavour to remove to a more congenial locality. Thus the supply of effectual teaching power is not unfrequently inversely proportioned to its necessity, and the education in these places is left chiefly in the hands of mere tyros, or of men whose attainments barely entitle them to the lowest division of third class. By a school where reading is badly taught, I mean one where children of from six to eight years of age, spend more than a year in learning the First Book, where the pronunciation is incorrect, the articulation indistinct, and the subject matter of the reading lesson understood imperfectly, if at all. Explanation is more attended to than formerly, the prefaces to the new series of reading books contain excellent suggestions on this point, and the teachers have been greatly benefited by them. Phrase spelling is almost universally practised, and with the best results.

Penmanship.—The new series of copy-books brought out by Mr. Vere Foster, and lately introduced into the majority of the schools, will be the means of effecting great improvement in the writing. The hints printed on the wrapper of each copy-book are admirable, one in particular. I take every means of impressing on the teachers, "above all it is necessary that the teachers should exercise a watchful and zealous *supervision* during the lesson, pointing out and correcting mistakes, writing a letter or a word here and there; all will be of little avail without this supervision." The basis of success in teaching writing, is laid down in these few words, and in any schools I have visited where good writing prevails, I have invariably found that the teachers carried out the practice so strongly recommended by Mr. Foster. In the new series of head-lines, I think the

letters are slanted too much, an angle of from 60° to 70°, instead of 50°, would be better, as where the slope is so great, there is a constant tendency to scribbling when the writer is hurried. I may mention that the teachers feel deeply grateful to Mr. Foster for the benefits he has conferred on them and on their schools. I think the Commissioners would confer a great boon by adding blotting paper to their list of requisites for sale at a reduced price, and thus supply a want which leads in some degree to the unsightly appearance which the written copies but too often present in our schools.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is very fairly taught in the majority of the schools. As noticed by me in a former report on another district, mental calculation is not sufficiently practised, and one of the causes of this is the faulty arrangement of the exercises given in the text books. Each rule should be introduced by a full set of easy examples to be performed mentally; and although skilful teachers adopt such a course, yet the text books should be suggestive on this point. I think it would be an improvement to print the tables required from each class at the end of the new reading books. One page at the end of the First Book would contain the addition and subtraction tables, another at the end of the Second Book, the multiplication and pence tables, and thus the necessity for a separate Table Book might be obviated.

Writing from Dictation.—There is no subject better attended to than writing from dictation, the methods employed are fairly skilful, and the results proportionately satisfactory. The failures in the second class, and sometimes even in the third, arise in a great measure from the pupils' not being able to distinguish between the definite article "the," and the personal pronoun "they," the adverb "there," and the pronoun "their." More mistakes are made in the use of these words than in any other class I can recollect. As a specimen of the sentences I dictate to a senior second class, or junior third, I give the following from the Second Book:—"There are little round things like apples that grow on oak trees. Their right name is galls, and they are used to dye things black."

Grammar.—Grammar is taught with less skill than any other subject in the school course, though there is none about which greater pretensions are made. The knowledge which the pupils in general possess is meagre and barren. The aim and scope of English grammar is too frequently lost sight of in the maze of technicalities, and sometimes one meets with pupils acquainted with the parts of speech, the moods and tenses, and even the rules of syntax, who are unable to express themselves correctly either orally or in writing. The end is forgotten in the multiplicity of the means.

Geography.—All the schools are at least fairly supplied with maps; in many the maps are used with skill and success; in others, the lesson on geography is ended when home lesson has been repeated. The best way of learning local geography is to allow the pupil, text book in hand, to trace on the map for himself the various places mentioned; in this way his eye assists his memory, and he is not likely soon to forget what he has thus learned. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the pupils examined were at least acquainted with the map of the World, and will carry away with them from school the power of reading for themselves the lessons conveyed by a map or atlas, and this is no inconsiderable acquisition.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—There is a slight improvement in this branch. In the senior classes the pupils read with more intelligence, and in the junior classes more attention is given to the proper grouping of the words. The drawling monotonous style complained of last year does not, in consequence, exist to the same extent. Oral spelling is carefully and successfully taught; but sufficient attention is not given to explanation.

Penmanship.—I observe very little improvement in penmanship. Few teachers give that care and attention to this branch that its importance demands. I have still to complain of the careless and slovenly manner in which the writing of the pupils is executed, arising chiefly from want of careful supervision on the part of the teachers. Mr. Foster has, I observe, undertaken to supply the want of copy-books with suitable head-lines, complained of by a large number of teachers and several Inspectors. His copy-books have, as yet, been introduced into only a very few schools, and at the close of this year, so that I cannot state whether any improvement has been effected by their use.

Arithmetic.—Satisfactory progress has been made in practical arithmetic, but I observe very little proficiency in theoretical arithmetic. In very few schools are the pupils made acquainted with the principles on which the operations depend. A text-book containing more practical and more varied examples for exercise than those given in our books on arithmetic, is very much wanted.

Writing from Dictation.—Greater proficiency has been made in writing from dictation than in any branch of the school programme. The senior classes now write the dictation exercises on paper. The exercises are carefully examined by the teachers, and mistakes in spelling marked in red ink. These are subsequently corrected by the pupil, and written correctly in the margin of the exercise. I would strongly recommend that no pupil be allowed to write from dictation until able to write, at least, a fair hand; as I find from experience that if allowed to do so before the hand is in some degree formed, what is gained in spelling is lost in penmanship.

Grammar.—In the junior classes there is considerable improvement. A greater number

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are acquainted with the parts of speech, but in the senior classes I cannot report any improvement. Few are able to parse syntactically, or to analyze a sentence of ordinary difficulty. Practical grammar or composition is almost altogether neglected.

Geography.—I have still to complain of the want of proficiency in this branch, arising from the rote manner in which it is taught. In the rural districts the parents of the children do not see the necessity of this branch, and in many places object to it altogether. The teachers have great difficulty in overcoming these prejudices, and are obliged to give up the use of text books, and depend entirely on oral teaching.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the 3,500 pupils examined in this branch 13 per cent. were able to read Third Book, 33 per cent. to read Second Book, 26 per cent. to read First Book, and 28 per cent. were not able to read even the First Book. These results are almost identical with those realized in 1864; but on the whole they are not quite so satisfactory; and they are in remarkable conformity with the inferences deducible from a comparison of the number of promotions from class to class in the two years respectively. Although the aggregate average attendence was greater in 1865, the number of such promotions was 235 less than in 1864.

The unsatisfactory proficiency in reading, as well as in most of the other branches, is, I believe, mainly attributable to the low qualifications of the great majority of the teachers in this district. Reading is one of the qualifications in which they are most deficient; and as it is an imitative art, both their positive and their negative deficiencies in it are transmitted to their pupils. Oral spelling is fairly attended to; but in explanation there is no progress; nor can there be any so long as the great mass of the teachers remain untrained, and therefore undisciplined in the art, so essential to teachers, of cultivating and developing the intellects of their pupils.

Penmanship.—Of all the branches in the school course penmanship is the one in which during the year there has been most progress, or rather, in which the defects have been least marked. I find it fairly taught in many schools in which no other branch is fairly taught. I expect much further improvement from the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books.

Arithmetic.—The number examined in arithmetic during the year for secondary No. 1 reports, that is, for a minute ascertaining of the proficiency, was 2,121. In the previous year the corresponding number so examined was 2,120. A comparison of the results of the examination of these equal numbers of pupils in the same subjects, shows that under each of the four heads of notation, subtraction, division of money, and proportion or practice, there has been a falling off in 1865, as compared with the previous year; and this, as has been remarked above under the head of reading, is quite in accordance with what might be expected from the fact that the number of pupils promoted to higher classes was considerably less in 1865 than in 1864. Only 7 per cent. of the number examined were able to do an easy sum in proportion or practice. The helpless and hopeless incompetency of the majority of the teachers themselves is the sole cause of this low proficiency, especially in the more advanced part of arithmetic. Many of these incompetent teachers (in charge of mixed schools) are females; and I almost invariably find arithmetic badly taught by females.

This subject is fairly attended to in about one-half of the schools in the district; but, as compared with the previous year, there is no increase in the proportion of pupils able to write sentences with tolerable accuracy, or with ease and correctness. In teaching this branch the practice of merely pointing out the mistakes, without making the pupils themselves correct them, is too common on the part of teachers.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch continues very low. Of the total number of pupils examined in it rather less than 5 per cent. were able to parse an easy sentence syntactically, and rather less than 20 per cent. were acquainted with the parts of speech. For my own part I think that instruction in this branch should not be *forced* (as it is virtually forced by official regulations on all pupils in second and higher classes) on children whose parents do not wish them to be instructed in it. The subject is, in itself, a difficult one for young children; the proficiency which the majority of them ever attain in it is so low as to be of no practical value to them; and even if all the children attending National schools *could*, during their limited school time, be taught to parse syntactically, I cannot see of what practical utility the attainment would be to that vast majority of them who have no other aim in life than to remain humble tillers of the soil. Besides, when the school time of children is so limited that only *a little* in the aggregate *can be* learned, the more judicious course obviously would be to select *that little* from the subjects which are of most importance; and it can be easily shown that grammar is not one of these, whether the object of the instruction be utility, or culture, or even a combination of both.

Geography.—A fair proportion of the pupils are nominally under instruction in geography, but the actual proficiency is low: only 6 per cent. of those examined being acquainted with maps of Europe and Ireland, and only 26 per cent. with the outlines of map of World.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—On a general view I consider that the reading of the pupils has improved somewhat

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during the past year. Comparing the returns for 1864 with those for 1865, I find that the per-centage of those examined who were able to read Book I. is nearly the same in both years; the proportion able to read Book II. has increased in the latter year by 3·6 per cent., while those who could read Book III. and higher books have decreased by ·5 per cent. Summing the per-centages of those able to come up to the three standards respectively, there is a gross gain of 3 per cent.

While strict verbal accuracy and fluency is the rule rather than the exception, I have still to complain of a want of expression in the reading even of the higher classes; and in too many cases there are pretty plain indications that the meaning of the passage read is very imperfectly or not at all understood. Explanation of the words occurring in the lessons is frequently neglected altogether, or executed in an unsatisfactory manner. The intelligence of the pupils is not evoked by judicious questioning, and the terms employed to illustrate the meaning, instead of being on the level of the children's comprehension, are too commonly far above it, and actually more difficult to be understood than what they are intended to explain. Some improvement is perceptible as regards attention to the pauses, and avoidance of erroneous pronunciations.

In few cases do I find the pupils deficient in *oral* spelling; false spelling in writing from dictation is rather more common. In almost all the schools even the youngest children are now accustomed to spell phrases or clauses of sentences.

In consequence of the introduction of the new First and Second Books, and the discontinuance of the Sequel Books, during the year, and the changes in the "School Programme," the most advanced pupils of the old first class, and the lowest draft of second class have been, in some of the schools, formed into a new class, called "Class I., Part 2," and the Sequel classes are being gradually absorbed into the second and third classes.

Penmanship.—Some improvement in this branch has taken place. The per-centages of the pupils examined who were "able to write on paper fairly," and who were "able to write with ease and freedom," were, in 1864, 46·8 and 12·9; in 1865, 42·1 and 17·5 respectively. The sums of the per-centages in both years are nearly the same.

Superintendence of the writing exercise *while it is going forward* is still imperfectly attended to, though to some extent better than it was in the previous year. The ill effects arising from the pupils' having to copy the bad penmanship of their teachers in some instances, and generally from the softness of the paper supplied in the copy-books, will, I trust, be effectually remedied by the new copy-books with engraved head-lines, lately introduced into the schools by Mr. Vere Foster.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is well or fairly taught in 97 out of 110 schools in the district. The teachers devote a large share of attention to it, and generally with considerable success. The *practical* working of exercises, however, is what is commonly looked to; the thorough explanation of the principles on which the rules depend being too often considered of little importance. Keeping up the pupil's acquaintance with the rules which he has passed is also sometimes neglected. Occasionally I have found children able to work compound multiplication or division who could not solve correctly a question in simple subtraction. One exercise in which I have frequently found even advanced classes deficient is, setting down rows of numbers, one under the other, from dictation.

As regards the proportion of those examined who were "able to work simple subtraction," and "able to work proportion or practice," an increase of 15·4 and 2·4 per cent. respectively is observable, as compared with the per-centages for 1864. There is a slight, but yet an appreciable increase in the proportion "able to set down a number of 7 places of figures."

The progress made in training the pupils to calculate mentally is satisfactory on the whole. As a rule all classes receive suitable lessons in this subject.

Writing from Dictation.—With very few exceptions, indeed, this branch receives due attention in the schools. The Sequel and higher classes (and in many instances the third class) receive regular lessons in it. Neglect of punctuation is the chief defect. Gross errors in spelling are rare in the exercises of any class higher than the Sequel.

The relative per-centages of those "able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy" for 1864 and 1865, are 28·7 and 39·6; of those "able to write a sentence with ease and correctness," 37·9 and 31·4. The sum of the per-centages is in favour of the latter year, though the proportion coming up to the higher standard is not.

Grammar.—In this subject also I am able to report progress. It is taught well or fairly in 88 per cent. of the schools. As compared with 1864, there is an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number acquainted with the parts of speech, and 1 per cent. in the number able to parse syntactically. In most of the schools the pupils of Sequel class (and in many those of second class) can distinguish all the parts of speech. The chief defect observable in teaching this branch is a proneness on the part of the teachers to substitute *book-definitions*, which young children cannot understand, for simple, intelligible explanations of the technical terms, accompanied by apposite illustrations. Mechanical parsing occasionally presents itself; however, the pupils of fourth class, as a rule, are taught to analyze sentences, and to apply the rules of syntax intelligently.

Derivations meet with a considerable share of attention; rarely does neglect of this department come under my observation.

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In few of the schools are the pupils accustomed to anything in the form of original composition, even of the most elementary kind. The evil effects of this are exemplified most strikingly in the case of teachers presenting themselves for examination. When they are required to express themselves on paper, they make a sorry attempt indeed, simply from not having been habituated in their own school-days, to exercises in composition, and not having acquired experience by training their pupils to anything of the kind. It appears to me that it would be a step in the right direction, if an elementary text-book on the subject were published by the Board, and the rudiments of composition included among the subjects prescribed for third class in the "School Programme." The grammar learned in the schools would thus be put to some *practical* use; for certainly, as it is, we too often have to look in vain for its effects on the *spoken* language of either teachers or pupils.

Geography.—Geography is well attended to, considering the fact that it is taught, as it were, under pressure; that is, that in giving instruction in this subject to the children, in order to keep them up to the prescribed standard, the teachers, in many cases, have to contend with the opposition of the parents, who do not see the practical utility of it. The Sequel and higher classes learn from text-books, except where the parents cannot be induced to purchase them. The pupils of second class invariably (and in many schools those of first class also) are familiarized with the maps of the World and of Ireland. Globes, in schools which possess them, have been brought more into requisition than they were in 1864.

33·3 per cent. of those examined in 1865 were acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World (and in many cases with those of the map of Ireland also), 11·5 per cent. were familiar with the maps of Europe and Ireland, and 4·3 per cent. were able to answer in a general course of geography. The corresponding per-centages for 1864 were:—25·4, 12·1, and 1·9.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This important branch is fairly attended to. The mode of teaching it is almost always individual; the simultaneous method being seldom if ever resorted to. More attention appears to be given to the grouping of the words than in former years; and although there is still much cause for complaint, the results effected are on the whole moderately satisfactory. The oral spelling both of words and clauses is pretty good; but explanation of words, and of the subject matter of the lessons, is not sufficiently attended to.

Penmanship.—This branch is taught now to nearly all the children who can read the simplest sentences. Those in Sequel classes, and not unfrequently a large proportion of the second, write on paper, while those of lower classification write on slates. The supervision exercised is not by any means so active as could be wished. Occasionally the children write from a head-line as they would from a book, not in fact using it as a copy-line at all. I have sometimes met with whole pages written in this way; the teachers, it would seem, supposing that when they had written or supplied the copy, they had done all that was required of them. In some schools the amount of writing materials is quite insufficient. This is not of so frequent occurrence as it used to be, but it is passing strange that when ink and pens could be provided for a few pence, any teacher would allow his school to remain even a day without a sufficient supply. I may remark here that the nibs which come from the office are often very inferior, and that applicants cannot calculate on getting good ones, even when willing to pay something extra for them.

Arithmetic.—This branch is taught with a fair amount of success. Little knowledge is exhibited by the pupils of the principles on which the rules depend; but many of them have acquired considerable facility in solving the slate exercises. The per-centages of those acquainted with division of money, and proportion or practice, are respectively 25 and 19, as compared with 23·9 and 16·6 in the year 1864. I may observe with reference to these and the other per-centages in the proficiency table that they set forth the proportion per cent., not only to the total number examined, but also to the total number in the schools on the day of inspection who were learning the subjects to which reference is made. The per-centages could, of course, be increased easily by confining the examination to the senior classes; but as this would afford no test of the state of instruction in the district, I have uniformly followed the recommendation of the Board; and, when unable to make a full examination of all pupils in any particular school, I omitted an entire branch from examination instead of examining a few pupils on all branches. Under these circumstances the figures given above may perhaps be regarded as indicating a little progress.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation has been taught to a larger number of the pupils than in former years, and a considerable amount of proficiency has been attained.

Grammar.—This branch is taught regularly in all the schools, and in most the pupils are fully up to the standard of the programme. Text-books are more generally used than formerly, and a more extensive knowledge of principles is being gradually acquired. The practical bearing of the subject, however, is not sufficiently attended to.

Geography.—The teaching of geography is becoming much more systematic than it used to be. The number proficient appears to be rather smaller than in 1864; but what

is known of the subject is I believe better known. Any improvement that has taken place is rather in quality than in quantity. The per-centages of those acquainted with the map of the World and with the maps of Europe and Ireland are respectively 17 and 24·8. In accordance with the Board's instructions children are not returned as acquainted with the map of the World unless they have a fair knowledge, not only of the boundaries of the continents and oceans, but also of the seas formed by each ocean, and the great mountain chains, lakes, and rivers, of each continent. Bearing this in mind the per-centages, if not as satisfactory as could be wished, afford evidence that the exertions of the teachers have been attended with a fair amount of success. *Appendix D.* — General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. M'Creanor.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is improving slowly. The new first-class books, together with the improved attention generally given to reading in the first class, must soon produce marked improvement here; and I am giving special attention to the full requirements of the programme on this head. Reading has been a good deal neglected, and it requires time to bring it up to a fair standard. The want of intelligence more than fluency is the chief defect at present. Oral spelling is generally good, but explanation, though not sufficiently attended to, is a little improved during the past year.

Penmanship.—Some improvement. I regret to have to state that much of the negligence before complained of in respect to this branch, still exists on the part of many teachers. They do not give the necessary explanations of letters and parts of letters, &c., to the first class pupils, nor is due attention given to the correction of bad or careless writing. In many cases it is melancholy to see the indifference of teachers in respect to the want of slates, pencils, and pencil-holders, and the majority of the junior division pupils left unemployed when they should be at writing or arithmetic. I think there should be some action taken by the Board on the neglect above stated, and I shall advert to this in my general observations.

I expect considerable advantage will flow from the use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, his instructions, &c.

Arithmetic.—Introductory arithmetic generally well attended to. Notation, numeration, tables, and simple rules, pretty well taught in most of the schools. Mental arithmetic not well taught, nor are the higher rules extensively known, save in a very small number of the schools.

Writing from Dictation.—Very well taught in about one-third of the schools, but due *preparation* and care not given to it in many cases. The method of teaching this branch is, however, improving generally. In most cases the pupils are trained to collect the corrected words at the foot of their slates, and occasionally in pairs, they mutually correct each others exercises.

Grammar.—The state of proficiency in grammar is still low in this district. Though improvement has taken place in orthography, and in knowledge of the parts of speech, still the answering on derivations and syntax shows little progress. Sufficient attention not generally given to the auxiliary verbs, or to the analysis of sentences, and transposition.

Geography.—My former remarks on this subject are nearly all still applicable. The same defects as formerly are prominent; want of due preparation to carry on the teaching of the subject progressively and popularly, insufficient grounding of pupils in outlines and relations of places, and want of judicious examinations. But the chief defect is, in not taking up the easy outlines and first steps in connexion with the explanation of the definitions, which should be more carefully graduated than at present. It is sometimes most discouraging to hear teachers of ten or twenty years' experience examine the junior classes on this subject, on account of the untoward questions which they ask. They are equally unhappy in the examination of their senior class pupils, who generally show little or no acquaintance with what they are supposed to have learned in the junior classes. There is still required a little handbook on the teaching of the first steps in geography and early object lessons.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading in general was found to have received increased attention. The failures in this subject were chiefly in the first and second classes, and were perhaps more marked on account of the change of books in these classes. This change of books will, however, prove very beneficial, as the new books are much better calculated for the teaching of reading than the old ones were. Spelling, both of words and phrases, is on the whole well taught. Word spelling is more practised as a home lesson in the lower classes since the new books were issued. The attention paid to explanation has been very fair, though I would be glad to find teachers more conscious of the very great importance to be attached to thorough instruction in this subject.

Penmanship.—Penmanship continues to improve. Both the style of writing and the manner in which copy-books are kept, are better than formerly. The copy books issued by Mr. Foster are already in very general use, and I hope to find much improvement resulting from their employment in many cases. Where writing was well taught, before,

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however, I would be as well pleased to find teachers adhering to their former system, as I believe that a teacher who has made his pupils good writers by an imitation of his own style, will produce better results than by resorting exclusively to the use of engraved head-lines. These copy-books, however, will be of immense service in cases where penmanship was badly taught before, from the teacher's inability either to write well himself, or to make his pupils write well; but strict supervision on the part of the teacher will be necessary in order to see that the pupils imitate the head-line, and that they improve as they go on.

Arithmetic.—As to the amount of instruction in this subject, the classes are generally up to the requirements of the programme, but the quality of instruction is often found very defective. Pupils often fail in back rules, with which it might have been supposed that they would be quite familiar. I find that much more practice is necessary in both simple and compound addition than is usually given. As a test of accuracy, difficult exercises in these rules prove very decisive and severe. In most of the rules and processes of arithmetic, the other simple rules are employed to such an extent as to render pupils tolerably expert at them, but in addition, which is so useful and necessary, this expertness is not secured. Notation also is often found deficient. Mental arithmetic is fairly attended to, and the pupils are expert at performing arithmetical processes of this nature. On the whole the instruction given in this branch is of a nature to be useful to the pupils in after-life.

Writing from Dictation.—As there is as much attention paid to writing from dictation as to any other branch in the school course, and as the results obtained are generally satisfactory, it is rarely that I have serious faults to find with the manner in which the dictation exercise is executed. I consider the practice of phrase spelling, which is now almost universal in the schools, to have had a very important bearing on the writing from dictation, and to have tended in a great degree to the efficiency with which it is taught. Pupils who have been for a time in the higher classes should be able to write a letter on any ordinary business document without any gross errors in spelling. "The Spelling Book Superseded" is extensively used in teaching this subject.

Grammar.—Grammar is not taught so much by rote, and as a mere exercise of memory, as it used to be. Teachers are endeavouring to exercise the minds of their pupils, and to teach them to think and to account for the answers which they give. As in former years, I find the proficiency of the junior classes in grammar relatively better than that of the higher classes. The failures in parsing are very frequent, while the less advanced pupils generally answer fairly in distinguishing the parts of speech. This defect will not be remedied until teachers shall have applied themselves with more energy and success to the study of grammar, and of the method of teaching it; and until they shall have applied themselves also to the equally arduous task of rationally explaining to their pupils the application of the rules of syntax to the construction of sentences, and bringing them to understand in the light of these rules, the mutual relation of words and phrases. The use of the text-book in grammar is becoming more extensive, and I hope to find improvement therefrom.

Geography.—Geography receives perhaps as much attention as it is entitled to, and I am happy to find that the teachers are exhibiting improvement in the method of teaching it. In my experience it used to be one of the worst taught subjects, but now I find it far otherwise. It is a subject which, if made interesting, pupils are very willing to learn, though with parents, who themselves are ignorant of its value and importance, it is a very unpopular subject, and they often complain of their children losing time at it. In the case of new teachers it is often taught in a very mechanical manner, and in all such instances I find it necessary, patiently and in detail, to explain the method in which it ought to be taught, and the difference between that and the methods employed. In the case of an intelligent teacher, I do not find much difficulty in producing the desired change. I have always looked on geography as being capable of being rendered a very effective educational agency in expanding the minds, and cultivating the thought of children; and I have always aimed at having it taught in such a manner as to secure this result.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the entire number of children (5,374) examined in reading during the year 1865, 20·6 per cent. read with ease and intelligence. The per-centage for 1864 was 17. Being anxious to ascertain whether the pupils of third and fourth classes could read ordinary narrative, to which they had not been accustomed, with fluency and intelligence, I brought with me to several schools of every class, some book which, in the ordinary course of circumstances, the children were not likely to have seen before, and having required a passage to be read without any preparation, I had reason in almost every case to be satisfied with the result.

Penmanship.—This branch is receiving much more attention than heretofore. Nearly 50 per cent. (48) may be said to write with ease and freedom. The teachers, many of them excellent writers, are more careful in superintending the classes: which accounts for the very marked increase in the per-centage, from 39·6 in 1864, to 48 in 1865.

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Arithmetic.—I examined 3,555 pupils in this branch, of whom there were—

Able to set down seven places of figures,	53·	per cent.
„ to work a sum in Subtraction,	57·7	„
„ „ a sum in Division of Money,	29·1	„
„ „ a sum in Proportion and Practice,	18·1	„

These figures are in every case higher than the corresponding returns for 1864. On the whole, in the majority of schools I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which this branch is taught.

Writing from Dictation.—Of 2,391 examined in this branch, 49·7 per cent. were found to be able to write a sentence with ease and accuracy; the tests in the advanced classes, being for the most part a passage written from memory—such as "The Lord's Prayer," "The Creed," "One of the Rules for Spelling," &c., &c., or the substance of an anecdote which I had read or related to the class.

Grammar.—The pupils are fairly proficient in this branch, and at the several inspections gave more satisfaction than in the previous year.

Geography.—The results in geography are in some respects slightly better than those recorded for 1864, though in many schools little use is made of the maps. On the contrary, in others, the children will, at once, point out any island, sea, &c., named, and yet they would be wholly unable to give any account of the position of either without reference to the map.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The number able to read the various books for the past year shows a considerable increase over that for 1864, both absolutely, and still more in relation to the numbers examined, the improvement however being confined to the junior classes; verbal accuracy in reading has received more than ordinary attention. The errors of false or imperfect pronunciation, interpolation, or omission of words, or the substitution of one word for another, frequently the results of sheer carlessness, have been checked to a great extent by a mutual correction of mistakes by the pupils themselves during the progress of the lesson; the attention of every pupil being thus stimulated, and each sedulously avoiding blunders, that he may not be tripped up by his neighbour. Oral spelling has improved in distinct enunciation of the letters and recognition of syllables; and the explanation of words, formerly much neglected, and equally misunderstood, is at last beginning to be practised extensively, on the sole rational principle of simplification, and with the only legitimate object of making plain what was before obscure.

Penmanship.—The additional care which was bestowed on this branch during the past year, is by no means adequately represented by the increase in the per-centage of proficiency. The subject has been taught both more extensively and more diligently than heretofore, but the obstacles presented by imperfect materials and the want of good models for imitation, have continued to retard success in this department. From the use of the excellent series of copy-books lately issued by Mr. Foster, great results may reasonably be expected, at least as far as the writing of boys is concerned. For our female pupils a suitable class of head-lines is still a *desideratum*. The "angular" hand has indeed latterly evoked a good deal of contempt, but few I believe will recommend the adoption of the round style by both sexes. It is confessed on all hands that good writing at present is to be found chiefly in the girls' schools, and there are certainly not wanting models of female penmanship which are defective in no one particular in which fine writing consists.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in this subject has been on the whole stationary, but at a very fair level of advancement. Among the junior pupils indeed, comprising the lower second, and higher first-class children, whom I have never failed to examine thoroughly in the tables, and in the expression of numbers in figures on the black board, I can report a very decided improvement; and, with the exception of some schools in which neglect and incompetency were visible in every department, I seldom met with a case in which a fair proportion of the more advanced classes were unable to answer up to the limits of the programme in this branch. The constant use of the black board as a vehicle of illustration, has been unceasingly recommended, and I have endeavoured to secure such a distribution of the time devoted to this subject as would enable the teachers to employ the first portion of it in lecturing each class collectively on the nature and processes of the particular rule in which it might be entering, as illustrated by a model example worked out on the board, the remaining portion to be devoted to the solution of further questions of the same kind by the pupils at their desks. In the imperfect state of organization of the great majority of the schools in this district, much *permanent* regularity on this or any other point is difficult of attainment, but the results arrived at in this particular branch of instruction cannot under all circumstances be deemed otherwise than satisfactory.

Writing from Dictation.—I have no special remark to make under this head; the subject receives a fair share of attention, and the total number returned under the two heads of proficiency agrees almost exactly with that given in previous year's report.

Grammar.—From a comparison of the returns of proficiency in this subject for the past year with those for 1864, it would appear that the knowledge of it had deteriorated very

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considerably. The fact is, however, that although the standard to which the pupils' answering was referred, was in no way higher than usual, the tests applied to ascertain the practical character of their knowledge were much more searching and decisive. I have found by experience that the acquaintance with the parts of speech possessed by the majority of the pupils, even in the better class of schools, was almost purely nominal; words being referred to these different classes without the power of assigning a reason, and definitions correctly repeated without any capacity of illustration or application. I have entirely discountenanced the system of teaching by rote which produces results like these, and have substituted that of teaching by explanation and simplified forms of the definitions, in connexion with the meanings of words, and followed by copious and familiar exemplification.

Geography.—This subject as well as that of grammar has been taught in a more systematic and intelligent style during the past year than was previously the case. Instead of pupils learning to gabble over the definitions by rote, without the slightest regard to their meaning, and in most instances without the faintest idea of the realities to which they referred, as was shown by the ridiculous manner in which one was frequently confounded with another, the teachers have been required to explain and simplify these when necessary, and follow this up by suitable illustration, not only on the maps, but as far as practicable also by reference to familiar natural objects.

In the map exercises too, the confusing and irregular habit of flying from one example to another of a totally different kind, is gradually giving way to the more orderly and intelligent plan of confining the attention to one set of examples illustrating one particular definition at a time. Readiness in distinguishing the cardinal points, and the relative situations of places, has been required from all classes, and the knowledge of map geography may be said to have improved generally in accuracy and intelligence. The acquaintance with a more extended course of statistical and descriptive geography is still, however, confined to pupils of the highest classes in a few of the best schools.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading is intelligent in nearly all the schools. The great defects are found in the pronunciation, and in the mode of articulating the words; thus I often hear po-em called pome; spir-it-u-al, spi-ri-tule; tri-al, trile, &c.

A great deal of attention is paid to explanation and to oral spelling; and the pupils are very smart and ready when examined in these branches.

Penmanship.—As a general rule in those instances where the master writes well, the pupils of the senior classes write well also; and in cases which are the reverse of this, the progress of the pupils is slow, and seldom satisfactory.

During the past year I have directed the masters to insert ink-wells in the desks—as scarcely any schools were furnished with them—and to supply the pupils with pens and ink. The habit of strapping ink-bottles to the pupils' coats, and preserving the pens in their pockets, is productive of much disorder in the schools, and is one of those practices which prevails in the Hedge schools.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in this branch is fair, and the pupils of the fourth, and, in many schools, those of third class also, can work sums in proportion and practice. In the junior departments, the children learn the simple and pence tables well, and know the first four rules of arithmetic when they are advanced to the Sequel classes.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is taught to all the pupils, from the first class upwards; the exercises in the schools consist of pieces copied from the school-books, or of sentences dictated by the master. I have adopted a system a little different from this. I make the pupils write out from memory either the lessons in prose or poetry, which they may have committed; and since the forms of the words are lost to the eye, they are more difficult to be spelled, and the exercises are on this account more instructive. When the pupils have corrected the exercises, I make them read the same for the class aloud.

Grammar.—All the pupils from the first class upwards learn this branch. The study is simple until they have advanced as far as syntax, and here the pupils experience great difficulty.

Geography.—This branch is studied with delight by all the classes, from the first upwards The pupils learn the extents and relative sizes of the continents, and their respective populations—the positions of the great mountain chains, the courses of the great rivers, in addition to the course prescribed in the programme for the third and fourth classes.

The parents of the great mass of the pupils dislike the study of these branches (grammar and geography) for their children, as they cannot allow them, in many instances, to remain sufficiently long at school to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; and they fancy that the study of the former will obstruct their progress in attending to the latter.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Twenty-nine per cent. read First Book, 35 per cent. Second Book, and 16 per cent. the Third, Fourth, or Fifth Book, correctly and intelligently. In 1864 those centages were 30, 30, and 13; total, 73·0—being 7·0 per cent. less than now. In too many of the schools the stops appear ignored. When a child is unable to read a word, the teacher says it for him, and the lesson goes on without delay or instruction. The pupil is injured, but the teacher saves time and trouble.

Oral spelling is better attended to.

Examination on the subject of the lesson is often very indifferently performed. Explanation of words is generally not well taught. The teachers receive or give the most inaccurate meanings when they do not consult the dictionary. They have little or no general information; they are too poor to buy the necessary books. There is no bookseller's shop or library in the district. A bookshop was tried in the town of Longford, and was a total failure.

Penmanship.—The number of pupils writing fairly was 14 per cent. in 1864; it was 18 per cent. in 1865. In the former year 5 per cent. wrote well; in the latter 6 per cent. The improvement in this branch has taken place almost entirely in the male schools; the angular system, as taught by the mistresses, is such as to produce few good writers. In a great majority of the schools the desks are so narrow and slope so much that it is difficult for a pupil to prevent his copy-book from falling off, and his attention cannot be properly given to his writing. Few of the teachers write well; but this will hereafter not be of so much disadvantage, now that Mr. Foster's copy-books have come out. Their head-lines will be of great service; but the instructions contained on the covers must be of greater advantage still. Mr. Foster has already done much for the public good; but the publication of these copy-books specially entitles him to the warmest thanks of all who wish to give a really useful education to the poorer classes of our countrymen.

Arithmetic.—Fourteen per cent. are good in advanced notation; 47 per cent. can work a sum in easy subtraction; 12 per cent. in long division of money; 5 per cent. one in proportion and the higher rules. In 1864 those centages were 12, 39, 11, and 4.

Generally persons say that arithmetic is the best learned branch in the country schools; but I have found it quite otherwise. The pupils, particularly the boys, have the name of learning a great deal of the branch, and certainly they get through a great many sums in their seats; but in many cases this is done by the help of the more advanced pupils, or that of the teacher. On the day of inspection, copying from each other's slates in class seems to be a regular habit. Prompting, too, is thought in most schools to be a meritorious act. Both copying and prompting are left unchecked by the teachers, with few exceptions. Many of the teachers and monitors will prompt if not closely watched. Some teachers excuse their pupils' failure by saying that their sums are nearly right. One master (a 2ª) lately said that a boy who gave 41 as the sum of 9 and 5 was right, as the answer contained a 1 and a 4! Many of the teachers and pupils form their figures so as to be difficult to be read.

Writing from Dictation.—In 1864, 12 per cent. wrote easy sentences fairly, and 6 per cent. difficult ones correctly; in 1865 those centages are 13 and 8. This branch is relatively well taught, and the pupils are progressing considerably in it. It is easy to say that some teachers might display more skill and use more exertion in correcting the pupils' mistakes; but when we call to mind the spelling in the writings of the scholars when the National system was in its infancy, we must acknowledge that a great advance has been made. The dictation of our poor children will not appear to disadvantage when placed beside that of young persons of a far higher class in society. Something of letter-writing would be of great use to the senior classes, and perhaps ought to be included in the programme for fourth class. The teachers themselves would profit much by this. Their letters, though so much superior to those of the former schoolmasters, are not yet what ought to come from the instructors of the youth of a country.

Grammar.—Seven per cent. can parse an easy sentence with tolerable accuracy, 17 per cent. know the parts of speech; in 1864 these numbers were 6 and 13 per cent. This branch will always be the one in which least progress may be expected. The parents of the lower classes value it the least; it seems to them the least useful, and is not of itself interesting to the pupils, while it imposes such a tax on their memory as it is generally taught. The teachers might do much to make the study of it less irksome; they need not require so much to be committed to memory, and they might commence parsing sooner. They should point out the mistakes their pupils make in speaking, and teach their corrections. They should set an example of correct speaking, and teach the fourth class to parse poetry. By these means they themselves would be greatly improved. At present many of them fail in parsing poetry at the annual examinations, and many show by their practice that a knowledge of grammar may co-exist with a most ungrammatical style of speaking.

Geography.—Fifteen per cent. answer fairly on the map of the World; 10 per cent. know those of Europe and Ireland; 2 per cent. are acquainted with a general course of this subject. In 1864 the similar centages were 16, 7, and 1. The maps generally are pretty well known, as the pupils in many cases take much interest in looking at them, particularly those of America and Australia, on account of emigration. Text-books are not sufficiently studied, so that local geography is imperfectly known, mathematical less, and physical geography the least of all. Had the teachers access to the stores of English literature in histories and other works which contain references to places, they would feel a great pleasure in this subject, and have the means of making it interesting to their pupils. They might do more for local geography than is done at present by pointing out on the maps the places mentioned in the reading-lessons, and telling the class at least something associated with the name of each place.

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District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Oral spelling and explanation of words, and subject-matter of reading lessons, are fairly attended to in all the schools.

Including all the schools in my district, and comparing the results of my inspection for filling up Secondary, No. 1, Report, during 1865 with those for 1864, I find that out of the entire number of pupils (3,661) so examined during the past year, there is an improvement of 6·8 per cent. able to read First Book correctly, of 9·3 per cent. able to read Second Book correctly, and of 15 0 per cent. able to read Third Book and higher lesson books correctly. This indicates satisfactory progressive improvement in reading through the district at large.

Penmanship.—Compared with the returns for 1864, I find an increase for the past year of 1 school in which the penmanship is fair; of 7 schools in which it is good; and of 6 schools in which I could pronounce it to be quite satisfactory.

Compared with 1864, out of the number of pupils (2,816) examined for Secondary, No. 1, Report, during 1865, there is an increase of 6·7 per cent. of pupils able to write on paper fairly, and also a further increase of 0·7 per cent. of children able to write a good hand with ease and freedom.

Arithmetic.—Out of all the schools in the district there has been a falling off of 5 schools for the past year, compared with 1864, in which arithmetic is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.

Compared with 1864, out of the entire number of pupils (2,816) examined in arithmetic for returns made during the past year on Secondary Report, No. 1, there has been a decrease of 6·0 per cent. of pupils able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of digits; a further decrease of 5·0 per cent. of those able to work correctly an exercise in simple subtraction; an increase of 0·4 per cent. of pupils able to work correctly an exercise in compound division; and a further increase of 3·0 per cent. of pupils able to solve, readily and correctly, exercises in simple proportion and higher rules.

Writing from Dictation.—Taking into account all the schools in the district, there has been an increase of 4 schools, compared with 1864, in which dictation is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.

Out of 2,009 pupils examined for Secondary Report, No. 1, during 1865, and compared with those similarly examined in 1864, I find for the past year, a falling off of 19·1 per cent. of pupils able to write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy, and at the same time an increase of 7·2 per cent. of pupils able to write from dictation with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—For the past year I have to report that there has been a decrease of 23 schools as compared with 1864, in which grammar is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.

Out of the number of pupils (2,816) examined in grammar for Secondary Report, No. 1, during 1865, compared with similar results in 1864, there has been an improvement for the past year of 5·5 per cent. of pupils acquainted with the parts of speech *only*; but at the same time a decrease of 2·0 per cent of pupils able to parse and apply the rules of syntax.

Geography.—Compared with 1864, there has been a decrease for the past year of 2 schools in which geography is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.

Comparing the returns of the past with those of the previous year, I find that out of the number of pupils (2,816) examined during 1865, there has been a decrease of 6·6 per cent. of pupils acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World *only*; an improvement of 12·8 per cent. of pupils acquainted with the maps of Europe or of Ireland; but a falling off of 5·8 per cent. of pupils in the upper classes in the schools who are able to answer on a general course of geography.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In the ordinary schools, in the year 1860, my first year in this district, there were only 577 in Third Book, and but 202 in Fourth, or above. In 1865 the number in Third Book was 731, and 302 in Fourth, or above, or an increase of 254 in the higher classes. In 1860 only 14·4 per cent. were able to read the higher books with ease and intelligence; in 1865 the per-centage was 19·7. This exhibits very fair progress.

Melodious reading is not to be expected in the ordinary schools. In those schools I fear the teachers read but seldom for their classes, and thus the pupils, left without a model to guide them, adopt a disagreeable tone, mispronounce the words, and neglect the pauses. The best readers, as might be expected, are the senior girls in the convent schools.

Penmanship.—In 1860 only 24 per cent. were "able to write fairly on paper," and but 3·9 per cent. "with ease and freedom." In 1865 the proficiency under the former heading was 39 per cent., and 12·2 per cent. under the latter. Thus in this branch, too, there has been much progress. The introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's excellent copy-books, now coming into general use, supplies a want long felt in the ordinary schools. But still a sufficient supply of good *pens* and *clean ink* is much required; without it good writing cannot be expected. In too many schools the ink is kept in uncovered bottles, open to the dust. It thus becomes unfit for use, and clogs the pen, or it is so pale as to make the writing almost illegible; and even of this bad material the supply is often scanty. Again, if the child forgets his pen, he writes no copy, and if lost, he is several days without a writing lesson.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is fairly taught in the majority of the schools. In at least 50 of them, some pupils are to be found "able to work sums in proportion or in practice."

In 1860 the per-centage for "able to work sums in proportion or practice" was 6·5, in 1864 it was 7, and in 1865 it was 8·6. Compared with 1864, the proficiency table, in this branch, exhibits an improvement in each of the four divisions. But it is practical arithmetic only that is taught; of the theory, except in a few schools, little is known.

The large number examined last year in arithmetic included several junior pupils, whose proficiency, as they are not required to work sums of seven places, does not count on the table. Had those junior pupils been excluded, the per-centage would have been higher.

Writing from Dictation.—This important branch does not obtain the attention it requires. Dictation copies have as yet been but sparingly introduced, and even where in use they do not exhibit the teachers' superintendence in a satisfactory light. The new programme which requires dictation to be taught to the junior classes will be productive of good results.

But, comparing the proficiency tables of 1860 and 1865, I find the per-centage in the former year was, for "able to write a sentence tolerably," 24·2, and "with ease and correctness" 43·6, while in 1865 it was 32 per cent. for the former, and 46 6 for the latter.

Grammar.—In 1860 the per-centage "acquainted with the parts of speech" was 38·5, and for "able to parse syntactically" 9·4.

In 1865 the per-centage for the former was 37·5, and for "able to parse syntactically" 13·5. This, though it exhibits no progress in the junior classes, gives a very fair one in the senior.

During the past year, in 36 of the 74 ordinary schools, and in the poor-law union, and model schools, I found the pupils of the senior classes able to parse fairly; but it is in the convent schools that the greatest attention is paid to this branch. At my last inspection of the King's Inns-street Convent National School, 110 pupils were returned by me "able to parse syntactically."

Geography.—In 1860 the per-centage acquainted with the map of the World was 29·5, and with Europe and Ireland only 10·3.

In 1865 the per-centage for the former was 33·7, and for the latter 25·9. This exhibits good progress, especially in the higher classes. Local geography is taught in every National school in the district, but still the pupils, even in the best schools, have little knowledge of the maps of England and Scotland.

During the past year, in 45 of the 74 ordinary schools, I found pupils able to answer fairly on the maps of Europe and Ireland, and in the poor-law union and convent and model schools, the senior classes have a good knowledge of those maps. The geography generalized, or mathematical geography, is taught in very few of the National schools. In the convent schools the girls have not attained the proficiency in geography which they have in grammar—more important subjects occupy their time.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—On comparing the proficiency of 1864 with that for 1865, there appears to be very little change in the per-centage of pupils able to read the several books. This is owing to the fact, that in marking down the number "able to read First Book," a severer standard was applied during the past year; no pupil was considered able to read First Book who could not group the words fairly, as well as distinguish them readily. Oral spelling is generally good.

Penmanship.—There has been some improvement in this branch during the past year; it is, however, still badly taught in many schools, partly from want of skill in the teachers, and partly from want of good school furniture and sufficient space. Many teachers exercise little or no supervision, but consider that their duty ceases when the head-line is set; others use very unsuitable head-lines, giving very difficult words, or even sentences, to pupils who should be learning to form the elements. There are 22 schools in which this branch is taught with great success.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is taught in the majority of the schools of this district, with considerable success; during this year, 2,538 pupils were examined, of whom 10·9 per cent. were able to work practice, and 21·8 per cent. to work correctly in compound division; the per-centage for 1864 was somewhat greater; the change in the programme, which was caused by the introduction of the new First Book in some schools, necessitated the examination of many pupils in "arithmetic," who would previously have been set down as learning "tables only."

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is also well taught in most of the schools of this district. There has been an improvement of 3·3 per cent. in the number of pupils able to "write with ease and correctness."

Grammar.—I am able to report a slight improvement in teaching this subject. However, it is only in the best schools that any amount of skill is displayed in communicating a knowledge of grammar to the pupils: most frequently the method is purely mechanical; the pupils with great rapidity name the parts of speech, but do not understand the meaning of what they say.

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Geography.—The results in geography are somewhat better than those of the previous year. In all schools this subject receives sufficient time and attention, but yet it is seldom taught as it should be; few teachers make sufficient use of the maps. Parents are frequently unwilling that their children should learn geography or grammar, as they consider it to be a waste of time, and I regret to say that teachers are frequently of the same opinion.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the total number examined in reading—namely 5,535—there were able to read correctly First Book, 1,470, or 26·5 per cent.; able to read Second Book correctly, 1,141, or 20·6 per cent.; and able to read Third or higher Books, 738, or 13·3 per cent. The corresponding per-centages for 1864 were, respectively, 23·3, 18·3, and 8·2. From this comparison of the results of examination of 1864 with those of 1865, it appears that during the year just ended, a moderate improvement has been effected in the subject of reading. In the great majority of the schools oral spelling is fairly taught. In the meaning and application of words, and in the explanation of the subject-matter of lessons, the proficiency attained is still rather low.

Penmanship.—This branch received during the year considerable attention from myself as well as from the teachers; the number writing on paper was much larger than in the previous year. The total number examined was 2,383, of whom there were—

Able to write on paper fairly, 1,019, or 42·7 per cent.
„ with ease, &c., 94, or 3·5 „

For the previous year the corresponding per-centages are 28·9 and 3·8. This shows an increase in the number examined, of 13·8 per cent. able to write fairly on paper, and a decrease of ·3 per cent. able to write with ease and freedom. I regard the improvement effected in this branch during the year as on the whole satisfactory.

Arithmetic.—Of 3,291 pupils examined in this branch, 1,012 or 30·7 per cent., were able to write down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures; 1,319, or 40·1 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in simple subtraction; 629, or 19·1 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in division of money; and 369, or 11·2 per cent., were able to solve readily and correctly questions in simple proportion or practice. In the previous year the corresponding per-centages were, respectively, 26·5, 31·6, 16·7, and 10. As the standard adopted in 1865 was, certainly, not inferior to that of 1864, I consider the results as indicating a fair amount of progress. In the explanatory part of the subject the answering of the pupils was much better than in previous year. Mental arithmetic is not well taught except in a few schools; it has not received sufficient attention from the teachers.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues to receive a fair amount of attention; the results are proportionately satisfactory. In a few schools the exercises are now regularly written on paper, not, as previously, on slates. Of 1,586 examined, 744, or 46·3 per cent., were able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy; and 141, or 8·8 per cent., were able to write sentences with ease and correctness. The corresponding per-centages for 1864 are 39·3 and 7, respectively.

Grammar.—The number examined in this branch was 3,261, and of this number there were acquainted with parts of speech *only* 583, or 17·8 per cent.; and able to parse syntactically 176, or 5·4 per cent. The corresponding per-centages for 1864 were 14·8 and 5·9, respectively. This shows an increase of 3 per cent. under the first heading, and a decrease of ·5 under the second heading. As remarked in report for 1864, the pupils in this district, except in a few schools, do not remain sufficiently long in attendance to acquire a useful practical knowledge of this subject.

Geography.—In my opinion a fair amount of improvement has been effected in this branch during the year. The subject is more skilfully taught, and on this account the knowledge of it acquired by the pupils is more connected, accurate, and useful. Of 3,261 examined, 864, or 26·8 per cent., were fairly acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World, and 335, or 10·2 per cent., acquainted with map of Europe or of Ireland. In previous year the corresponding per-centages were, respectively, 25·6 and 10.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy. *Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—A comparison of the results of my examinations of the children in 119 schools in the year 1865, and in 105 schools in the year 1864, does not tell in favour of the former year. In the year 1864, out of 4,495 pupils examined in reading, 912, or 20·2 per cent., were able to read the Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence; while in the year 1865, only 18·9 per cent. of the pupils examined had attained the same standard of proficiency. Again, of the pupils examined in 1864, 39·6 per cent. were able to read the Second Book correctly; and in the year 1865, only 36·7 per cent. of the pupils examined were equally proficient.

Penmanship.—The year 1865 has witnessed the introduction into our schools of Mr. Foster's copy-books, which are designed to supply almost the only want of the pupils, which very many of the teachers are incompetent to supply. It would be impossible at present to make even an approximate estimate of their effect in forming the handwriting

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of the pupils. Indeed that effect cannot be fairly appraised for some years to come, when the children now using the First and Second Books shall have completed the entire series. The results which I have seen attend the use of copy-books with engraved headlines in the schools of the Christian Brothers, lead me to be sanguine in my anticipations of the improvement which is likely to take place in the penmanship of the pupils attending our schools; and when we remember that a good style of handwriting is a vast and almost incalculable advantage to any one, but more particularly to that portion of the population who are engaged in mercantile or official pursuits, we have every reason to regard Mr. Foster as a public benefactor.

Arithmetic.—In the number of pupils able to work correctly a sum in division of money and higher rules of arithmetic, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent. in the year 1865 as compared with 1864; and of 1 per cent. in the same year as compared with 1863. It is difficult to account for this decrease; probably it only marks the limit within which the amount of proficiency attained by the pupils of our schools in this subject fluctuates.

Dictation.—I have much reason to be satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils in this subject. Nearly 30 per cent. of the children examined in dictation during the past year, were able to write a sentence with ease and correctness. I frequently take occasion to impress upon the teachers the great value of a dictation exercise as a means of teaching children to spell correctly; and the high per-centage of pupils—78—who had attained a fair proficiency in this branch, is attributable to the fact that in almost every school in this district the teachers attend very carefully to dictation.

Grammar.—The table of proficiency shows that but a very small per-centage of pupils attain such a knowledge of the rules of grammar as would enable them to parse a simple sentence syntactically. It is noteworthy that exactly the same proportion of pupils examined, had acquired the same amount of proficiency in this subject in the years 1864 and 1865; but it would appear from the Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners for the former year, that this proportion—7·5 per cent.—is below the average calculated on the full number of pupils learning grammar in all Irish National schools. However, only a very small number of the pupils remain at school for a sufficient time, or attend with sufficient regularity to acquire a satisfactory knowledge of so difficult a subject as grammar is always to a learner.

Geography.—Geography is a subject of secondary importance in National schools. Of the pupils examined by me in this branch in the year 1865, 16 per cent. were acquainted with the maps of Europe and Ireland; and it would appear from the Report of the Commissioners for 1864, that the proportion of pupils who had attained a similar amount of proficiency in all Irish National schools, was only 13·6 per cent.

The proficiency of the pupils in these last two subjects, can never be regarded as a test by which to estimate the success of a school for the humbler classes; and the Committee of Council on Education have with the sanction of the Legislature, wisely confined themselves to reading, writing, and arithmetic, in arranging the standards by which to calculate the amount of the annual grant to any school for the poor.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Considerable improvement has been effected in the reading generally, and more rapid progress in the earlier steps is to be noted. I think greater attention has been bestowed on the First Book class, and "rote reading," if I may so call it, has been, to a great extent, discontinued. The admirable change which has taken place in the first and second lesson books, whereby a greater variety in subject matter, longer sentences, and more satisfactory gradation are afforded, should tend much to improve the reading. Oral spelling and explanation have received due care, and in most of the schools are fair or good. The columns at the end of Second Book, and the marking of the accented syllable, have had a good effect.

Penmanship—Much improved wherever Mr. V. Foster's copy-books have been introduced, and indeed over the district generally; greater care has been taken by the teachers to produce clear legible writing, and to secure attention to neatness in execution, and cleanliness in the preservation of the copy-books. Strange to say, some of my teachers, otherwise the best in the district, fail in this respect.

Arithmetic.—Too little attention is given to theory; the teaching is almost altogether mechanical.

Many pupils who have plodded their way through all of the Board's treatise, are in happy ignorance of the reason for a rule. All from second class inclusive, learn more or less, but the proficiency is not what it should be, were the teaching more intelligent.

Writing from Dictation—Has been taught as its importance deserves, as far as slate work is considered, and fair success is the result. In few of the schools, however, has the use of paper for this purpose been introduced; and pupils who write rapidly and well on slates make but an indifferent attempt on paper.

Grammar is taught orally to second class, and all above who have not text-books, in nine-tenths of the schools, but the irregularity of attendance of the majority, and the difficulty of procuring the preparation of home lessons retard the progress which might otherwise be expected.

Nearly twenty per cent. of those examined on this branch for Secondary Reports No. 1 during the year, parse syntactically, and half of these a difficult sentence.

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Geography.—In nearly all the schools the majority of the second class know the great divisions of land and water, their comparative extents and their relative positions. Classes above second are supposed to know the general geography of Europe and particulars of the map of Ireland, and to learn home lessons in at least the "small geography." The map teaching is fairly enough carried out, but in not more than 25 per cent. of the schools is the text-book taught as it should be.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. Cowley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The statistical returns of proficiency show an increase of 8 per cent. under the head "able to read Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence." The per-centages of the whole number examined able to pass the two lower standards, remain the same, or nearly the same, as those returned for 1864.

Penmanship.—Fair progress has been made during the past year. The per-centage of those found able to write with ease and freedom has increased from 12·0 to 16·8 of those able to write fairly, from 43·0 to 50·1.

I anticipate the best results from the general introduction of the copy-books, with engraved head-lines, lately issued by Mr. Vere Foster.

Arithmetic.—The answering in arithmetic for this year shows a marked improvement on that of 1864, though still lower, especially in female schools, than I think might reasonably be expected.

My experience, indeed, leads me to the same conclusions as those arrived at by the Committee of Council on Education in England, from results ascertained by examinations held under the "Revised Code," viz., that arithmetic is the weak point in the teaching of nearly all elementary schools; and that, generally speaking, girls' schools are markedly deficient in this subject.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency is, in most schools, fairly up to the standard of programme. As I stated in my last report, the pupils in third or fourth class write from dictation with facility and a fair degree of correctness, the "Sequel" and higher draft of second class, can generally write a short sentence fairly.

As writing from dictation now forms part of the programme for second class pupils, who cannot be expected to pass either of the present standards of proficiency in this subject, I beg to suggest the introduction of a new one, which an examiner might reasonably apply to such children, viz., "able to write a short and easy sentence fairly." Such a sentence, for example, as "The earth looks flat, but is round like a ball." The ability to write even a sentence like this correctly and legibly would be of great practical value in after-life, and, I think, deserves a place in our proficiency table.

Grammar.—There is no noticeable change under this head; an increase of 1 per cent. in the number found able to parse an easy sentence, and a decrease of 2 per cent. in the number found able to distinguish the parts of speech.

Geography.—On a comparison of the answering in 1865, with that recorded for 1864, there appears to be an increase of 5 per cent. in the number who answered sufficiently well to rank under one of the two higher standards and a decrease of 1·5 per cent. in the number able to answer on outlines of map of World only.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—I am happy to be able to report that the year just closed has been characterized by steady improvement in the proficiency of the pupils found in attendance at my inspections. I am guided to this conclusion not only by the general impression left on my mind, and which in itself would be no unsafe guide; but by the results of the individual examination of each child, carefully tabulated, and reported to the Commissioners, on the Secondary No. 1 Form of Report, after each of my principal inspections throughout the year. This individual examination of the pupils, and the minute and comprehensive programme of instruction on which it is based, which have been for so many years a distinguishing feature in the inspection of Irish primary schools, have been introduced, though on a very much lower scale, into the English system, under the name of the Revised Code, which is now, not only the measure of the pupils' proficiency, but likewise the measure of Government aid throughout all the schools under inspection in England; and, though temporarily suspended in Scotland, certain to be extended to that country also at no distant date.

The number of pupils thus individually examined in the several branches of the school course, with the numbers found proficient in the subdivisions of each branch, are set forth in the proficiency table compiled from the results of such examination. This table, however, shows only the number examined, the number found proficient, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former; it affords no basis of comparison either with the results of former years in this district, or with the general proficiency of pupils throughout the entire country. I have, therefore, prepared the following table which exhibits at one view the proficiency of the pupils examined in this district in three different years, viz., 1861, the first year for which I have any records; 1864, the year immediately preceding that to which this report relates; and 1865, the year now under consideration; thus enabling us to compare the proficiency at these different periods, and estimate accurately the progress that has been made. It also shows the average proficiency for all Ireland, as taken from the Commissioners' last Report—that for 1864—and thus furnishes a test whereby to determine the educational status of the district relatively to the entire country.

TABLE showing comparative Proficiency in District 36, for the Years 1861, 1864, and 1865; and the average Proficiency in all Ireland for 1864. *Appendix D.*

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Subjects of Examination and Standards of Proficiency.	Proportion per cent. of Pupils found proficient to total number examined in each subject.			
	District No. 36.			All Ireland.
	1861.	1864.	1865.	1864.
Reading:				
Able to read I. Book correctly,	–	23·7	23·8	22·9
„ II. Book „	37·5	30·3	28·8	29·8
„ III. or higher Books with ease and intelligence,	15·6	17·6	21·2	16·4
Grammar:				
Acquainted with the Parts of Speech *only*,	15·1	28·5	32·4	27·0
Able to parse syntactically,	4·8	6·3	8·2	10·4
Geography:				
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of Map of the World *only*,	19·5	32·0	40·3	29·8
Acquainted with the Maps of Europe and Ireland,	6·7	13·2	13·7	13·6
„ with a general course of Geography,	0·3	0·6	1·5	1·3
Dictation:				
Able to write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	22·1	24·9	27·6	35·2
Able to write a sentence with ease and correctness,	20·9	37·1	36·9	20·9
Arithmetic:				
Able to set down accurately a number of 7 places of figures,	20·5	31·1	41·4	30·1
Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	41·4	55·8	64·4	48·2
„ „ a sum in Division of Money,	17·4	22·1	25·8	22·6
„ „ a sum in Proportion or Practice,	6·9	8·8	10·3	12·1
Penmanship:				
Able to write on paper fairly,	29·2	36·4	41·3	38·6
„ a good hand with ease and freedom,	4·9	10·9	11·9	13·4

NOTE.—In 1861 there were only two standards of reading in the Proficiency Table, hence no entry appears under the first head in this year; and hence, also, the numbers under the second head are larger than in subsequent years.

A brief examination of this table suffices to establish three important facts, viz., (*a*) that in every subject the proficiency of the pupils examined in 1865 was higher, and in some branches considerably higher, than in 1864; (*b*) that the proficiency in 1865 was very much higher than in 1861, being in some branches almost double; and (*c*) that the proficiency in this district is, on the whole, higher than the average proficiency for the entire country. These are very gratifying results; and the more so as my examination has become year by year more stringent; and my standard of proficiency under each head was considerably higher during the past year than that adopted in 1861, when I had but newly taken charge of the district. So far, therefore, as this district is concerned, the amount of improvement indicated by the table may be entirely depended upon.

Respecting the comparison between this district and the whole country, I cannot of course speak with equal confidence. It is not to be expected that the judgments of *sixty* different persons will accurately coincide. However, bearing in mind the very minute instructions issued by the Commissioners, with the view of securing uniformity of judgment among their Inspectors in estimating and tabulating the proficiency of the pupils examined by them—instructions to which it is my constant endeavour, as no doubt it is the endeavour of my colleagues, to conform—I have no difficulty in believing that the *average* result of our labours is as near the truth as it is possible for such result to be. I think, therefore, that in both aspects the table may be accepted as trustworthy evidence; and, on this assumption, I shall proceed to examine it more in detail.

Reading (including oral spelling and explanation).—In this the most important branch of the school-course, and the basis of all others, we find that of every 100 pupils examined in 1865, there were, in round numbers, 24 able to read correctly the Board's First Book, or lessons in words of one syllable; 29 able to read correctly the Board's Second Book, or easy narrations consisting of words of from two to four syllables; and 21 able to read the Board's Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence—a degree of proficiency which may be popularly described as ability to read fluently an ordinary narrative in prose, or a piece of poetry. In selecting passages for examination in reading, I endeavour to avoid extremes

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both of simplicity and difficulty; and I take especial care never to give a passage a second time in the same school; I do not require, as a condition of tabulation, what may be called the graces of elocution; nor do I feel justified in rejecting a pupil for local peculiarities of pronunciation. In the two lower grades of reading I look chiefly for verbal accuracy and due attention to pauses; and in the highest grade for fluency, and such an amount of expression as satisfies me that the reader understands the general scope and meaning of what is read. If a pupil, after reading two or three paragraphs, fulfils these conditions, I tabulate him accordingly; if not, I place him in a lower grade or reject him altogether. Adding together the numbers given above, it appears that of every 100 children examined in reading—or rather of every 100 children at my inspections, for all present are examined in reading—74 had made some progress in the art, and of these 74 fully 50 had made considerable progress. It would be interesting to compare these results with the classification of the children examined, but I could not do so without bestowing on the subject more time and space than I can spare; I must, therefore, content myself with repeating the opinion which I expressed in my report for 1864, that "when all the circumstances are fairly taken into account, the proficiency in reading must be considered satisfactory in fully 80 per cent. of the schools of this district."

For the purposes of international comparison, it may not be amiss to state that our lowest grade of reading, viz., "Able to read the First Book correctly," corresponds to Standard I. of the English revised code; our second grade of reading, viz., "Able to read Second Book correctly," includes Standards II. and III.; and our highest grade includes Standards IV., V., and VI. Here, however, the comparison ends, for the mode of inspection and tabulation is very different. In England only such children are examined as are above six years of age, and as have made 200 attendances at school within the previous year, and these only in the standards in which they are put forward by the teachers; while in Ireland every child present is examined in reading, irrespective of age or attendance at school, and even children learning the alphabet are taken into account when calculating the per-centage of proficiency. It is most important to bear this latter fact in mind when forming an opinion from the published reports as to the degree of success attained in reading in the Irish schools.

Before quitting the subject of reading, I think it right to call attention to the remarkable excess of the proficiency for 1865, in the highest grade, over the results obtained in this district in former years, and over the average proficiency in the whole country. This excess, amounting to nearly 5 per cent. on the total number examined, and to nearly 28 per cent. on the numbers found proficient in the same grade in former years, I attribute entirely to the greater care bestowed of late years on the *junior* classes. In my report for 1864, I noticed especially the improvement in the reading of these classes, and we have now the necessary consequence in the largely increased per-centage of proficiency of the *senior* classes in the same branch.

Penmanship.—Out of every 100 pupils examined in this branch during the past year, 53 had made some appreciable progress, of whom 41 wrote fairly for their age and standing, and 12 wrote well. These numbers, though at first sight small, yet show a very marked improvement over the proficiency for 1861, when the corresponding numbers were 29 able to write fairly, and 5 able to write well, in every 100 examined. The increased proficiency thus amounts to 40 per cent. (on the previous proficiency, not on the number examined) in the lower grade of writing, and to 140 per cent. in the higher grade. Nor is the absolute proficiency so low as might be thought; on the contrary, it is almost identical with the average proficiency of the whole country; and the large number—47 per cent. of those examined—who have made no appreciable progress in penmanship, are fully accounted for by the large excess of pupils in the second class, nearly all of whom are taken into account when calculating the per-centage of proficiency, though the majority are still writing large hand, and therefore excluded from tabulation, and many have not yet mastered the elements of letters. Of the general character and style of the writing I cannot speak favourably—it wants boldness and freedom, and is generally uneven; and these defects will, I fear, continue until some very stringent measures—such, for instance, as I suggested last year—are adopted to compel the teachers to improve their own handwriting.

This year has been signalized by the introduction of a new set of copy-books with engraved head-lines, brought out with great care by Mr. Vere Foster, to whose disinterested and judicious philanthropy so many of the poorest and most helpless National schools are indebted for the introduction of improved school apparatus, and the scarcely less important comfort of boarded floors. I am not myself generally favourable to engraved head-lines as a means of teaching writing, I much prefer head-lines written by the teacher; but while so many of our teachers write so badly, the engraved head-line is a matter of necessity; and I observe many points in those prepared by Mr. Foster which merit approval, especially as tending to give them the appearance, if not of written lines, at least of such as could be produced by a finished writer. This is a matter of great importance; for nothing formerly daunted both teachers and scholars so much as the unapproachable symmetry and perfection of form of the engraved head-lines issued by the Board. The elementary copy-books seem to be those most likely to find favour with the teachers, and I think deservedly so, as they are decidedly the best of the set. I do not think the style of female handwriting put forward is one that will be extensively imitated; for although infinitely

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superior to the angular hand so common in our schools, it is, I think, too small, and not sufficiently characteristic. There are specimens of female handwriting given in Mr. Keenan's report for 1855, which, I think, Mr. Foster might have advantageously adopted. The paper in Mr. Foster's copy-books is much superior to that in those of the Board; and the very low price at which they are sold leaves nothing to be desired on that score.

Arithmetic.—The results of my year's inspection in this branch, whether as compared with those obtained in former years, or with the average proficiency of the whole country, are eminently satisfactory. Of every 100 pupils examined—and every pupil present above the first or lowest class was examined in arithmetic—41 in round numbers were able to set down readily and correctly a number containing seven places of figures, such as 7,035,409 or 3,420,017, never having less than two cyphers; 64 were able to work sums in simple subtraction, specially constructed to test thoroughly their knowledge of the various cases of the rule, and each exercise containing one or more of the points in which experience had taught me that they were most likely to fail—these sums were, of course, graduated in difficulty according to the class under examination, the easiest sums, such as 4,067—2,690, being given in second class, and the more difficult, such as 35,080,764—679,840, in the higher classes; 26 were able to work sums in division of money; and 10 to work sums in proportion or practice. Comparing these results with the proficiency tabulated in 1861 and 1864, we have a very remarkable rate of progress, especially in notation and simple subtraction, viz., from 20·5 per cent. in 1861 to 41·4 in 1865 in the former branch; and from 41·4 per cent. in 1861 to 64·4 in 1865 in the latter branch. The result of a comparison with the average proficiency of the whole country in these branches is equally striking; the proficiency in notation being 41·4 per cent. of the number examined, in this district, against 30·1 per cent., the average for the entire country; and in simple subtraction 64·4 in this district, against 48·2 the average for all Ireland. In division of money there is an excess in favour of this district over the average of the whole country of over 3 per cent., while in the higher rules there is a deficiency of nearly 2 per cent. against the district. Here again I attribute the excess of proficiency to the greater care bestowed on the junior classes; and I have no doubt that in due time the fruit of this care will be abundantly visible in the improved rate of proficiency in the higher rules. On the whole I am well satisfied with the progress made in this branch during the year. The only serious defect I notice is the inattention to what were formerly called "Short Accounts;" in other words, the practical application of arithmetic to the everyday transactions of rural life. I have not space at present to do more than notice this defect; but I hope on a future occasion to consider this branch of the subject more fully. It is at present one of the very weakest points of our system.

Writing from Dictation.—There is no branch of the school-course more successfully taught than the very important one of writing from dictation; and the per-centage of proficiency during the past year is again satisfactory. Of every 100 pupils examined, over 64 acquitted themselves more or less respectably, and of these 37 wrote well. To entitle a pupil to rank among the latter, I require that he shall not have more than *two* orthographical errors, and those not of a serious nature, in a selected passage of over forty words; and to be placed in the lower category, I require that he have not more than *four* such errors. In selecting passages, I always use the Sequel or Third Book, according to the class under examination; and I endeavour to find such as contain one or more of the more commonly mis-spelled words, as well as words more difficult to be spelled. The passages thus chosen being of more than average difficulty, the test applied is as severe as it is judicious or desirable that it should be. Comparing the results obtained during the past year, 1865, with those of 1861, there is a very marked improvement under the higher head of tabulation, while the results in 1864 and 1865 are almost identical. I conclude, therefore, that writing from dictation is now as well taught in this district as it is likely to be; or, perhaps, as it can be taught in a district similarly circumstanced. I do not mean, of course, that much higher proficiency is not attainable; but I do not think there is much prospect of its being realised. I do not offer any comparison between the proficiency in writing from dictation in this district, and in the entire country, because I am satisfied, from an examination of the Proficiency Table in the Commissioners' Report for 1864, and from reading the remarks of the Inspectors thereon, that a uniform basis of tabulation has not been adopted. Many Inspectors, probably the majority, seem to have examined the second class in this branch, while others appear to have excluded this class. Any deduction, therefore, drawn from such inconsistent data, would be worse than worthless, it would be deceptive. My own practice is to exclude the second class from examination. I hold that *writing* from dictation should not be taught until the pupil has acquired so much of the mechanical art of writing as not to be under the necessity of pausing, even mentally, to consider the formation of the letters, so as to be able to fix the undivided attention upon catching and correctly spelling the words dictated. Now this is what, as a general rule, no second class child has acquired—or perhaps I should say, no child who ought still to be in the second class. Such children are learning to write, in the most elementary sense of the term; and it is quite as much as they can be expected to do to imitate, more or less imperfectly, the forms of the words and letters set before them. To distract the attention of such young children from their *writing* exercise, by superadding the entirely distinct one of *spelling*, and still further to embarrass, by requiring them to catch and retain the words of a *dictated* passage, would seem to me the surest way to secure ineffi-

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ciency in all three branches. The children in the *senior* draft of the class may, no doubt, be advantageously exercised occasionally in *copying* sentences from the First Book; by which means they acquire facility in reproducing the forms of letters, without having models before them; and, incidentally, attain to greater accuracy in spelling the easier and more common words. This is all that the programme of instruction for senior division of second class requires—the exact words are, "To *copy* from the First Lesson Book, or write from dictation, on slate, with correct spelling, short and easy sentences;" and, if they are able to do more, they are probably fit for promotion, and the sooner they are promoted the better. I speak, of course, with reference to the old Second Book, which was that chiefly in use during the year. The new Second Book rather takes the place of the First Sequel; and when it comes fully into use, I may be led to modify the opinion I have expressed as to teaching *second* class children to write from dictation, but the principle which I advocate, and on which I act, is that no child should be put to learn this branch until able to write, at least on a slate, with tolerable ease—until the child has attained this degree of expertness in penmanship, all the advantages which the more advanced pupils derive from *writing* from dictation, can be secured by *spelling* from dictation, or phrase spelling; an exercise so useful, not only as a means of teaching oral spelling, but as a preparation for writing from dictation, that no school can be considered well conducted in which it is not practised.

Grammar.—In this subject every child present above the first class is examined; and the children in second class, though required to know only the article, noun, and adjective, and, therefore, excluded from tabulation, are taken into account when calculating the per-centage of proficiency. The results of my examination for the past year have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Of every 100 pupils examined there were, in round numbers, 32 "acquainted with the parts of speech," that is, able to point out and define them as they occurred in their reading lesson; and 8 "able to parse syntactically." The corresponding numbers in 1861, were 15 and 5; and in 1864, they were 28 and 6; there is thus a marked improvement apparent over both these years. Compared with the whole country, the proficiency in this district appears to be higher in the number acquainted with the parts of speech, and lower in the number able to parse; the per-centage under the former head being 32·4 in this district, against 27·0 for the whole country; and under the latter head, 8·2 in this district, against 10·4, the average for all Ireland.

Geography.—In this branch also, as well as in grammar and arithmetic, every child above first class is examined; and of every 100 children so examined, there were, in round numbers, 40 "acquainted with the outlines and general features of the map of the World only;" 14 acquainted with the maps of Europe and Ireland; and 1½, so to speak, able to answer on a general course of geography, making a total of 55·5 per cent. who had made appreciable progress in geography. Those tabulated as knowing the map of the World, could tell, without reference to the map, the relative positions of the continents and oceans; the principal countries in the former, and the leading seas and other divisions of the latter; could tell the position of the chief island groups, and could name and refer to their respective continents, the more remarkable mountain chains and rivers. Those returned as knowing the maps of Europe and Ireland, exhibited a good knowledge of the geography of Europe and Ireland, as it could be learned from those maps; and those marked as knowing a general course of geography, were not only acquainted with the local details of all the continents, but had mastered the elements of mathematical geography also. The proficiency in 1865 was fully double that obtained in 1861, and a good deal better than that tabulated in 1864. Compared with the entire country, there is a considerable excess in favour of this district under the lowest head of proficiency, viz., acquainted with map of World; under the other two heads the results are strikingly identical.

In concluding my remarks on the proficiency of the pupils during the past year, I have no difficulty in stating that the year has been one of progress in every branch of the school course; and that a really sound and useful primary education is now given in fully two-thirds of the schools of this district. The course of instruction is as extensive and varied as is, I believe, to be found in the primary schools of any country, and nothing is wanted but greater regularity of attendance, and a prolonged stay at school, to secure to the pupils full participation in its advantages. As it is, when all the circumstances are fully and fairly taken into account, we have abundant reason to be satisfied with the results, so far as we can ascertain them. But it is not in the present generation that we can expect to measure all the good that is effected—it is when the pupils now receiving education in our schools become, in their turn, the parents of a still more enlightened race, that the early labours of the National Board—so little understood, and so persistently misrepresented—will be rightly appreciated.

The number of children present at my principal inspections throughout the year, amounted in the aggregate to 4,682. The average attendance as returned by the teachers for the same schools was 4,650; a striking proof of the accuracy and fidelity with which the school accounts are kept.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In 25 schools (one-fourth the whole number) the pupils who have been regular in their attendance can read the advanced books with considerable intelligence and freedom from inaccuracies; in 68 of the others, the majority of the pupils get through their reading lessons with a fair degree of ease and fluency. This branch is remarkably well taught in

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most of the convent schools; but during the past year the number of pupils promoted to the higher classes was smaller than usual, in consequence of the introduction of the new First and Second Books, which contain many expressions and words that the pupils had not been previously familiar with; there has been a marked decline, therefore, in the number of female pupils who were able to read the advanced books, viz., from 17·7 per cent. (of the whole number examined) in 1864, to 14·8 in 1865. This decrease has been partially counterbalanced by the improvement observable in the boys' schools—the number of male pupils who passed through the same ordeal having increased from 11·7 per cent. for the former year, to 12·9 per cent. in the latter. Again, the entire number (both males and females included) who acquitted themselves creditably in reading the elementary books (First and Second), increased from 2,416 (1864) to 2,611 (1865); and when we compare the gross number who proved themselves equal to the task of reading a First (or more advanced) Book in the former year, viz., 3,045 pupils (71·7 of the whole number examined) with 3,273 (or 71·9 per cent.) in the latter, the result is not so discouraging as might be expected for the first year after the introduction of the new lesson books. Oral spelling (both of single words or short sentences) continues to be taught with very fair success throughout the district generally. The preparation of the reading lesson, and the subsequent examination by the teacher on the subject matter of the narrative, the analysis of the text, and the meanings of the principal words which it contains, are duties to which the pupils and teachers of a few schools devote adequate attention; but which, I regret to state, is greatly neglected throughout the district generally.

Penmanship.—In less than 25 per cent. of the schools is this very useful branch taught with that great care and skill which its importance merits. In about an equal number the advanced pupils can write with a fair amount of ease and finish, while the penmanship of the younger children is tolerably careful and well proportioned. In the remaining schools the duty of superintending the writers is very imperfectly fulfilled, the teachers being engaged at other duties during the greater portion of the time set apart for this exercise. In the majority of the schools the teachers have procured supplies of the excellent copy-books recently published by Mr. Vere Foster, and we may not unreasonably expect that increased supervision of the writing exercises will result from the economy of time and labour which their introduction is likely to effect. In some female schools confusion of style has arisen from their use by pupils who had previously been accustomed to write angular-hand exclusively, and for this reason they have not as yet been adopted in convent schools. To remedy this inconvenience, it is, in my opinion, desirable that one or two copy-books, with head-lines in "angular-hand" of a more decided (but still graceful) character than that represented by No. 8 of the series, should be added by that gentleman, and their sale, at reduced prices to pupils of National schools, agreed to by the Board.

Arithmetic.—Owing most probably to the facility with which young lads, who are skilful arithmeticians, can procure employment (as clerks or shopmen) in the metropolis and neighbouring towns, "slate arithmetic" is taught with very fair success in a large proportion (nearly 84 per cent.) of the schools in this district. More attention, also, has latterly been paid to the practice of exercising the pupils in "mental arithmetic," an essential but often sadly neglected branch of school-training. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction, especially by the teachers of the girls' schools, most of whom (strangely enough) appear to forget that as soon as a girl leaves school to enter upon the business of life, she will constantly be called upon to make such calculations, in places (the market-place, the retail-shop, &c.) where it would be difficult to procure any writing materials, or the use of a slate and pencil. In many schools, also, the pupils can solve questions in arithmetic with great readiness and accuracy, while the principles on which these operations entirely depend, and the technical names by which the "factors," &c., are distinguished from each other, appear to be entirely overlooked.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is carefully and, at the same time, judiciously taught in a large proportion (nearly 88 per cent.) of the schools in this district. To secure so desirable a result, all the teachers accustom their pupils, from a very early period of their school career, to spell (orally) long sentences from dictation; an exercise which greatly strengthens the memory, while it obliges the pupil to acquire insensibly the habit of observing, and reflecting on the words—even the most insignificant—uttered by his teacher or fellow-pupils. By constant practice, subsequently, in writing from dictation (on paper especially) the eyes of the pupils are early trained to habits of accurate writing, the only errors of orthography which they commit being, in nearly every instance, such as result from the careless manner in which words of common use are pronounced by their relatives or companions outside the school-house walls. Many teachers, also, have attempted to give instruction in composition; but their efforts have eventually, in nearly every instance, been confined to the teaching of letter-writing; and the style in which such productions are generally composed is so feeble, and the matter itself so uninteresting (or even objectionable, from the introduction of family gossip), that I cannot report any real progress having been made in this direction.

Grammar.—This branch is one which cannot be taught successfully without considerable skill and information on the part of the teacher, and an equal amount of intelligence and application on that of his pupils. There is perhaps no other subject taught in an ordinary school by which the mental calibre and teaching-power of the schoolmaster can be so

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readily, and at the same time so accurately, estimated as by getting the pupils to analyze a sentence, and examining them on the classification and inflections of the words which compose it. It is gratifying, therefore, to be in a position to report that in this district no less than 72 per cent. of the teachers give instruction in this branch with fair, and a large proportion even with highly creditable success. The proficiency of the pupils examined on this subject, though the number was much larger than that returned by me for the previous year, was still more satisfactory on the present occasion—a result that need not excite surprise when the fact is taken into account that 16 schools (about one-sixth the entire number) are conducted by "first class" teachers.

Geography.—In scarcely 64 per cent. of the schools is this interesting subject taught with even moderate success; in scarcely one of them with the skill or earnestness which its utility in this "locomotive" age of ours deserves. For this unsatisfactory state of things many plausible reasons may be assigned; for instance, the indifference (or even prejudice) with which it is regarded by the parents, not one in a hundred of whom has a single map or atlas to refer to, within the walls of his own house. The strain, again, which its study imposes upon the memory of the pupil, without any corresponding exertion of his reasoning powers, except in the acquiring of mathematical geography, renders it an uninteresting study to most pupils. Perhaps the best reason of all, however, is that the store of geographical knowledge possessed by the teacher himself is generally so limited, and the multitude of names given on the maps (this is still more observable in maps published in the United States), and minute facts to be remembered, so unnecessarily magnified, that the duty of teaching geography is entered upon as "a forlorn hope" in nearly every instance. These difficulties would be materially lessened, and the subject made to possess the same attraction for beginners with which it is naturally invested, if a catechism of geography were introduced into our schools for the use of very young pupils—one in which only the most interesting facts would be alluded to (illustrated besides with a few simple woodcuts), and all abstruse definitions or unnecessary details omitted. An atlas which would contain maps of all the leading countries of Europe, Asia, and America (in addition to those given in Dower's Atlas), would, if published at a moderate price, induce the senior pupils also to prepare their home-lessons in geography with more diligence and assiduity than they at present devote to the task: such a work also would, in after years, remain as a valuable book of reference in the family library.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading receives great attention, and improvement in it is increasing, but is checked by what has become a habit among the teachers, questioning the children almost at the close of every sentence—on grammar, geography, and meaning of words—the questions rarely referring to the salient points or general purport of the lesson, and being quite commonplace on grammar and geography, those on geography generally ending with Waterloo or St. Helena.

Oral spelling generally good.

Explanation attended to, but rarely judicious, the words being either inapplicable or more difficult than those they are intended to explain.

Penmanship—Improving, but in some instances not judiciously taught, and the pupils not superintended or directed whilst actually engaged at it.

The new copy-books are a decided improvement, but there are many complaints that they are too dear.

Arithmetic—Fairly attended to and improved, especially in female schools.

Writing from Dictation—Receiving great attention. I think second and sequel class should not be required to attend to it, as their doing so is injurious to their penmanship.

Grammar.—I think it receives too much attention, and the progress is not proportioned to the attention.

I think it would be better if second and sequel were not instructed in it, especially in schools where there are no assistants, but that their attention should be confined to reading, writing, tables, and the elementary rules of grammar, and the outlines of the Map of the World. Most certainly, in my opinion, the proficiency attained in it by these classes is very trifling and unsubstantial, not worth the time devoted to it, which would be more profitably bestowed on the other subjects.

Geography.—Well attended to, and in some cases with decided success.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In the past year, 4,938 pupils were examined in reading, for the report "S^{t}." The results were all but identical with those noted in 1864. Of every hundred scholars examined, there were,

	1864.	1865.
Able to read First Book correctly, ...	19·7	19·7
„ Second Book correctly, ...	32·	32·6
„ Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence,	18·	19·

At the close of the year there remained upon the school a larger proportion of children in the higher classes (third, fourth, and fifth) than on 31st December, 1864, the per-centage now being 22·5 against 18·3 in 1864.

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It is satisfactory to be enabled to report that the reading continues to improve slightly in slowness and accuracy. The children show greater facility than formerly in getting through a lesson different from that prepared for the day, and more attention is paid to punctuation. The new issues of First Book, in two parts, and of Second Book, have by this time reached the greater number of schools, and by the animation and variety of the lessons they contain, and even by the mere change from the old books, have given a stimulus to the instruction of the junior classes, while in the schools which received these new books some five or six months since, the nominal promotions, or removals from First to Second, and from Second to Sequel Book—the last already discontinued in many instances—are of course not so numerous as they would have been without the change of books; and the real advance made by the lowest classes is not shown in the numerical returns.

Progress is observable in spelling too. The mode of spelling consecutively by clauses is almost universally practised; and I have remarked that the junior classes are sometimes, though not very often, effectively taught or examined in that way, by the children whom teachers employ as temporary monitors. I find increasing readiness and intelligence in the answering of third and higher classes, and occasionally of those reading Sequel or the new Second Book, when examined on the "verbal distinctions" in the "Spelling Book Superseded."

With respect to the explanations of lessons, very little change for the better is noticeable. By far the greater number of teachers carry to excess the practice of questioning upon, to the actual exclusion, very frequently, of explaining the lessons. In truth, only the very best teachers are sufficiently informed and thoughtful to expand and illustrate the language of the lesson book, and to do this clearly and concisely; for this part of the teaching must be done rapidly, as the actual reading by the pupil ought to occupy a longer time than is usually given to it. From the number of subjects to be taught, and the arrangement of business requiring that the teacher shall always exercise a certain amount of supervision over different classes, an effective half-hour is about the maximum per day that the teacher can afford to the reading and explanation, even in a senior class.

Penmanship.—During the year, 2,455 pupils were specially examined in writing on paper. The per-centages were—

	1865.	1864.
Able to write on paper fairly, .	50·	51·3
„ with ease and freedom,	13·8	9·6

The defects of irregular, cramped, and slovenly writing are undoubtedly diminishing. Most of the teachers now aim at a round and tolerably large current hand, and they appear to inspect the copies with increasing vigilance. Mistakes in spelling and gross faults in form of letters are not left unnoticed so often as formerly; but the great desideratum of superintendence while the writing goes on, is most difficult to realize. The time tables unavoidably require the teacher, in ordinary schools, to attend to some reading classes, or to pupils otherwise engaged "on floor," while the writing class is at work; and it is only in the convent schools, where a sufficient number of capable teachers are available, that the object in question is thoroughly attained. One great gain, however, has just been realised in a good standard for teacher and pupils, and some valuable instructions on method, furnished by Mr. Vere Foster's new copy-books. These have been eagerly sought, and are already much used in many schools of the district. The examples are universally approved by the teachers, who have expressed to me their opinions upon the character of writing. It is certain that Mr. Vere Foster, by this publication, in connexion with which he has taken immense pains, has added an important service to the many he has already rendered to the humbler classes of this country.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I cannot report much progress on these subjects.

Pupils do not as yet sufficiently realize the subject matter of lessons, and hence the reading is mechanical, besides the pupils too frequently read indistinctly, running one syllable into another, and all uttered in a sing-song manner; this defect frequently arises from defective oral spelling.

The teachers now occasionally read aloud for the pupils, but a bad teacher can never make a pupil read well.

Penmanship.—As Vere Foster's copy-books are as yet but in partial use, great progress can hardly be expected.

However writing (on the whole) is fairly taught and executed.

Arithmetic.—The system put into operation in 1864 has worked well. There is a decided improvement in this subject, including quickness, accuracy, and neatness of execution.

Writing from Dictation.—In 1864, 42· per cent. could write fairly; in 1865 that per-centage has increased to 50·.

Grammar.—There is an increase of 4· per cent. in the proficiency over that for 1864.

In many schools the pupils parse very fairly and can apply the rules.

Geography.—I am not satified with the progress made. The teaching is as yet quite too mechanical.

During the ensuing year I shall require much more attention to be paid to the subject.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation.)—

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Of the total number of children examined during the year 1864, 18 per cent. could read the First Book, 29 the Second, and 12 the higher, with intelligence and ease. For the year 1865, the corresponding per-centages are 22, 39, and 19. Since I have rigidly adhered to the same standard this argues for the teachers considerable progress in method. I am inclined to attribute this progress to an increase of attention to the more important qualities of reading. Accuracy, distinctness, and fluency are the objective conditions, and intelligence is the subject habit which should characterize the reading of the pupils of a primary school. The teachers should aim at these essentials only, and these alone should an Inspector require. The higher graces are accidents for which due credit should be given when they exist. But they should not be aimed at. If a teacher can himself read impressively, and with taste, he will insensibly superinduce the same habits on his pupils, whilst aiming solely at the essentials. If he is not a good reader, no waste of time will enable him to impart that which he has not himself.

Penmanship.—The introduction of copy-books with engraved head-lines is as yet too recent to have effected the improvement we may confidently expect from the change.

So soon as time shall have alleviated the grief of the female teachers for their spider-legged hieroglyphics, and that all teachers shall have familiarized themselves with the idea that the head-lines are meant to be copied, we may look for much greater legibility in the writing.

In this, the cardinal point, there has already been considerable progress during the year.

Arithmetic.—In the primary operations there has been a marked improvement during the year, whilst in the higher rules the proficiency is stationary if not slightly retrograde.

By giving each pupil a different question, and by refusing any credit for the more advanced rules to any one who had failed in the simple ones, I have induced the teachers to pay more attention to the thorough grounding of their classes in the elementary operations. Though this may for a time apparently retard the advance of the pupils through the higher rules, their after progress will fully make up for the delay.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this subject remains much the same as before.

Grammar.—In their treatment of this subject most of the teachers have begun to address themselves more directly than before to the understanding.

The proficiency table exhibits a little improvement in the answering; as much indeed as could well be expected at present.

Geography.—The results realized in geography are very fair, and would be much greater if the teachers paid greater regard to the methodical arrangement of their lessons.

Instead of jumping at random from an island to a bay, or from a city to a mountain, in nowise connected therewith, after the style suited very well for an examination, they should arrange, on some definite plan, the whole of the facts they intend to teach, and the order in which to present them.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The fact that of all the pupils I examined during the past year, I found only about 15 per cent. unable to read, shows that this essential branch is well taught in the National schools here. Indeed the managers and parents have often expressed their surprise that even mere infants are, in most cases, able to read after an attendance at school of two or three months. Oral spelling and explanation are, as usual, carefully attended to. The teachers aim at making their pupils read naturally or as they should speak, and hence the reading is in general good, and in many cases excellent.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's new copy-books have done, and are likely to do, good service in this branch, which is fairly attended to, and in which, on the whole, the proficiency attained by the pupils is satisfactory. I have impressed on the young teachers that any of them seeking promotion cannot succeed unless they are good penmen, and the consequence is, that several of them who wrote wretched scrawls some time ago, now write remarkably well. The change in their penmanship has surprised me as well as themselves, and proves that it only requires an earnest effort on the part of any one who has the perfect use of his fingers and eyes to become a good penman.

Arithmetic.—This branch, as it deserves, has great attention paid to it, and the proficiency attained by the pupils in it is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The aim of the teachers is to make their pupils quick as well as sure calculators, and to ground them in the principles on which the different rules depend; and in this aim they have, in general, very fairly succeeded.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is very carefully taught, and the results in it are highly satisfactory.

Grammar.—This branch is on the whole well taught and the results of my examinations in it are, in general, very creditable to the teachers.

Geography.—Very fair progress has been made in this branch, which, on the whole, is judiciously taught by means of text-books, lectures, and good maps.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading in general verbally correct, but wanting in fluency and intelligent comprehension of the subject matter. The proper grouping of the words is not sufficiently attended to.

Oral spelling very fair. Phrase spelling is practised in every school.

Explanation of the subject-matter of the lessons read daily receives little or no attention from the teachers, very few of whom appear to study previously, or prepare notes of, the lessons to be taught by them.

Penmanship.—Until lately, when Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books were introduced, the penmanship was not characterized by any particular style, and was subjected to very limited supervision, on part of the teacher, during the pupil's performance of the exercise. The subject is now more carefully attended to.

Arithmetic.—This important branch receives due attention from the teachers, and a satisfactory proportion of the pupils exhibit expertness and accuracy in solving elementary questions of a practical nature. But little explanation is given of the *principles* on which the rules depend.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised, and with fair degree of success, in every school in the district.

Grammar.—This subject is the least skilfully taught of any in the school course. The proficiency attained may be said to be confined to distinguishing the easier parts of speech. In very few schools are composition and analysis of sentences attempted.

Geography.—In the majority of the schools the pupils are fairly acquainted with the broad features of the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Mathematical geography is seldom taken up.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—My experience of this district being limited to a single town, and embracing the detailed examination of all classes and branches in only 30 schools (the rest having been so dealt with by my predecessor), my observations under this and the following heads will be succinct and general.

Reading, then, appears to me to be, on the whole, fairly fluent and tolerably correct; for more, as regards the district at large, I cannot vouch at present; phrase spelling is practised in very many schools, and with good results; but "explanation" is not, in the majority of cases, very judiciously dealt with. This being a branch the skilful handling of which tests the tact and intelligence of teachers, at least as much as any other part of the school course, the deficiency noticed will not create surprise when, on reference to the table of teachers' classification, we find that considerably *more than* two-thirds of their entire body still belong to third class and under. Indeed nearly one-fourth are probationers, and another fourth, but one step higher, or virtually probationers also.

Penmanship.—This branch has already received a marked impetus from the almost universal introduction of Vere Foster's series of copy-books. Penmanship previously seemed to me to have been of a fairly average character; but now it appears likely to be extremely good.

Arithmetic.—I regret that it is not in my power to report favourably in reference to this most important branch. The extremely low classification of the bulk of the teachers, already referred to, goes far, no doubt, to account for such a vitally serious defect; the main cause, however, is an insufficient amount of careful, intelligent, and scrupulously accurate practice in the earlier parts. I confidently reckon on very great progress in this respect during 1866, as I have instituted lengthened and elaborate *competitive* examinations in the simple rules and reduction, almost exclusively, and I enter the results opposite each pupil's name in the observation book.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is, on the whole, cultivated with fair success, and exhibits tolerably creditable proficiency.

Grammar.—In proportion to its relative importance, grammar receives fully its own share of attention, and, in some cases, skilful teaching. Results generally are pretty good.

Geography.—The same observations as just made in reference to grammar, fairly apply to geography also.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—So far as the mere mechanical part is concerned, this, the most important branch of the school programme, is very fairly taught. In the majority of schools, pupils of the Sequel and higher classes read with ease and fluency—in some, with intelligence and expression. This is much—perhaps as much as, all things considered, ought to be expected in this country. An instrument has been imparted by which the pupils may in afterlife unlock the stores of knowledge for themselves; and just in proportion to the perfectness of this instrument will be the frequency of its application. While explanation and examination on the subject matter of the lessons read should not be neglected, they ought not, as is too frequently the case, monopolize the time that ought to be devoted to reading alone.

Penmanship.—I believe no branch of the school-course is so badly taught as this. This arises from several causes, viz., the unsuitableness of much of the school furniture, the injudicious nature of the generality of Time Tables, the irregular supply of stationery, the carelessness with which head-lines are too frequently written, and more especially the absence of a careful superintendence during the writing and dictation exercises. The adoption of Mr. Foster's copy-books will do much to remedy the last defects. Excellent

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models will now be placed before the pupils of our schools; and much of the time which was formerly consumed in "setting copies," can now be devoted to active superintendence.

Arithmetic.—This branch receives a fair degree of attention; at least a considerable portion of school time is, in general, allotted to it. The pupils of the higher classes work questions in proportion, practice, and interest, with tolerable accuracy; but not neatly and quickly. The black board is rarely used, and the pupils have not enough of class exercises in the compound rules before and after they are promoted to the higher branches. The introduction of unnecessary operations into their calculations—especially in proportion—is much too common; and there is a general disregard to neatness in the formation of the figures and in drawing the necessary lines. I expect that these defects will to a great extent cease to exist during the current year.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject holds a prominent place—half an hour daily being generally allotted to it on the Time Table—in the course of all National schools. In about one-half of those in this district it is carefully and successfully taught to the Sequel and higher classes. In very many of them, however, the exercise is slurred over in a hasty, careless manner—little or no attention being given to the style in which it is written; a hurried correction of the errors in spelling being all that, in such cases, appears to be considered worthy of the teacher's notice. And here I cannot help contrasting the efficiency of organized with that of unorganized schools. In the former, the desk lessons are generally taught in a superior manner—in the latter a constant and careful supervision of the slate and paper exercises is rarely maintained.

Grammar.—The senior classes parse simple sentences with ease and accuracy, and the Sequel and higher drafts of second class generally know the parts of speech. As a rule, however, home lessons are neglected; the pupils seldom know their text-books. This is to be regretted, as an accurate preparation of such lessons not only strengthens the memory, but enables the teacher to get through the school business with greater facility and success, and to give to the essential subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, much time that must otherwise be given to *teaching* grammar and geography.

Geography.—The higher drafts of second class and of Sequel No. 1, are generally familiar with the outlines of the map of the World, the positions, relative magnitudes, and boundaries of the continents; while the pupils of Sequel No. 2 and of third classes have a general knowledge of the maps of Europe and Ireland, including the chief towns of the several counties of the latter. In the better class of schools, the higher classes generally know the first four chapters of the Geography Generalized, and the magnitudes, populations, and resources of the principal states of Europe. On the whole this branch receives more than its fair share of school time. It is a favourite subject with both teachers and pupils, and hence the former—during the reading lessons—when an opportunity presents itself, too frequently deviate from the more important subject to describe, or to examine on, the country, &c., named in the lesson of the day.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—No observations.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading has decidedly improved within the last year, more intelligence and deliberation being observable.

Teachers are now much more careful than they were in former years to explain the meanings of words and phrases occurring in the lesson books, and oral spelling is generally well taught.

Penmanship.—Even though a very short time has elapsed since the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, I find a very great improvement in the legibility, style, and character of the writing in the National schools of the district. The time hitherto devoted by the teachers to writing head-lines is usefully occupied in superintending their pupils while engaged at penmanship. Upon the whole, this branch is fairly taught in almost all schools.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is fairly taught in the senior classes; in the junior classes the results are not quite so satisfactory.

Notation is taught with considerable success but the theoretical portion of arithmetic is rather neglected.

Sufficient attention is not, in my opinion, bestowed in our schools on *mental* arithmetic, than which nothing can be more useful for the practical purposes of life.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is taught with fair success in almost all schools in the district. The third and fourth classes generally are able to write a sentence or two from the Third Book with a fair degree of facility, and with considerable correctness.

Grammar.—In few schools is this branch efficiently taught, as remarked in former reports. Teachers and pupils consider the teaching and learning of grammar to be a waste of time.

In the best schools few of the pupils remain for a sufficiently long time to acquire a thorough knowledge of this branch.

Geography.—There is some slight improvement observable in this branch, but it is far from being as yet either efficiently or usefully taught.

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Few teachers appear to have the skill requisite for presenting this subject in either a clear or an attractive form to their pupils, their teaching being generally of a desultory character.

In some schools the elements of mathematical geography are taught with fair success, but in physical geography the proficiency of pupils is almost nil.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading, with some few exceptions, is pretty good, being plain and tolerably expressive. The per-centages of proficiency in the three classes, Books I., II., III., and higher, are exactly equal to those returned for 1864.

Explanation generally poor; the teachers themselves not only neglect to study the lesson books thoroughly, but also to read and become acquainted with cognate subjects—they are wanting in that fulness of information necessary to explain and illustrate in a ready, intelligent manner the subject-matter read by the pupils. Oral spelling is not much attended to. I recommend this exercise to be limited to words chosen at will from the body of the lesson, the pupil afterwards to repeat the clause or sentence in which each word occurs, and *thence* to give its meaning. Save in this subsidiary way I confess my inability to perceive the use of oral spelling at all; at best it is but a means to an end which can be surely attained by writing from dictation.

Penmanship—indicates a great degree of improvement. A neat round hand is being gradually introduced, and the stiff angular writing once deemed essential for girls, is now almost banished from our schools. The progress from year since 1862 may be gleaned from the following comparative table:—

	Proportion per cent. to number examined in			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Able to write on paper fairly, . .	35	36	41	47
„ with ease and freedom, .	4·	4·2	4·8	8·7

Arithmetic.—The principal defects observed in the important subject of arithmetic are—I. Want of neatness and method in working out the questions on slate or paper. II. Not sufficient instruction given on the reasons of the several steps and processes employed, or on the principles underlying such rule.

It is idle to say that there is no necessity for all this, that it is mere waste of time, that practical work alone is suited for National schools; but this is really practical and useful, because it leads to quickness and accuracy in work. A knowledge of principles is on other grounds necessary for the senior classes in their arithmetical exercises. Such pupils are quite competent to follow out the trains of reasoning; and in the absence of geometrical instruction, it is, indeed, the only means of applying the strict methods of mathematical deduction and demonstration, and so training the mind to sound habits of reason and thought.

Writing from Dictation.—No subject in the entire course of instruction shows such a degree of progress as writing from dictation. This will appear from the following—

	Per-centage of number examined in		Per-centage for all Ireland in
	1864.	1865.	1865.
Able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy, . .	34	42	38·6
„ a sentence with ease and correctness, .	8	13	13·4
Total, . .	42	55	52·

But the progress is not to be measured merely by this comparison. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the subject is much higher than that in previous years, and the test exercises given by me were more difficult.

For the method pursued at examination, I refer to my report for 1864. This has been substantially adhered to during the present year.

Grammar.—I cannot say that much proficiency has been attained in grammar. Not more than one hour and a half weekly is expressly given to instruction in this subject, nor can the teachers, without prejudice to more important work, devote to it a longer time.

Geography.—Geography is another subject poorly taught. The cause of the children's want of attention to this interesting and agreeable study, will most probably be found in the method of teaching. The exercises are made as dull, drowsy, and tedious as possible, instead of being the very reverse. The treatment of the lessons in geography, at all events, to make them really useful and inviting, implies a certain amount of acquaintance with various related subjects, as physics, history, ethnology, and political economy, with a ready and facile mode of expression; acquirements which our teachers rarely possess.

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District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This subject—the foremost perhaps in importance—is now intelligently taught in most of the schools. I have given much attention, during the present year, to the explanation of the reading lessons, and to oral spelling. The progress is fairly satisfactory, and the means of insuring still better results are now established by the adoption of uniform and intelligent methods.

Penmanship.—There has been a very decided improvement during the year. The copy-books bear internal evidence, formerly altogether wanting, of supervision. Some of the teachers possess an expertness and a taste in this branch to which others are strangers. Having observed that arithmetical exercises on paper were wholly neglected, I have introduced into the schools the practice of having such exercises performed, at least once a week, with the view of improving the pupils both in proper form and neatness, which are justly regarded as so necessary by merchants and men of business. The copy-books brought out under the direction of Vere Foster, esq., are coming into general use, and will be powerfully instrumental in improving this important branch.

Arithmetic.—This branch is very fairly taught. The proficiency attained by the pupils may, in most cases, be regarded as satisfactory.

Writing from Dictation.—This very important branch is now taught on a uniform plan in all the schools of this district. The proficiency of the pupils, both in correct spelling and in giving to their exercises a neat and proper form, is very satisfactory.

Grammar.—Proficiency tolerably fair. I have introduced into many of the schools the practice of engaging the third and fourth classes in parsing exercises on paper. This practice will insure in future results quite satisfactory for elementary schools.

Geography.—Proficiency fair. In most of the rural schools I think that it is scarcely desirable that more should be expected than a fair acquaintance with the maps of the World and Ireland.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—A creditable degree of proficiency has been attained in this useful exercise. The junior classes are in general able to read their books with fluency and correctness; and the senior, not only with correctness, but with considerable ease and expression. A good deal of attention has been given during the past year to the explanation of words and difficult phrases, and by this means a very satisfactory improvement has been effected in the way of intelligent reading.

Penmanship.—This branch still continues to receive the attention in the schools of this district which its usefulness and importance so much deserve, and with very gratifying results. The use of copy-books in all the classes, and the careful supervision of the teacher is still insisted on. The pupils of the senior classes in general write a very good hand.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the junior classes is most satisfactory, and much beyond what is required in the school programme. The pupils of the second class are in general able to write down numbers to seven places of figures, and to work questions in the simple rules. The senior classes, although fairly acquainted with the methods of working the ordinary rules of arithmetic, yet generally fail in bringing out a correct result. Increased practice at slate arithmetic, and greater attention to accuracy, during the coming year, will, I expect, remedy these defects.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is conducted in the senior classes (third, fourth, and fifth) entirely on paper, by which means detection of errors and their proper correction is secured, as well as an opportunity being afforded to the pupils of practising the misspelled words. Most of the pupils, especially in fourth and fifth classes, have acquired a satisfactory degree of proficiency, and are generally able to write passages selected from the Third or Fourth Book with considerable accuracy.

Grammar.—The proficiency of the pupils in this subject is, in general, confined to a knowledge of the parts of speech in the junior classes, and in the senior, to being able to parse easy sentences. The teachers confine their instruction to the parsing lesson, and the use of the text-book is in a great measure neglected. Even the parsing lessons are given too much in a rote manner, the intelligence of the pupils being but seldom appealed to. I have endeavoured during the past year to correct the defects, by examining the classes as frequently as possible on the text-book, and by impressing the teacher with the necessity of conducting the grammar lesson in a more intellectual manner, and of addressing himself more to the intelligence of the children when imparting instruction in grammar.

Geography.—Very satisfactory progress has been made throughout the district in this branch. The junior classes have a very fair knowledge of the outlines and general features of the map of the World, and also of the map of Ireland; and the senior classes, in addition to this, are fairly acquainted with the maps of the several continents.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading continues to be pretty much the same as in last year, the proportional centage of ability not being higher. On the whole, it has reached the standard of good, clear, distinct, intelligent reading, but devoid of beauty of style or rhetorical expression.

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Accuracy of pronunciation is not fully attained, owing to want of culture of ear on part of pupils and teachers. Pauses, accent, and emphasis are fairly attended to.

Oral spelling, explanation, and subject-matter of the lesson books are, on the whole, attended with due results.

Penmanship.—An improvement has taken place in this branch within the year. The number of pupils so employed exceeds that of previous years; the subject is earlier entered on in the instruction of the junior pupils; the supervision on the part of the teachers is more active; and both they and their pupils appear to be more earnestly impressed with its importance.

The writing is on the whole plain, legible, and carefully executed; the copy-books are well and neatly kept; and the proficiency attained creditable on the whole.

Some further improvements in position, command of hand and pen, and in style and currency of execution are desirable.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the pupils in arithmetic in this year does not materially differ from that of 1864, and may be said to include a very fair practical knowledge of the subject as an art; yet I fear that more attention is paid to practice than to principles, and that the superstructure of the science is in many cases but superficially laid. It is not unusual to see little children, in the simple rules, puzzled, bewildered, and retarded by the *amount* of the numbers set before them for operation, whilst a few figures would suffice in explanation of these rules and principles; and even in the higher classes some of the teachers are more prone to deal in the practice of intricacies than in the principles of far more useful operations.

Mental calculation, though attended with fair results, has not yet reached that standard commensurate with its importance.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is attended with much success, a vast improvement having taken place within the year, particularly as regards the second and Sequel class pupils. It is gratifying to see the efforts made even by the junior pupils as regards the difficulties of orthography, punctuation, and use of capital letters.

Where time and opportunity offer, this exercise is performed on paper by the senior pupils, thereby keeping a record of their proficiency and progress: words misspelled and other mistakes are dashed, and form a useful "home lesson" at the close of each week.

Grammar.—The proficiency of the pupils in grammar is, with few exceptions, very fair, and, in my opinion, quite in keeping with the grammatical requirements of the pupils attending our schools.

Though the per-centage in syntactical parsing is not as high in this year as in that of last, yet I deem the ratio of progress commensurate, and look upon the apparent retrogression as merely the result of a test more stringent in application.

Geography.—The proficiency of the pupils in local geography is, on the whole, very fair; yet, though this branch of instruction is very popular, but few of the pupils arrive at a thorough knowledge of the subject, which, indeed, is not skilfully handled by many of the teachers.

The instruction from the map is very often of a rambling and indefinite kind, teachers making a topographical journey round the world in a few minutes, with but little reference to the physical or political condition of the countries pointed out.

The irregular attendance of the senior pupils, and the limited period of their school-going time, are, in my opinion, the chief causes why so few become acquainted with the general course of geography.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading has improved during the past year, but not so much as in the other branches.

Oral spelling, both of single words and of clauses or short sentences, is most successfully practised in all the schools of the district. In meanings of words and explanation of subject-matter of lessons the pupils of a good many schools are backward.

Penmanship.—In this branch there has been a most decided improvement.

Of the number examined in writing in 1864, 27·3 per cent. were able to write fairly and 15 per cent. to write with ease and freedom; whereas of the number examined in this branch in 1865, 32·3 per cent. could write fairly and 25·9 could write with ease and freedom.

Arithmetic.—This most important branch is now very successfully taught in nearly all the schools of the district.

The progress made in this branch during the past year will be seen by comparing the per-centages of the pupils found proficient in arithmetic in 1864 with the like per-centages for 1865. Of the total number examined in this branch in 1864, 33·2 per cent. were able to set down seven places of figures, 47·6 per cent. were able to work simple rules, 23·7 per cent. to work compound rules, and 8 per cent. to work proportion, &c. The corresponding per-centages for 1865 were as high as 38·9, 54·7, 27, and 12·5 respectively.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency of the pupils writing from dictation has improved in a very marked manner during the past year.

Of the number examined in this branch in 1864, 20·2 per cent. were able to write a

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sentence with tolerable accuracy, and 23·2 per cent. were able to write with ease and correctness. The corresponding per-centages for 1865 were respectively 23·7 and 38·1.

Grammar.—This branch is taught in every school of the district, and I think with considerable success.

30·4 per cent. of the total number examined in grammar in 1864 were able to distinguish the parts of speech, and 6·5 per cent. could parse syntactically.

Of the number examined in this branch during 1865, I found 35·4 per cent. able to distinguish the parts of speech, and 9·5 per cent. able to parse syntactically.

Geography.—This branch is now well taught in nearly all the schools of the district. The following table will best show the progress made in it during the year 1865:—

Of the total number examined in geography I found—

	1864. Per cent.	1865. Per cent.
Acquainted with outline of map of the World, .	31·9	37·4
Acquainted with maps of Europe and Ireland, .	3·6	7·2
Able to answer on general course of geography, .	0·4	0·6

District 55; Macroom; Mr. Strong.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading of the district shows a steady progress, especially as regards the number of schools in which it may be characterized as "good." It may now be considered as fairly *satisfactory* in 23 per cent. of the schools, *good* in 27 per cent., and *fair* in 28 per cent. Taking into consideration the youthful age of the pupils, the irregularity of their attendance, and the limited opportunity of many of our teachers of hearing faultless or expressive reading, I think that much more cannot be reasonably expected. Recitation of poems in the Lesson-books, and sometimes those in the "British Poets," is still continued in all the schools of the district; and I have reason to be much pleased with the successful efforts of many of the teachers, especially in the female schools, in this graceful adjunct to good reading. When a poem has been perfectly committed to memory, and the ideas therein clearly comprehended, it requires but few hints from an intelligent teacher as to tone, emphasis, pauses, &c., to enable a child to express it naturally; and I feel persuaded that this will form an excellent exercise as regards *finished reading.*

Oral spelling in phrases and single words has received due attention, and I think that the proficiency is generally good; but I cannot speak so much for the explanation of the subject-matter, except in case of the really good schools. Independent of the amount of useful information imparted by a careful analysis or epitome of the lesson, teachers should remember that where the whole scope or meaning of the passage is not clearly understood the reading must be monotonous, mechanical, and spiritless; the attention of the reader or speaker will not be withdrawn, as it should be, from his own voice, and steadily fixed on the sense to be conveyed.

Penmanship.—The penmanship of the district shows a fair amount of improvement on last year: thus in 1864 the numbers "able to write fairly" were 33·7 per cent., "with ease and freedom," 13·7; whereas the corresponding numbers in 1865 are 36·3 per cent. and 18·8 per cent.

I am satisfied that the generality of the teachers now look on writing as an important branch that demands earnest and careful supervision; and are sure that slovenly copy-books or careless writing will call forth censure from the Board's officers. Towards the end of the year several schools had commenced to use Mr. Foster's excellent copy-books, with *printed head-lines*, and I am very sanguine as to the good results likely to arise from their general adoption. He now supplements his many benevolent acts towards the children of our schools, by this timely production of a good series of copy-books.

Writing from Dictation.—As regards writing from dictation I am enabled to state that it is practised in all the schools of the district, and with fair success in about 75 per cent. Even the pupils in second and sometimes first class occasionally make an attempt, though a poor one, to write easy words and sentences. On the whole there is little fault to be found with the proficiency of the third and higher classes. The former write fairly, and the latter well. However, I am of opinion that in some schools more carefulness should be exhibited in the correction of errors. Where this is not strictly and honestly performed by the teachers, or under their immediate supervision, by the pupils, the exercise unquestionably loses much of its value. It strikes me that it would be a good plan where the exercise is done on a slate to have it properly corrected and then *neatly transcribed* on paper. If, on the other hand, it be done on paper, a margin should be ruled off on the left hand side of the copy-book for all errors in orthography, use of capitals, omissions, &c. In every case the teacher should underline mistakes with *red ink.*

Arithmetic.—This branch continues to be taught with much success, and the tables of proficiency show progress, especially in the numbers able to work the simple and compound rules. In a large number of schools the practice of working on paper is now carried on, and I think the good results amply demonstrate its utility. A few years since the generality of the teachers spent too much time in explaining the *rationale*, and in oral examinations on theory. In my recent intercourse I have shown them that I did not so much

require a scholarlike acquaintance with principles, especially from the junior classes, as I did accuracy and expedition in practical work. The business community evidently require *practice* not *theory*.

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Nevertheless, an intelligent teacher will understand that the quickest and surest path to success lies in a judicious combination of both; and all must acknowledge that a thorough acquaintance with the various arithmetical tables should form the primary stratum on which the entire structure rests. I am not yet satisfied with the schools as to their knowledge of mental arithmetic.

Grammar.—In this branch the proficiency appears stationary, or nearly so, there being only a difference of a decimal in the numbers returned for last year "acquainted with parts of speech," and 1 per cent. more in the case of those "able to parse syntactically." I do not expect a much higher per-centage for the future, nor do I think it very necessary. However I do wish to find grammar more practically exemplified in the answering and ordinary phraseology of the pupils and teachers. Again, English composition is yet too much neglected in our schools. At present we evidently want a suitable text-book on composition. But in the mean time much could be done by the teachers in this manner. Let them select some ordinary discourse or narrative, not too long, and read it over for the pupils once or twice, or cause one of themselves to do so; then oblige the class to take down the substance of what is read. The teachers and pupils may afterwards compare their productions with the original. In order to vary the exercises for the advanced classes, the teacher may select a passage from one of the poems of the lesson books, and cause the pupils to paraphrase it in their own words. This practice is now, I believe, adopted at college examinations. Many persons imagine that composition requires a collection of rules and technical training from text-books, but this, I think, is a mistaken notion. Epistolary correspondence has as yet received little or no attention, except in a few schools.

Geography.—The answering and general proficiency in local geography continue somewhat similar to last year. The knowledge of the pupils in the historical outlines is still very limited in nearly all the schools; and hence I think it desirable that more extended information, especially as regards the history of our own islands, should be supplied in the excellent treatises of Dr. Sullivan. The outlines of the British Constitution (generally acknowledged to be superior to all others), and that of the other states of Europe, as well as America, should be sketched. The principles and popular advantages of each would thus become better known to the masses, and all would doubtless be more willing to acknowledge, and let us hope appreciate, the excellence of our own when contrasted with that of other countries.

Extra branches.—I am of opinion that the numbers learning geometry, algebra, book-keeping, and physical science are not on the increase, and I believe that some stimulus should be applied. In my report for 1864 I recommended that the Commissioners should encourage the study of these branches by granting gratuities under certain conditions to those teachers who successfully prepared a class for inspectors' examination. I therein stated that by so doing the school period of the male pupils would be prolonged, and additional popularity imparted to the system. Furthermore, if the ordinary classics were introduced or allowed, a great boon would be conferred on the middle classes by having their sons even partially prepared for the colleges and the many civil appointments now open to all. That the introduction of extra branches would not and does not now interfere with the general efficiency of the schools I am persuaded; and in this I know I am borne out by other inspectors, who say that "the rudiments are never so well taught, and the per-centage of children who pass the elementary examinations (reading, writing, arithmetic) never so great as in schools where other subjects are also taught, and *in which the general level of intelligence is highest.*"

Music.—I am glad to find that vocal and instrumental music is introduced into some of the schools (7) of the district, and I do not believe that their efficiency is thereby lessened, I am rather of opinion that music breathes a soothing influence over the jaded spirits, lights up a sunny smile on many a doleful little face, and sweetens the labours of the day; while, at the same time, it cannot fail to soften the inflexions of the tiny voice and elevate and refine the feelings of the infant mind.

"Oh, 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe and not betray."

Industrial Work.—I cannot say that I am pleased with the success of the female schools in plain sewing, knitting and cutting out. In too many cases I find a lack of materials and I often advert to the small numbers employed on the occasion of my visits. The managers in this part of Ireland do not seem to bestow much attention on the matter; they rest satisfied so long as the Commissioners pay the usual salary to a workmistress. It would be desirable that the Commissioners should, by a circular, point out the desirability of increased attention to needlework, and more especially where a grant for a special workmistress has been made; they should also intimate that they will *insist on a proper supply of materials being kept up, and make their grant contingent thereon.* Inasmuch as the Commissioners have opened a *depôt* for the sale of such at reduced rates, there is no reasonable excuse for neglect.

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District 56, Mallow.—No report.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—These essential branches received during the year no diminished amount of attention. The proficiency fully maintained the degree of merit found in former years.

Penmanship.—The skill acquired generally in the schools continues of moderate quality, though in several schools I noticed a marked improvement.

Arithmetic.—Fair practical knowledge of the more useful rules is acquired, generally, in the schools by all pupils who remain at school sufficiently long. During the year the results of my examinations satisfied me that acquaintance with this branch, and skill in performing the exercises, were fairly on the increase.

Writing from Dictation—is very successfully practised in nearly all the schools.

Grammar.—I found a fair amount of proficiency in most of the schools in this branch. The text book (Sullivan's) is studied in all the National schools, and also the "Spelling Book Superseded."

Geography.—The senior classes study the small treatise on this subject, and the members of the fifth class study the "Geography Generalised."

The junior pupils, from Sequel class downwards, study this branch from the maps.

I found the proficiency, generally, throughout the schools of fair quality.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In many of the schools the character of the reading is still unsatisfactory, being indistinct and monotonous, and pronunciation very defective. The latter defect, however, cannot easily be remedied, as numbers of the children scarcely ever hear a word of English at home, and when it is used, spoken very imperfectly. In this respect the teachers have many difficulties to contend with, but so far as I could observe, they are all most anxious to improve their pupils in this branch of instruction, and to avail themselves of any suggestions which may be offered them. Generally speaking, oral spelling is well attended to. It is to be regretted sufficient importance is not yet attached to a proper explanation of words and phrases, and of the subject matter of the reading lessons.

Penmanship.—Proficiency in this branch of instruction is in a majority of the schools fair. A more careful supervision on the part of the teachers would effect a decided improvement, but in many instances, I have been told by the teachers that they were unable to spare the necessary time. I anticipate the best results from the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, as the want of suitable head-lines was keenly felt. Being obliged to set all the head-lines, particularly before or after school-hours, was considered by many as a drudgery, and in many instances was badly done.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is very fairly attended to in the great majority of the schools of this district, but very little attention is given to the rules, principles, or definitions connected with it; whilst in most schools you will find numbers able to work sums in the elementary rules, and in proportion and practice, with readiness and accuracy, few can apply a rule or give the reason of the operation. In the course of my inspections, I drew the attention of the teachers to this fact, and I have reason to hope due attention will be given to my suggestions. In many cases pupils are found learning the advanced rules of arithmetic, and even mensuration, who will fail in notation, compound subtraction, division, and proportion. This arises from not getting proper exercises in the elementary rules. This defect I also endeavoured to remedy.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject receives a fair degree of attention in most of the schools of this district. Mr. Robinson, during the short time he was here, did much towards its advancement. He caused the teachers to use paper instead of slates in the higher classes, and this is now the general practice. More attention to a proper correction of the exercises, and to punctuation, is still required. Scarcely anything as yet has been done towards teaching composition.

Grammar.—On the whole the teachers attend to this subject as fairly, and succeed as well in teaching it, as could be expected, considering the difficulties with which they have to contend. Many of the parents are strongly opposed to having their children taught grammar, refuse to provide the necessary books, and even withdraw their children from school when the teacher aims at carrying out the programme. Notwithstanding, nearly all the fourth class, and some third class children, in the best schools, parse sentences fairly. In many schools, however, the teaching of this subject is a mere matter of form, without regard to its practical application, or any attempt being made at analysis.

Geography.—My observations with reference to the opposition of the parents as regards teaching grammar, apply also to this subject. They cannot see its utility, and will not in any way further their children's instruction in it. It is with the utmost difficulty the children are prevailed upon to prepare home lessons, nor are they allowed time to do so, particularly in geography, yet in a majority of the schools a fair proportion of the children are fairly acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World, and, in the higher classes, with Europe and Ireland. I am disposed to give the teachers great credit for what they have been able to effect with regard to this subject, as the whole is the result of hard labour during school-hours on their part; at the same time, much remains to be done, and much improvement in the method of teaching this subject is required.

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General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In 8 schools the proficiency in reading was quite satisfactory, in 12 good, and in 70 fair. I examined 5,665 children. Of these, 1,138, or 20 per cent., were able to read First Book; 2,193, or 38·7 per cent., were able to read Second Book; and 1,055, or 18·6 per cent., were able to read the higher books. The proficiency in oral spelling, both in phrases selected from the lesson books, and in difficult words from the "Spelling Book Superseded," was on the whole satisfactory. I was not pleased with explanation in any school. There was a general deficiency in this branch, which I can only account for by a complete want of preparation on the part of the teachers.

Penmanship.—In 5 schools penmanship was taught with very satisfactory results, in 12 the proficiency was good, and in 52 the pupils reached a fair standard. I examined 3,013 in this branch. Of these, 1,341, or 44·5 per cent., were able to write a fair, legible hand; and 145, or 4·8 per cent., were able to write excellently.

Arithmetic.—In 83 schools arithmetic was fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils. I examined 3,640 pupils in notation and simple rules. Of these, 1,340, or 36·8 per cent., were able to put down seven places of figures with considerable despatch; and 1,656, or 45·4 per cent., were able to work readily sums in subtraction, and to prove the rule. Of the total number examined, 638, or 17·5 per cent., could work correctly sums in compound division; and 218, or 5·9 per cent., were able to solve correctly questions in proportion or practice. On the whole, practical arithmetic has been taught with fair success; but the theory has been neglected, and the proficiency in mental arithmetic has not given me satisfaction.

Writing from Dictation.—In 83 schools writing from dictation has been fairly taught, and with satisfactory results. Of 1,143 pupils examined, 335, or 29·3 per cent., were able to write a tolerably difficult sentence of about fifty words, selected from the Third Lesson Book, with a fair degree of accuracy; and 502, or 43·9 per cent., with ease and correctness. I do not think that any subject is taught with more success in the National schools.

Grammar.—In 55 schools grammar was taught fairly, and to a fair proportion of pupils. I examined 3,640 pupils; some in merely distinguishing the parts of speech, some in syntactical parsing, and the third and fourth classes in the declension of nouns and pronouns, the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, and the conjugation of verbs. Of the total number examined, 947, or 26 per cent., were acquainted with the parts of speech only; and 250, or 6·8 per cent., were able to parse syntactically.

Geography.—In 55 schools geography was fairly taught. Of 3,640 pupils examined, 679, or 18·6 per cent., were acquainted with the map of the World only; and 680, or 18·6 per cent., had a sound knowledge of the maps of Europe and Ireland. The definitions of the technical terms were badly taught; and the proficiency in mathematical geography was, on the whole, unsatisfactory.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading has improved as regards fluency and intelligence, but not as respects modulation of voice and pronunciation. Oral spelling has received increased attention from the teachers, and is better than it had been; but explanation of words and phrases has not received all the attention it deserves. Indeed some of the teachers take very little trouble with this important part of their duty, either as regards explaining the words themselves, or referring the pupil to a dictionary for their meaning.

Penmanship.—Some progress has been made in penmanship during the last year, owing to greater attention having been bestowed by the teachers in superintending the pupils whilst copying the lines set for them, in pointing out their defects, and showing how they were to be guarded against. I have no doubt that the copy-books supplied at reduced rates to the National schools by Mr. Vere Foster, will lead to great improvement in the pupils' writing throughout Ireland, as they are drawn up on an excellent plan. Proceeding on the purely syntactical method, Mr. Foster gives for head-lines the elements of letters, their simplest combinations, three letters, short words, sentences made up of short words, middle-sized words, sentences containing middle-sized words, long words, and sentences containing long words. The schools of my district in which these copy-books have been already introduced, exhibit better writing than they did before their introduction. There is one suggestion I felt it my duty to make to those teachers using Mr. Foster's copy-books, that it would be necessary for them to show the pupils on the black board how the elements of letters and the letters themselves were made. Though Mr. Foster did a great deal for National Education during the last eight or ten years—by expending annually thousands of pounds in boarding the floors of National schools, and supplying them with the most useful apparatus, such as black boards, ball frames, maps, charts, prints, &c.—yet I am convinced, from what came under my own observation during the last few months, that he will effect much more good to the National System by the introduction of his copy-books into the National schools. The objections I raised some years ago to copy-books, like Mr. Foster's, having lithographed lines at the tops of the pages, as regards the distance between the head-lines and the copies of them increasing line after line, and also as regards the limited number of copies of each head-line, no matter how slowly the pupils progress, have been met by Mr. Foster, who suggests that the head-lines can be cut out and brought down close to the rulings on which the pupils are copying, and can be copied, if necessary, on a second or a third page.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Arithmetic.—In the practical part of arithmetic the pupils attending the National schools of my district exhibited a greater proficiency in 1865 than in 1864. As regards the theory of arithmetic, I cannot speak of their progress in it, for I scarcely had time in my rounds of inspection to ask more than a few questions on the sums, signs, and reasons of rules, which they answered tolerably well. At the teachers' examinations, however, I make it a point to dwell very much on the science of arithmetic.

Grammar.—Grammar, though better taught in all the National schools than in any other kind of schools, is not fully explained by the teachers of my district to their pupils; nor are the parsing exercises, for want of questioning, made sufficiently intelligible to the children. Parsing on slates and parsing on paper are practised in many of the schools of the district with great advantage, both to the teachers and pupils, as they lessen the work of the former and improve the writing, spelling, and parsing of the latter. At my own examination of the classes, I find it very convenient to get them in Third and Fourth Books to write out from memory certain portions of grammar, which they had learnt in tasks; and from their exercises I can judge of their spelling, their composition, and their knowledge of grammar.

Geography.—Elementary mathematical geography is very fairly taught in many of my schools; physical geography is rarely taught to any of the pupils; local geography is learnt by rote in tasks, and the large maps are taught very indifferently, although the teaching of them is perhaps the easiest of the school lessons. I have been obliged in some instances to get the teachers to give lessons on these maps, in order to test their own knowledge of them, and to see what hints it would be necessary for me to give respecting the method of teaching them.

Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, and Book-keeping.—Instruction in these extra branches is given in the large and in some of the small schools conducted by male teachers in my district. I examined the pupils learning them once or twice a year, although not required to do so, to answer any of the queries in the reports I furnish on these schools. My object in doing so is to encourage the teachers to give attention to these subjects; for unless I examined on them, the teachers would cease to give instructions on them. Indeed it is a serious omission in the proficiency table of the Secondary No. 1 Form of Report, that there is no mention of these subjects. Should the teaching of these extra branches be discontinued in the National schools, how would the future National teachers educated in these schools qualify themselves for a class? How would pupils qualify for situations as clerks? How would farmers' sons be able to measure their fathers' land? Taking a broad view of the matter, I do think that for many reasons the extra branches should be taught in the National schools, and that we should be obliged to examine on them.

Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?

No. 8.—*Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Many of the Established Church clergymen and gentry appear to prefer the Church Education schools. Some Roman Catholic clergymen condemn the "mixed" system in the abstract, but they are ready to acknowledge that they cannot object to its working in the schools with which they are acquainted.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—The classes of society for whose benefit the schools have been established are unanimous in favour of the system.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—The feeling of local parties with regard to the National schools is highly favourable.

A few members of the Established Church stand opposed to the system, but their numbers are not on the increase. Were the beneficial effects of the working of the system as thoroughly known in all parts of Ireland as they are in the North, I think there would be few real patriots among its opponents.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—Except by a few of the clergy of the Established Church, the National schools are in themselves very favourably regarded; but the opposition given by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to the model schools, and to the Central training department, bespeaks a want of satisfaction with these departments.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The masses of all denominations are, I believe, favourable. As before reported, many of the clergy of the Established Church and some of the landed gentry are opposed to the system.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—The only ascertainable cases of disfavour are two Established Church clergymen, and one or two ladies of the Established Church also.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The feeling of local parties continues favourable in the highest degree.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—A portion of the Established Church clergy still express their dislike to the principles of the National system. The higher dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church are nominally unfavourable also; but the result of this feeling is not injurious in this district.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—The feeling of the laity is altogether favourable. The majority of the clergy of the Established Church are unfavourably disposed. The clergy of other denominations are in general favourable.

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Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—Except from the great majority of the Established Church clergy, and one or two landed proprietors, there is in this district no opposition nor unfavourable feeling to the principle or operation of the National system of education.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—The feeling of local parties, with the exception of those who support the Church Education Society, is generally favourable to National schools.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—Most of the Established Church clergy and landed proprietors are opposed to National education. The other classes are in general favourable; the Roman Catholic clergy readily avail themselves of the system to promote education among their flocks, though some of the Roman Catholic bishops are not favourable to the establishment of new schools except under clerical managers.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—So far as I have had means of judging the feeling is highly favourable among the great majority of the people of all denominations.

The landed proprietors and the Established Church clergy are in general opposed to our schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—There is no active opposition in this district to the ordinary National schools. A few of the Protestant clergy are opposed to the National system generally, but I do not find that their opposition affects to any extent the National schools established in their parishes.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—In general favourable, and becoming more so every year. A few landlords and clergymen of the Established Church are opposed to the National system.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The feeling of local parties with regard to the National schools is generally favourable, and is becoming more so every year. There is now nothing that can be fairly called opposition, and the schools are increasing in numbers, improving in efficiency, and advancing in public estimation.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—The clergymen of the Established Church throughout this district, comprehending as it does large portions of the dioceses of Down and Dromore, are, with but one or two exceptions, openly adverse to the schools of the Board. These naturally exercise more or less influence in moulding the opinions of the proprietary class, and thus the latter are prevented from rendering that active and efficient co-operation towards the support and extension of the system, which, from their position and circumstances they are specially qualified to do.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Almost universally favourable.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The majority of the population are very favourable. The clergy of the Established Church, with the exception of Dean Bagot, are all opposed. A few landlords of the same denomination also object to the National system of education.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—The great mass of the population—of all denominations—are favourable to the National schools. The Established Church clergy are generally opposed to them. The Roman Catholic clergy, though, for the most part, anxious to have National schools established under their own control, are generally opposed to the "National system" as "godless" in its institution, and "insidious" in its aims. The Presbyterian clergy are favourable to the schools when under their own management; but hostile to those not under their own management. I have not as yet met with an instance in this district of a Presbyterian child attending a National school under other than Presbyterian management; and I am aware of some instances in which Presbyterian ministers, who are themselves managers of National schools, have established denominational schools in the immediate vicinities of other National schools (of which they are *not* the managers), in order to prevent children of their own communion from resorting to the latter.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—The laity and the Roman Catholic clergy are decidedly favourable, and are generally of opinion that the schools are conferring a great benefit on the country. Some few of the clergy of the Established Church take an interest in the National schools in their neighbourhood. The rest of them offer no active opposition; they appear to be simply indifferent.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—I have no change to report in this respect. Most of the clergy of the Established Church still decline to avail themselves of the Board's grant, though a few continue to visit the National schools within their bounds. The Roman Catholic clergy profess a preference for the English system of education with extensive financial modifications; but I have not observed any reluctance on their part to accept the government endowment for their teachers. In the case of the general community, there appears to be entire satisfaction with the present system, the prevailing opinion being, with persons of all creeds, that, if not the best absolutely, it is the best practicable, and one which has already effected an incalculable amount of good in the country.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—The clergy of the Established Church generally, and the laity of the same Church to a considerable extent, are unfavourable to National schools. This feeling seems to be increasing of late rather than declining.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The feeling of local parties continues remarkably favourable to the schools; and I am constantly hearing testimony borne by persons of all sects and parties to their usefulness, and to the advantages which the rising generation possesses in the means of education, which they bring within the reach of even the poorest classes in the community.

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Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—All parties bear favourable testimony to the usefulness and efficiency of the National schools, though some, from various motives, withhold their support, and others have been induced to join in a cry of disapproval of the system.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—The testimony in favour of the National schools is here of a negative character. Nobody complains of them, and few take the trouble to learn as much of their nature or working as would enable them to express a decided opinion one way or another on the subject. One influential gentleman in my district, a former opponent of the system, now declares his conviction that it is the only one suited to the circumstances of this country; others, perhaps, might deduce the same conclusion from the like experience. The older of the clergy long acquainted with the present system appear satisfied, the younger think the substitution of a denominational system likely. Meanwhile the schools continue their useful work, unobtrusively and in silence.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The general feeling of those who are associated with the system is one of satisfaction. The local gentry as a body do not appear to be concerned about schemes of education, either for the higher or lower classes.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—The Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians (who are few in number here) are favourable, both laity and clergy. The clergy of the Establishment are hostile still. In only two parishes have they put their schools under the Board. The laity are not so unfavourable, but the landlords do not support the system, unless in a very few instances.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—The people appear to be well satisfied with the system as its exists; and, as far as I can learn, both they and the teachers would regret any change in it.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll.—As heretofore, the majority of the Roman Catholic clergymen are opposed to model schools, and the Protestant clergymen prefer Scriptural to National schools. There are 49 of the ordinary schools, having 5,678 on the December rolls of last year, in which there are no Protestants; and, for same period, 3 National schools in which there are no Roman Catholics. Those latters had only 143 pupils on their rolls.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—The feeling of the local parties is generally favourable to the National system; only a few individuals are opposed to it.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—The Roman Catholic clergy are opposed to model schools, and most of them to vested schools; the Protestant clergy are opposed in many instances to the principles of the National system; but, virtually, there is no opposition to the ordinary National schools, which, so far as I know, are quite popular with the laity of all religious denominations.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The local feeling—in those cases where feeling is entertained—is favourable to ordinary National schools.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—There seems but little change in this respect. No clergyman of the Established, or any other Protestant Church, seems to care for the education of the poor people beyond enrolling them as having changed their profession of faith. The other managers—Roman Catholic clergymen and the lay managers—are more alive to the importance of education. As to the class for whom the schools are intended, their desire to have their children educated increases with every package of emigrants' letters which reaches the "back-settlements" of Connemara.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Generally favourable. The teachers of schools under the management of Roman Catholic clergymen are, however, still debarred from the advantages of training.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The feeling of local parties towards the National Board at present is one of passive expectancy. All expect a change in the system; a few wish for it; many are indifferent; but I believe the large majority view with great apprehension any interference with a principle that has been found so well suited to the wants of the country.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—The landed proprietors, as a body, are indifferent about the success of the National schools in their respective localities. Some of them, however—those who enjoy the highest rank and social position—not only sanction the existence of such schools on their estates, but contribute also, out of their own resources, towards their support and extension. The majority of the Catholic clergy are favourable to the working of the National schools, and the few who are lukewarm in their support ground their objections on abuses which they are candid enough to acknowledge have not come under their own observation. The clergy of the Established Church are, with a few exceptions, opposed to the National system. The difficulty of securing an attendance of pupils sufficient to meet the requirements of the Board appears in many cases to be the principal reason for their non-adherence to the system. The laity, who are more "utilitarian" in their views than the clergy of any denomination, find from experience that National schools confer many solid advantages, and gladly avail themselves of all such that are established in their neighbourhood.

District 38, Dublin, South.—No report.

District 39, Carlow.—I am not acquainted with local parties of any class. I know scarcely a dozen of people in the district except the managers of the schools, and not even the whole of them. I am therefore not able to express an opinion on the point except inferentially.

Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?

From the fact that there is not a Protestant clergyman in the district a manager of a National school, nor in any way connected with one, so far as I am aware, I conclude that the Protestant clergymen are opposed to the National system. The Roman Catholic clergy do not allow their teachers to go to the training establishment, but in every other respect they observe the Board's rules honestly.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The National schools are here supported or approved of by all classes save the clergy of the Established Church and the gentry—chiefly the ladies—of the same persuasion and of Conservative opinions.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Owing to vague rumours that some change is contemplated in the system, parties hold aloof, or only take an uncertain interest in the schools.

This apathy is not confined to any sect or creed.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—There is in some quarters too much indifference on the subject, but the general feeling is favourable, and in no case is there any decided opposition.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—With the exception of the Protestant clergy who are opposed to them, I know of no parties in this district who entertain a decidedly unfavourable feeling towards National schools, though some modification of the system is wished for by some of the managers.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—I am not aware of active opposition to the National schools of the district from any quarter. The clergy of the Established Church, however, with one exception, are not managers of schools under the Board. The Presbyterian element here is too weak to admit of having a school. The management of the ordinary schools, extending over portions of five counties, may be said to be exclusively in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergymen.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—I am not yet in satisfactory possession of the feeling of local parties with regard to our schools. Still a *great* effort has been, and continues to be, made to detach many former supporters, but with apparently very partial success. None seem to question for a moment the immense benefits our system has hitherto conferred, even where its fundamental principle does not commend itself to unqualified approval.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Having made only one round of inspection in this district, I have had few opportunities of learning the feeling of local parties with regard to National schools. In some cases, however, I know it is opposed to the present system, several parish priests having expressed an anxious desire for the separate system. The great majority of the laity appear quite satisfied with the present arrangements.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—With those who have children to be instructed the National schools satisfy every desire. The managers of schools appear contented, but among the clergy of the Established Church, as well as the Roman Catholic clergy not connected officially with the schools, or responsible for the education of the children, a good deal of adverse criticism may occasionally be heard.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—An unfavourable feeling with regard to the National system continues in a few cases, but is confined to a *very* few managers—Roman Catholic clergymen of extreme views—and is by no means shared in by the majority of managers, or by the general public.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—I believe that amongst all classes there is but one opinion as to the great usefulness of our schools; of course here, as in other parts of Ireland, there is a diversity of feeling in regard to the system upon which they are conducted. The Established Church clergy, with some exceptions, stand quite aloof; the incumbent of a parish near Enniscorthy occasionally visits the model school, and sends to it a few of the more advanced pupils from his own parish school. The Dean of Ferns, also, on occasion of the Archbishop of Dublin's visiting the institution, expressed to me a strong wish that he had a model school in his parish.

Some of the Roman Catholic clergy wish for a denominational system, others express a preference for things as they are.

As to the laity, I have heard but very few, indeed, honestly declare an opinion adverse to the National system.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—The schools maintain their popularity in the rural districts. In the towns, the Roman Catholic clergy support the Christian Brothers' schools in preference.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The feeling of the local parties is in general favourable to the National schools.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—The lower and middle classes of the laity are, on the whole, favourable to the National schools; the upper classes, including the landed gentry and nobility, with a few laudable exceptions, are apparently indifferent. The Roman Catholic clergy countenance the schools, but do not give them their entire concurrence, and the Protestant clergy, as a rule, do not co-operate.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Decidedly favourable. A few clergymen of the Established Church and a few of the landed proprietors are, alone, unfavourable.

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Feeling of local parties with regard to the National Schools; if unfavourable, to what social or religious classes is such feeling confined?

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—The clergy of the Established Church are so far hostile that they are not inclined to co-operate in extending National schools. Some of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church seem to believe that there will be a modification of the present National system, but I cannot say that they desire it or think it necessary. However, they have received instructions from their superiors and remain passive.

The laity of all denominations are well pleased with the National schools, and consider them efficiently and impartially conducted.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The feeling of all parties is favourable to the National schools in this district.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—I believe the clergymen of the Established Church and some of the landlords are unfavourable to the National schools, but I am not aware of any instance in which they have exercised a very active opposition.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—I am not aware that any parties, except the clergymen of the Established Church, have a decidedly unfavourable feeling towards the National schools.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—The Roman Catholic bishops of Cork and Cloyne, and some of their clergy, are opposed to the model schools, particularly to the one opened in Cork, but are favourable to the ordinary National schools; whilst the Protestant clergy are favourable to the former, and, with some exceptions, unfavourable to the latter. The Protestant bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, is opposed to all kinds of National schools.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

No. 9.—*State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—I. Nearly all the teachers of this district are useful, honest public servants, and devoted to their calling. With the exception of one or two very young, and one or two very old, they receive the Inspector's suggestions in a good spirit, and act on them to the best of their ability. My last tour of inspection satisfies me that they are improving as school-keepers, not so much in the *method* as in the *amount* of teaching. Few men have a natural aptitude for teaching; but every man should attend school at the proper hour, and work diligently while in it. I think that in the latter respect the teachers have considerably improved during the past year. I have more confidence in *industry* without *method*, than in *method* without *industry*, and unfortunately a choice has too often to be made.

That the teachers are sober and economical is clearly evidenced by their clean, respectable appearance. Even probationers, with their poor incomes, are better dressed than the farmers' sons around them.

Considering the poverty of the district, the few opportunities for literary improvement within the teachers' reach, the large number of schools in which Irish is the conversational language of the pupils, and the necessarily fluctuating character of the attendance, I have no hesitation in asserting that the teachers of this district are serving their country faithfully and well.

II. The moral tone of schools is satisfactory. It could not be otherwise where the teachers are so well conducted, and the population so truly religious. In 75 schools children of different religious denominations are taught together; I have not heard a single instance of sectarian disputes amongst them.

III. There are a few really active managers; but the greater number sign the official documents and feel their duty done. The latter say that if anything was going wrong they should soon hear it, forgetting that it is their duty, if not to add to the teachers' salaries, at least to encourage and cheer them in their arduous and ill-requited toil.

IV. A notion appears to have taken possession of the minds of managers that a change in the system of National education is about being introduced by the Government. Believing this, they, as a rule, take no active part in making the most of a system which they expect to soon see abolished, or at least materially modified. This feeling, entertained to some extent by the teachers, naturally interferes with the earnestness of their working. The energies of most men are somewhat damped and disordered by the contemplation of change.

It is universally acknowledged that the prohibition on the part of the Catholic bishops against allowing Catholic teachers to the training school, is a serious obstacle to the advancement of education. It is a grievance keenly felt by the teachers, and one which they would not tamely bear if the imposers of the grievance were not also those who for various other reasons are entitled to their respect and veneration.

I greatly fear that in this district at least, the new rule of the Board, making the quarterly attendance an element in determining the teachers' salaries, will have an injurious effect. Several teachers have given over study, feeling that promotion will not better their conditions while in their present schools. Many of them are bound by home ties to their present localities. To advise them to look for schools elsewhere, in which the salaries attached to their classification will be paid in full, is to their minds a mild sort of compul-

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

sory emigration. Few teachers will sacrifice time and strength to study for the love they bear it: remove the hope of pecuniary reward, and the rising generation must seriously suffer.

The case of the teachers would not be so bad if during the thronged seasons their class salaries were increased in proportion to the increase of attendance. When men find their salaries reduced while their services are as efficient as when they were paid at their classification rate, they must feel that they are an injured body.

"Paying by results" may be good political economy; but no system of political economy should ignore the interests of 6,000 men and women, whose services are more conducive to the diminution of crime, and the consequent reduction of taxation, than those of any other body in Ireland in the employment of the State.

But the present mode of classifying is the best possible standard of "results." A teacher is not admitted to examination as a candidate for promotion *unless his school be considered satisfactory:* if admitted he is not promoted unless he exhibit a fixed amount of literary and scientific proficiency. If these two conditions of promotion be rigidly adhered to, paying a man according to his class, is the true way to reward industry and secure good schools.

It should never be forgotten that a teacher has a powerful influence over the manners and modes of thought of his pupils—an influence that guides their conduct in future life far more than any amount of mechanical knowledge—an influence which no prescribed plan of examination can measure. A man of mind, reading, and reflection, is apt to exercise this influence beneficially, although perhaps often unconsciously; but a man without mind, reading, or reflection, will teach his pupils to be mere machines; and where the English system prevails the machinery may pay very well. But notwithstanding the utilitarian tendencies of the present day, I think the cultivation of the mind is a nobler object than the invention or improvement of machines.

Of a man's powers to train children to reflect, the best test is his own attainments. I am therefore clearly of opinion that *cæteris paribus*, a first-class teacher should be paid higher than a second, and a second than a third.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—Speaking of the teachers as a body, it would be saying too much to affirm that they exhibit a marked improvement in the practice of their art. Where there exists so much diversity of skill, attainments, and application, it is difficult to comprehend all under one general description. The character which their schools bear may, perhaps, be taken as the best exponent of their worth as instructors. In respect of efficiency, the ordinary National schools may be arranged in two groups, having pretty strongly marked distinctive features, and corresponding generally with their local division.—(1). Those in the barony of Inishowen, which has a population of about 46,000 persons, and an area of nearly 300 square miles, of which a large part is mountain. (2). Those in the remaining part of the district, which embraces the city and liberties of Derry, and the parishes of All-Saints, Killea, Glendermott, Faughanvale, and Lower Cumber, having a population of upwards of 45,000 persons, and an area of about 130 square miles. In the latter group are 33 ordinary schools, nearly all of which are conducted with fair efficiency. Some of them are in a very satisfactory state as regards both the literary proficiency of the pupils, and the attention which is given to order, cleanliness, and discipline. As the tree is known by its fruit, these results sufficiently indicate the educational worth of the teachers.

In the first of the two groups are 56 schools, the general character of which cannot be so favourably spoken of. Three or four of them might be the subject of praise, for they are conducted with skill and success, but in most of them there is much room for improvement. One of the main causes of the backwardness of the pupils in these schools is their extremely irregular attendance, for which I see no immediate remedy. A great change must take place in the social condition of a large portion of the population before the children are permitted to have a sufficient amount of schooling. During the months of December, January, and February, most of these schools are crowded to excess, and the teachers are overwhelmed with work, which, as a matter of course, is done hurriedly and imperfectly. As soon as spring labour begins the attendance falls off, and in many of them, for months, the teachers can hardly find employment to fill up the school hours. This extreme fluctuation of attendance, it is obvious, is destructive of order, discipline, and systematic instruction. Few teachers can withstand its effects, and even good ones deteriorate when subjected for a length of time to its influence. These are the schools in which are found the disproportionately large first classes, and in which the average age of the pupils is highest.

But notwithstanding all the deficiencies, and they are neither few nor unimportant which are to be noticed in these schools, it ought not to be forgotten that to the teachers, or their predecessors less capable probably than themselves, and receiving little aid or sympathy in their several localities, is mainly due the measure of success which has attended the operation of the system of National education in this part of the country.

Industrial Classes.—There is much need for improvement in the manner of conducting the industrial classes. The instruction given is not systematic, and proper means are not taken to provide and keep up an adequate supply of materials for sewing, knitting, &c.

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Pupils have to depend in a great measure on what they bring from home. This haphazard method is unsatisfactory; for the poorest of the children to whom the learning to sew and knit is of the most importance, are the least likely to be provided with work. It is not unusual to find a considerable number of girls, old enough to learn to sew, unemployed for want of materials; but I cannot say I have ever seen any one turning her skill to account by darning a stocking or mending a torn article of clothing. This is a fact not altogether to the credit of the female teachers and workmistresses. There is no lack of taste for finery, but there is a lamentable absence of that taste for neatness which makes a torn garment an object of aversion.

Paid Monitors.—The staff of paid monitors was small during the past year, partly owing to lowness of the classification of the teachers in some schools preventing monitors being appointed in them, and partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates for the schools in the city and neighbourhood of Derry.

Moral Tone of Schools.—The pupils generally are well behaved. Few instances of unseemly conduct have come under my notice; and as far as my experience goes, there has been no less harmony between members of different religious creeds, than between those of the same. In some schools I have had occasion to find fault on account of the proneness of the pupils to copying and prompting. Even the elder ones appeared unconscious of the impropriety of such conduct, for warning them against it did not restrain them from it; and I found it necessary at times to make an example of some, by removing them from the class. I will not say, for I should be sorry to think, that any teacher connives at this practice, but it must be admitted that some do not appear alive to the necessity of checking it, and, by having allowed it to become a habit with their pupils, have been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty. I wish I could say that the practice prevails only in the worst class of schools.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—The state of education here is encouraging. Teachers, as a body, are gradually improving in school-keeping, and seem desirous of advancing in their profession as the means by which they intend to continue earning their livelihood. Many of them are comfortably circumstanced, and very respectable; quite contented, being aware that it would be difficult for them, taking everything into account, to make a change for the better. Thirty-eight have annual endowments amounting in all to £553 10s.

II. Moral tone of the schools very good. The principles of the general lesson are inculcated with satisfactory results. In schools where children of different religious denominations meet and mingle daily, I never hear a word of any disputes connected with difference of sect, or traceable to party feeling, thus to a great extent proving that conversation tainted with sectarian animosity is not indulged in round the family hearth.

As to proselytism, I may add that I have not heard of a single attempt having been made by a teacher of any creed. No, of all bodies in society, they are that of which I would have no suspicion. They are honourable and high-principled.

III. The management, as I have before remarked, is in many cases merely nominal. 34 clergymen and 23 laymen constitute the body of managers. Of the clergymen, 2 are Established Church, 8 Roman Catholic, 22 Presbyterian, and 2 Wesleyan. Of the lay managers, 10 belong to the Established Church, 1 is a Roman Catholic, and 12 are Presbyterians.

IV. I cannot say there are any real impediments to the extension and progress of National education in this district. Here it was early accepted, understood, and appreciated; and, notwithstanding the occasional outbursts of alarm as to inroads being made on the system to humour this or that party, still it holds a deep seat in the hearts of the people, who, I may say, universally pray for its preservation.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—My recent connexion with this district does not enable me to enter into the merit of the teachers during the past year, as compared with that for former years; but I regret to have to report that in by far the majority of cases, I found the efficiency of the teachers, both as instructors of youth and schoolkeepers, much below that of the teachers with whom I had been officially connected in other districts.

During the past year, I did not observe, on the part of any of the teachers, a direct disposition to leave the service of the Board; but in only a few instances, comparatively, did I find that full-hearted devotedness to their business which is requisite to sustain them in their many disappointments and discouragements, and to carry them on to the enjoyment of a full success. In some instances, the personal worth of the teachers, and their habits of life, command for them respect; and generally, I believe, their social standing is as satisfactory as could be expected from their means.

In all the schools due care has been taken to inculcate the precepts of the general lesson; but more attention might be profitably given to the formation of habits based on proper principles.

The majority of the schools in this district are under the management of local committees composed of the farmers of the neighbourhood, and whose social position is not always calculated to benefit the schools. I have found co-operation with these, in the appointment

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of teachers, almost impossible; and for the most part they are incapable of exercising a proper supervision of the working and efficiency of the schools, which indeed they rarely attempt.

The principal impediment to the improvement of the system of National education, of which I am aware—and it is a very serious one—is the growing desire on the part of one section of the community to denominationalize it. One means adopted to accomplish this is the restraint exercised to prevent young teachers from availing themselves of attendance at the Central Training Department, and of the direct benefits arising therefrom. Another means is an unnecessary and injurious increase of schools, to facilitate this denominationalizing of the children, and to undo that for which the Irish system of National education was conceived and originally established. How these hindrances to the successful working of the system are to be removed, is not my province to suggest.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—I. The younger teachers are improving as schoolkeepers, but there are several middle-aged and old men who have never risen above third class. These are inefficient, and their habits and methods confirmed beyond the possibility of change. Those who have been trained in model schools, and as monitors in ordinary schools, are generally fairly qualified for the office they undertake, and some of them possess superior aptitude and attainments; but the very reverse of this is true of those who have had no such preparatory training.

Some of the teachers are devoted to their profession; many are not. The fact that 10 teachers of this district left the service during the year, of whom 9 were *classed* and 6 were *trained*, forbids me to assert that they are contented. Add to this that 15 other teachers migrated from school to school. In all about 23 per cent. of the schools changed teachers during the year. One most promising and highly qualified teacher went to England, because the average attendance would not entitle to class salary. This teacher had been brought up at one of the model schools, and was subsequently trained in Dublin. Inadequate remuneration, and the uncertainty and delay in the payment of the Board's grant, consequent on the quarterly average regulations, account for this tendency to leave the service.

II. Religious instruction is regularly communicated in all the schools, and the great principles of morality and Christian forbearance and charity, are duly inculcated. That religious and party discords prevail among the adult population, is due, not to the training received in the National schools, where the utmost harmony and good-will obtain among the children of all creeds, but to the zeal of political and other interested partisans whose influence depends on keeping alive the traditional bitterness and antipathies of race and religion, which but for them would long since have expired, and which contribute so much to disturb the peace and retard the prosperity of our country.

III. The management of the schools remains in the hands of individuals and committees, but is only nominal in extent and influence. Several schools suffer from mismanagement.

IV. The schools in many parts of this district are already too numerous, and on this account several are struggling to maintain an existence. Therefore no extension of the system is required.

In my report for 1864 I adverted to various causes impairing the efficiency and retarding the progress of National education, such as the endowments of opposition National schools, which cannot be regarded in any sense as in harmony with the spirit of a non-sectarian system; the regulations regarding the employment of assistants, which tend to prevent the establishment of large schools, and when established to diminish their chances of success; the inadequacy of teachers' salaries, and the inconveniences arising from the novel mode of paying the Board's grants according to quarterly averages; and the difficulty in procuring properly qualified male candidates for vacancies, in consequence of which Inspectors are reluctantly forced to sanction the appointment of men who remain as probationers for two or perhaps three years, and men who are then placed in the lowest class out of which they can never rise. Under such teachers efficient schools cannot be expected.

I further noticed the good effects flowing from the establishment of girls' schools, and from the employment of female assistants in mixed schools. By these means more girls are brought under instruction, and they are kept at school till a more advanced age. I should rejoice to see a large increase of girls' schools.

A great impetus would be given to education by the employment of none but teachers trained as pupil-teachers and monitors in model schools, or as monitors in ordinary schools, and there are ample and effective means at the disposal of the Commissioners for the accomplishment of this. Their superiority as school-keepers over those who have had no such preparation, but have been merely trained for a few months in the Central Training Establishment, is well known. To retain such young persons in the service at the completion of their course will be a difficulty to be overcome only by increasing the remuneration of teachers. The employment of probationary and untrained teachers was a mere provisional arrangement, and the circumstances which justified and necessitated it no longer exist.

In this district it is impossible to maintain a sufficient staff of monitors owing to the existing regulations. Fifty-four or nearly *one-half* of the schools are excluded, as they

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average less than 35, while only 43 per cent. of the teachers are, from this classification, entitled to the services of senior monitors. The object of the monitorial system being to raise up a staff of qualified teachers; more discretion should be intrusted to the District Inspector in this matter, as the stringency of the present rules often prevents him from securing for the public the services of eligible young persons.

While the supply of female teachers is generally equal to the demand, that of males falls utterly short. A diminishing local support, as this year's returns show, the uncertainty and frequent delay in the payment of the Board's grant arising from the operation of the rule of quarterly averages, and the increased openings for well educated young men at larger salaries, fully account for a state of things which must be regretted. In many instances monitorships are refused, because higher remuneration can be obtained from farmers or manufacturers. The children of the farming classes, as a rule, will not accept the situation, and with those classes from which candidates are drawn, the amount of weekly wages is the test which they apply.

It seems to me that the time has come when the teachers must be treated in a more liberal spirit, if we are not to witness a gradual decrease in the number of able and effective instructors. The Government has done much and may do more; but local parties have shamefully failed in their duty, and some means should be devised for enforcing in each case an adequate local supplement. An average income of about £30, with one-third of the teachers or salaries under £25 a year, is a most inadequate recognition of the services of a body in whose hands are, to a large extent, the future destinies of our country.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—*The Teachers.*—I. The teachers, as members of society, continue blameless. In the performance of their duty to their schools comparatively few are to be found fault with. Most cases of inefficiency are the result not so much of negligence as want of skill. And when their deficiency is not culpable it seems scarcely equitable to subject them to official animadversion or censure. In the very matters in which they are most deficient, I am satisfied that they are altogether blameless. They fail to teach effectively, because they do not know how to teach at all. And it is in the ordinary essential subjects that their incompetency is most apparent.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—Habits of order, punctuality, and propriety of demeanor continue to be formed through the agency of the instruction and discipline of the schools; and where these are wanting, where uncouthness, incivility, want of candour, or of truthfulness, or any of the other defects which are attributed to the humbler classes in this country are to be found, they may be traced to causes altogether extrinsic to National school teaching.

III. *Management.*—The supervision of schools by local management continues precisely the same as described in my report of last year. The only changes are two clergymen succeeding to the trusts of two others; and the accession of a gentleman of landed property, who has taken upon himself the management of a new school. These few changes have been rather for the better.

IV. *United Education.*—Last year I pointed out the coincidence between the proportions of the several religious denominations in the district, and those receiving instruction in its schools. The proportion still continues the same. Out of 125 schools in the district there are only 10 which are exclusively confined to one denomination. The attendance in these is composed of Roman Catholics only. Of these schools 8 are situated where the population is exclusively Roman Catholic; and in the case of 2 others there are Erasmus Smith's English or Church Education schools, and active local influence exerted to keep children away from National schools.

V. *Impediments.*—There are no peculiar local impediments to National education as regards its distinctive principles. Speculative theories, which obstruct its progress, more or less, elsewhere, have little effect upon it here. If all local parties were of one mind, in relation to it, that unanimity would not add more than 2 or 3 to the roll of its schools, or add 2 per cent. to the attendance. Therefore the removal of impediments does not come within the compass of any local information which it is in my power to furnish.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—I. The teachers as a body are working earnestly, by private study and effective teaching, to qualify themselves for promotion at the annual examinations, and in consequence they are rapidly improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers.

At the last annual examination 32 teachers were promoted. Three were placed in first division, 1 in second division, and 2 in third division of first class. Four of these teachers were in second class and 1 in third class a few years ago. The promotions in the district, at the annual examinations alone, during the last three years, amounted to 139 steps. The average income of the male teachers for the last year was £38 2*s.*; for the previous year it was £36 0*s.* 2*d.* The increase is due to the number promoted.

These facts afford gratifying evidence of the spirit of progress which animates the teaching body in the district.

Many of the teachers are in comfortable circumstances, and of good social standing. One has £700 in the bank.

II. The moral tone of the schools continues excellent in every respect.

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III. The management is entirely in the hands of individuals. Of the clerical managers, 8 are rectors, 19 are priests, and 22 are Presbyterian ministers; and of the lay managers, 9 are members of the Established Church, 5 are Roman Catholics, and 10 are Presbyterians.

The managers, in general, take great interest in their schools. I received much valuable assistance and friendly co-operation from them during the past year, and I take this opportunity of returning them my best thanks.

IV. Two of the London companies, and a few landed proprietors, will not allow National schools on their estates. There are no other impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in the district.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—The present state of the schools is satisfactory as a whole. The teachers as a body are fairly qualified for their work and delight in its performance.

The attendance is of a mixed character in 70 per cent. of the day schools, and 75 per cent. of the evening schools; in several cases there is no sparse sprinkling of denomination, but a full and satisfactory commingling of parties in proportion to the population, viz.: In 1 evening school, with school-house on Roman Catholic chapel premises, manager, the parish priest, and the master a very consistent Roman Catholic, I find that the Protestants on rolls exceed the whole Roman Catholic pupils. And in another with Presbyterian manager and master Presbyterian, I find the number of Roman Catholics equal to all the Protestants. So far a proof of the little objection of the people to mixed education.

Many of the younger teachers are devoting themselves to mercantile and mechanical pursuits. Such employments being less irksome than teaching, and hence the schools of Belfast are principally supplied with teachers from rural schools, who do not so easily find other employments, or who seek to improve their circumstances by attending the lectures in Queen's College.

The progress of several schools is quite satisfactory; the promotions reaching 74 per cent. of those in average attendance.

The manufacturing success of Belfast still presents an impediment to a liberal education; the pupils leave school at an early age and find work in the mill or factory. The evening school serves to supplement this imperfect education; and were the employers of labour to encourage such schools and urge their workers to attend, a much more complete education would be afforded.

The difficulty of reaching the very lowest grades of society is still felt, and very little has yet been done to ameliorate the evils arising from this state of things.

The managers in general only establish schools and leave them in the hands of the teacher and Board's inspector, the school fees and National Board affording all the teachers' emoluments.

The teachers of necessity endeavour to fill their schools with pupils who will attend well and pay their fees fully; the very poor are thus neglected.

The establishment of ragged schools, supported by local means, with a committee to visit and encourage the teachers, and funds to reward them for their arduous labour, would alone meet the case, and diffuse a useful education among the most ignorant, and in many cases depraved.

It is said by those who know this town well that crime has become systematized by these uneducated juveniles, and that the town has been divided into districts for plunder under the direction of commanders of their own age.

If these head centres had been better trained, such evils might at least in part be prevented, and the additional security to property would well repay the subscriber to the funds of the ragged school.

An intelligent public opinion bears testimony to the great advantages derived from the present system of National education, and a progress has been made in the last thirty years which can be fully appreciated by those only who have seen its working during that time.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. Dowling.—The observations which I shall make under these heads have reference to schools in the town of Belfast and in the immediate vicinity. The inspection of schools situated in the remote parts of the district is conducted by an acting inspector, and with these schools I have no personal acquaintance.

I. The teachers in this district appear to be superior, in point of literary qualifications and of professional skill, to the teachers of any other district with which I am acquainted. They have had advantages of education and training not open to other districts. The proximity of the Belfast Model School, in which very many of them have been educated, the promotion of the work of school organization which may be said to have had its head-quarters here, the greater emulation produced by the concentration of so many schools in the town, and the better payment afforded to schoolmasters in the midst of so much wealth, have united in producing and maintaining a staff of able teachers. Their skill shows itself most prominently in the organization of the schools which is in general almost perfect, the business being carried on very systematically, the pupils being constantly

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engaged, and the arrangements of the time table, which provide for due attention to every class, and every subject, being faithfully observed.

The average income of the principal teachers is much higher than in any other district, and is higher this year than it has been before, as far as I can judge from published statistics. For male teachers the average income is £49 10*s.*, for female teachers £40 2*s.*; but this is exclusive of all profits derivable from evening schools, gratuities, tuitions, &c., and from another source which is important in the large schools found here, namely, the employment of various members of the teacher's family as assistants or monitors. Taking all these sources into consideration, very many teachers derive a respectable income from their profession, and can afford to live in comfort. It must be remembered, however, that the cost of living in this town and neighbourhood is comparatively high, and consequently equal salaries will not provide equal comforts comparing this district with others.

The principal teachers, male and female, are devoted to their profession and resolved to make it the business of their lives. The female assistant teachers, a numerous body, are similarly resolved to adhere to the service. Though their salaries are very small, ranging between £20 and £30 a year, they would find it impossible to procure respectable and easy employment of a more remunerative character, and therefore they are content with their lot. The male assistants are a smaller body, they are paid badly, seldom receiving the minimum means of support, and they hold office with a view to early promotion to the principal charge of schools, or to the improvement of their position in some other way.

In point of social standing and of social habits the teachers hold a good position They are, almost without exception, respectable and exemplary in conduct and associations, and are held in esteem by the community in which they reside. Exceptions may be found, but they are very few, and are lessening in number.

II. The moral tone of schools must be considered very favourable. It has not been my good fortune to see schools in any other district better characterized by the order that prevails, the harmony and good feeling shown by the pupils towards their teachers and towards each other, and the desire to avoid all acts requiring censure or repression. In this respect the young are trained to habits that contrast entirely with those shown by sections of the adult population, who are exposed to evil influences apparent enough in their working and their sad results. Christian principles are instilled in schools, but their effects are lessened by the early age at which the children leave, and evil operations—not sufficiently discouraged—soon commence to counteract.

Religious instruction receives prominent attention. It is imparted in almost every school on Saturday—exclusively set apart for it—and at the opening of the school on every other day.

III. The management of this district is in general of an active kind. The managers reside near the schools and visit frequently. They show a willingness and even anxiety to remove any defects that are pointed out, and they exercise care in the selection of teachers. They also in many instances represent committees or congregations that provide funds for rent and repairs, and for the encouragement of the schools in various ways.

IV. The *extension* of National education is not required here. The schools in operation are sufficient in number.

The great impediment to the improvement and success of education lies in the early removal of the children from school. In all the reports of the inspectors throughout the country this defect is noticed, but in this locality it is an evil of far greater magnitude than is perceived in other places, every inducement being held out to parents by the activity of factory employment to put their children to work at an age that may with truth be termed *infantile*. The greater number of the National schools here are *infant* schools in everything but the name. It is not unusual to find a large school, in charge of a first class teacher, wherein very few of the pupils exceed eight years of age, and therefore there is no senior class, and there is no considerable literary proficiency. It may be inferred from this that great masses of the children, when they finally leave school, possess very limited ability either to read, to write, or to cipher. For this there seems to be no remedy in immediate prospect. The laws of the country practically put a ban on education by permitting the employment in mills of children of eight years of age, to earn a miserable pittance of one shilling or two shillings a week, while the parents of those very children spend in the public-house during the week perhaps three times as much as the child earns. Many children are at work at even an earlier period than that specified here.

The want of suitable and adequate school accommodation is seriously felt by the Roman Catholic portion of the community. The accommodation provided for these is in general very unsuitable, and is not half sufficient in extent. I have already stated that the district as a whole possesses a sufficient amount of school accommodation, but this observation requires to be qualified by the remark that the accommodation *absolutely* is sufficient, but as it belongs to a great extent to one religious body, and there appears to be a decided absence of *mixed education* here, some portions of the community are badly provided with school accommodation. This absence of mixed education in Belfast, which is generally supposed to be the centre of the principle, is a remarkable fact, and caused me no little surprise when I came to observe it. The fact is that the great mass of the schools possess no mixed attendance, or possess it in so small a

degree that they may, considering the mixture of the population, be regarded as exclusively composed of one denomination. The schools are of course open to pupils of all classes, with the official safeguards for the respect of religious differences; but they are not attended by any fair proportion of Protestants and Catholics, and therefore they cannot claim the merit of educating side by side the youth of the two leading denominations. This cannot cause surprise when it is considered that very many of the school buildings are erected in connexion with houses of worship, and that they are used as places of worship, and for other purposes that give them essentially a sectarian character. It is also asserted that the unwillingness of parents to promote *mixed education* is caused by the circumstance that their children attend the religious instruction given by teachers of a different denomination, a practice that does not very much prevail now, but which is said to have prevailed very much in past years, and to have led to feeling of much distrust. Against this distrust an efficient safeguard might be provided, of a simple and practical character, based on the following considerations, to which it may be presumed no one can with reason object.

1. Parents invited to send their children to a school supported by the nation, are to have an assurance that parental authority and right are respected in the government of that school.

2. Any school teacher in the service of the nation is bound to respect parental right and authority, under pain of dismissal, and is, in this sense, in *loco parentis*.

Every parent should have the privilege, in a *National* school, when intrusting his child to the charge of a teacher, of giving to such teacher specific instructions (in a book preserved in the school) to admit his child or to exclude his child from any religious instruction or exercise practised in the school. And, to prevent all misunderstanding and mistrust, no child should be admitted into a National school without a formal entry by the parent or guardian, in the admission book, of the nature here indicated.

The adoption of this course should effectually remove all suspicions and fears on the part of parents, and any objection to it must be an objection to parental right and authority.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—I. My observations under this head must be in substance a repetition of the observations in my last report. The teachers are decidedly improving in all respects, both as instructors and school-keepers; content with their position, prosecuting their profession with earnestness and success, and deserving and obtaining the respect of the general public in their neighbourhood.

II. In most of my schools there is an excellent moral tone, and in nearly all there is inculcation of a Christian spirit.

III. There are a few managers, and patrons, and school committees, who exercise a judicious and useful supervision of their schools, and render them material aid. In the great majority of cases, however, committees only meet when the school-house requires repairs, or there is a new teacher to be appointed; and managers think that by corresponding with the Board they perform their whole duty to the school.

IV. There are no local hindrances here to the improvement of education, except those which belong to the condition and action of the parents. They do not value the education of their children as they ought to do, and are too ready to interrupt their attendance at school for insufficient causes. They must, however, of necessity, withdraw them under the labour pressure of seed-time and harvest.

I repeat the observation of last year, "the National schools in this district are thoroughly established in the favour of the public, and are for the most part doing satisfactorily the great business for which they were originally designed; and are yearly sustained and endowed."

Vocal Music.—In 41 schools in this district vocal music is taught with more or less success, but in a number of them the teachers are not certificated, and a few of them aim only at singing by ear.

Drawing—is taught in a number of schools so far as elementary linear outline; but in 15 schools something higher is attempted. In most of the latter the teachers hold certificates, and a fair measure of success in chalk and pencil shading has been attained.

Navigation.—Two of my teachers are certificated for teaching this branch, but only few pupils avail themselves of their services.

The teachers have now become familiar with the form of annual report, and the method of filling; and in the great majority of cases the reports this year have come in to me in a satisfactory state.

In a few cases however I was obliged to return the reports to the teachers for correction, and in a few other cases I was obliged myself to rectify some obvious clerical errors. After these amendments I was able to use in the preparation of this report all the returns I received.

From one school only (Ballygalgot) I received no return. The teacher of this school was obliged at the end of the year to resign permanently the business of teaching, owing to disease of the heart, and acting on medical advice; from this cause also he was unable to make out his annual report.

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On the whole I regard the National schools in this district, with a few exceptions, as conducted with a fair measure of vigour and efficiency.

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District 11, Donegal; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—I. The teachers of this district are decidedly improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers. Although the remuneration which they receive from local parties in return for their unremitting toil in the discharge of their responsible and arduous duties is very inadequate, still they appear to be attached to their business as the settled employment of their lives. In this attachment they are confirmed by the hope that at some future day their condition will be improved, as well as by the consideration that except in rare cases, no other employments of an eligible kind are within their reach.

As regards their social standing, their modes of living and their dwellings, their condition is as good as could be expected, considering their connexions and incomes.

II. The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory. A Christian spirit seems, generally speaking, to be prevalent in the district. To this important part of their duty, as well as to the inculcation of good habits, the teachers for the most part devote earnest attention.

III. The local management is in the hands of individuals partly lay and partly clerical. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, the leading clerical manager, continues to give indefatigable and earnest attention to the schools under his care, and his example is followed with more or less zeal by the clergy in his diocese. G. V. Wilson, esq., Killybegs, the most influential lay manager, is still useful in supporting the cause of education. In fact, the managers, with scarcely any exception, appear sincerely willing to lend a helping hand to forward the interests of the schools with which they are connected.

IV. On this head I have nothing to add to the remarks which I made last year.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Kennedy.—Few changes in the working of the National system of education, of sufficient importance to call for special notice, have taken place during the year now ended. The increase in the attendance for 1865, anticipated in the report of last year, has not been realized; on the contrary, notwithstanding the favourable season, and the improved circumstances of the people, there has been a slight falling off, amounting, however, to only about 1 per cent. for the entire district. The emoluments of the teachers are a little higher than in previous year; while the average income of the female teachers (principals) remains stationary, that of the male teachers has increased from £28 2*s.* 7*d.*, in 1864, to £30 11*s.* 6*d.*, in 1865, being an increase of upwards of 8½ per cent. This is chiefly caused by the higher classification of the teachers, as the fees which for 1864 averaged £2 13*s.* 1*d.* per school, had only risen to £2 15*s.* 7*d.* in 1865.

Though this remuneration is small, it is rendered still smaller by the teachers having in so many cases to pay rent for their school-houses. There are in the district 64 schools where the house is provided by the teacher; in 48 of these it is rented, the total amount thus paid being £91 11*s.* 6*d.*; and yet, when a school becomes vacant, owing to the want of employment in the west of Ireland, there are always to be found many candidates for the vacant situation. With the exception of one point, viz., faithfulness in recording the attendance in their school accounts, I have found the teachers, as a body, to be respectable men, and under circumstances frequently of considerable difficulty, labouring for the education of those around them. I do not mean that all are zealous and efficient teachers; some are unfitted by habits and early training for the office of public instructor, but the number of such is steadily diminishing. There is, however, great apathy on the part of the parents, and children are too often kept at home for the slightest cause, and not unfrequently without any cause. A few cases in which teachers had been guilty of falsifying their school accounts, were detected during the year, but not so many as in former years.

The management of the schools is entirely by individuals, no school being under the direction of a committee, and 97 of those in the district are under the patronage of Roman Catholic clergymen. The supervision is too slight; managers like to see a respectable attendance in their schools, and the teachers attending to their duties, but they seldom take any trouble to have those improvements and repairs made which may be required to house or furniture, nor do they usually lend any assistance to the teacher in obtaining payment of the small amount of fees to which he is entitled. It is true that over the greater portion of the district the people are very poor, but a small sum from each family would materially improve the condition of the teachers, while both parents and pupils would attach more value to the education which had been paid for, most people placing a low estimate on that which costs nothing.

The refusal, on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, to allow their teachers to be trained, or to employ those who have been educated in model schools, appears to me the most serious obstacle to the improvement of National education in the Sligo district. It is scarcely necessary that the number of schools should be further extended, as there are now few localities not supplied with schools. The great body of the Established Church clergy still stand aloof from the system, and decline placing their schools in connexion with the Board. These are, I believe, in most cases thinly attended; and I have no means of knowing the quality of the literary instruction imparted in them.

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District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—My knowledge of the district and its working is too brief to enable me to arrive at a proper judgment as to the progressive or retrograde character of the teachers. I can only say that there are here some excellent and well-qualified teachers; but the per-centage of low-classed ones is very high, 70 per cent. of the body not having attained beyond the third standard of classification. Under such circumstances a high-toned education cannot be expected, nor is it, as a rule, to be met with in the district. I believe the teachers have voluntarily chosen their profession, and intend making it the chosen one of their lives; but while this is so, I regret to add that I have not observed signs of that steady attention to self-culture among them as a body which I could wish. This has been made painfully evident to me, even without examination or inquiry, by the disjointed mode in which they examine their pupils on any given subject; no sign of preparedness for teaching the lessons of the day is visible; no evidence of that fulness of mind which might to a certain extent make amends for special preparation. How to account for this neglect of study on the part of men who have adopted teaching as a profession, and who know full well that their own advancement depends on it, is a problem I have never been able to solve.

With a view to ensure a more constant and systematic course of study, I consider that it should be made imperative on all teachers, up to a certain age, to present themselves for examination within short given cycles; that the answering of each should be tabulated, and a duplicate of the same be kept, as an official record, by the District Inspector; that such a rate of progress be required at each succeeding examination, as may entitle to one or more steps of promotion; that teachers of superior merit, who may be worthy of obtaining the highest place of classification at an early period of their service, be expected to show qualifications at least equal to what they had when first placed in such highest place; that those who, from any natural inaptitude, are incapable of attaining the highest standards, exhibit a full *maximum* of marks on the standard they have reached; and, finally, that premiums be awarded to deserving teachers, in charge of schools whose average attendance may not warrant the awarding of a higher classification. I feel confident that if a plan were matured and adopted, somewhat akin to the one I have ventured to roughly sketch, a salutary improvement to the teachers, with a corresponding gain to the public, would be the result.

Socially considered, the teachers are, as a whole, more comfortable than their average salary would seem to indicate, as most of the married hold small farms or other means of adding to the support of themselves and families; while of the unmarried, the majority live with their parents. They appear to be popular and respected in their various localities; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to report, that I found them willing to act, to the best of their ability, on any suggestion I felt necessary to offer for the better working of their schools. During the past year I observed nothing of so serious a character as to call for official censure, except in one or two instances; this of itself is a sufficient proof of the devotion to duty, and faithfulness of the body.

Moral Tone of Schools.—Under this head the state of the schools is satisfactory; and it is particularly gratifying to be able to state that the great Christian maxim of peace and harmony finds practical realization in all the schools; while in nearly every one, children of different denominations are mingled. Certainly none of the feuds and rancours that disgrace our country, under the perverted name of religion, owe a vestige of their origin to any principle imbibed in the National schools. The teachers, I am happy to say, set an excellent example to their pupils, in their own blameless lives, unimpeachable conduct, and general subordination to law and authority.

The religious training of the pupils is, I understand, well and carefully attended to. This speaks well for the moral and religious character of the teachers, inasmuch as their services in this respect are gratuitous.

Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of the National System.—The impediments to the extension of the system, arise from the hostility of nearly all the landed proprietors and the clergy of the Established Church. As nearly 70 Church Education schools are in the district, most of which are in neighbourhoods where National schools do not exist, it is plain there is room for a considerable extension of the system. It is not, however, to be understood that an equal number of National schools would be required to supplement the place of the Church Education schools; for, judging from the attendance I found present in several of these schools which I visited during the year, the average number attending them must be exceedingly low. The people prefer to send their children to the nearest National schools, except in those cases—not, I understand, rare—where external influences are brought to bear on them.

The chief impediments to the improvement of the system are the irregular attendance of the pupils; the unsuitability of many of the school-houses; the want of active local superintendence, and the low qualifications of several of the teachers. The first three impediments mentioned cannot be removed by any power possessed by the Board, hence it is useless offering speculative opinions in relation to them. To remove the last, I consider it would be very judicious to raise the standard of qualification for probationers, as the present standard affords an opening to the teaching staff for the most miserable talent; this, coupled with the system of favouritism, which too generally actuates managers in

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the selection of teachers, is the primary cause of low-classed, badly-qualified teachers being still so numerous.

For myself, I would look upon it, I confess, as a gross injustice to the public, as also to the individual himself, to sanction the appointment of any one as a teacher, whose qualifications were only up to the requirements laid down in the probationers' programme. Well-qualified probationers invariably attain to a respectable classification; while the badly-qualified shrink from examination for fear of dismissal; and thus, on their low salaries, lead lives of privation and consequent discontentment. Whether, then, we view this question as to how it affects the public or the teachers themselves, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that, for the well-being of both, none should be admitted to the rank of teachers whose qualifications are not fairly equal to those at present required for third class. But in order to invite well-qualified candidates, I believe it will be found necessary to hold out the prospect of a pension to aged and infirm teachers, a course that has again and again been recommended by several of the highest and most experienced of the Board's Inspectors. It is my humble but firm conviction, that unless this concession be made, it will every year become more difficult to keep the teaching staff recruited with eligible candidates.

Management.—The management is nearly a perfect nullity, so far as the examining of the pupils, or the taking of any active interest in promoting the general efficiency of the schools is concerned. There are in the district 20 lay and 22 clerical managers, hardly any of whom appear to think that any duty devolves on them beyond the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the signing of official returns.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—I. 1. There are a few old teachers in the district from whom little improvement or progress is to be expected. But I am happy to say the younger teachers are progressing fairly in their profession, both as instructors of their pupils, and as school-keepers generally. They are also, year by year, advancing in classification, and therefore bettering their condition in point of emolument.

The following Table exhibits the Classification of all the Teachers in my District on 31st December, 1864, and on 31st December, 1865.

	I¹.	I².	I³.	II¹.	II².	III¹.	III².	P.	Total.
On 31st December, 1864, . .	1	2	11	13	13	31	14	9	94
„ „ 1865, . .	1	2	11	14	14	31	14	4	91

This table shows that while there has been no increase in the number of first-class teachers, there have been promotions in almost all the others.

The candidates for promotion who were recalled to the last oral examination, all were promoted at least one step, showing that they had really been preparing themselves for the ordeal.

Only one case of dismissal for incompetency has taken place during the year; no case of depression has occurred; and a few fines of small amount, for informalities in the accounts, and for irregularities in the management of the schools, are the only other punishments inflicted by the Board on the teachers for the same period.

2. The teachers seem devoted to their business as the profession of their lives; only one voluntarily left the service of the Board during the year 1865, and he emigrated to friends in America. I have not heard any of the teachers express a wish to leave the Board's service.

3. With respect to the social standing of the teachers, I have but to repeat what I have already more than once said on the subject, namely, that they are well conducted men and women, generally irreproachable in their character and conduct, and becoming year by year, I believe, more like their profession. In social position they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any class of the community with equal means of living. It is to be regretted however that they are so poorly supported locally in the way of school fees. The average school fees per school is but £2 11*s.*; for each child in average attendance 1*s.* 4¼*d.*; and for each child on rolls 8¼*d.* In one school, taught by an excellent teacher who is in *First Division of First-class*, and in which the average attendance for the year was fifty-one pupils, the school fees received amounted to only £1 3*s.* 6*d.* And yet this school is attended by the children of many respectable farmers.

I might multiply examples of the same kind to show that the teachers are insufficiently paid from local sources, but it is not necessary to do so; the above figures speak eloquently to the purpose.

II. I believe due care is taken to inculcate a Christian spirit. I have not had, recently, to report any departure from moral rectitude on the part of any of the teachers; and in my intercourse with the pupils I am happy to say I have found nothing to censure with respect to this very important feature in school-keeping.

As regards, however, the personal habits of the pupils, I cannot speak with equal satisfaction. I have frequently had to point out to the teachers the want of personal cleanliness and tidiness observable in their scholars. This is a defect rather prevalent in country schools. The boys do not keep their hair properly dressed; often it is allowed to grow

quite too long, and is not properly combed. Even the state of cleanliness of their faces, necks, and hands is often far from satisfactory. Another habit which requires correction is that of coming late to school. There are very few schools indeed in the district in which the attendance for the day is complete at the time for commencing business.

I believe the managers could do a great deal to remedy this defect, as they (being for the most part clergymen) move a good deal among the parents, and might stimulate them to send their children out to school in proper time.

III.—1. The management of the schools in this district is altogether in the hands of individuals. There is no active school committee in my district. The management is thus constituted, viz.:—Established Church, 8 lay and 9 cleric; Roman Catholic, 4 lay and 6 cleric; Presbyterian, 13 lay and 7 cleric; others (Methodist) one lay, none cleric. It is not necessary for me to say anything of the social position of the clergymen who are managers. Of the lay managers I may say that they are mostly farmers; a few are landlords, and landlords' agents.

2. The amount of supervision exercised by the managers over their schools is very limited indeed. I am sorry to have to say it is so limited, for I believe good would result from the frequent visits of the managers.

IV. I see no impediment to the extension of National schools in this district, except the fact that there are already quite enough schools in it—more indeed than are very numerously attended.

I beg to say in conclusion, that in my opinion some provision ought to be made by the Board for meeting the wants of schools in poor localities, that are in want of such requisites as maps, tablets, and black boards. Since the discontinuance of the Triennial Free-stocks the want of some compensatory measure is yearly more keenly felt. I would respectfully suggest that the District Inspector might have power conferred on him to recommend that certain articles of school furniture, such as *some* maps, a black board, or tablets, should be supplied *gratis* from the central *depôt*. Or if it would not be desirable to leave this to the discretion of the District Inspector alone, let the grant be made upon the joint recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, as in the case of granting good service or supplemental salary to a teacher. I see increasing wants, in this respect, threatening in our schools, as the existing free-stocks are being gradually worn out, and I can perceive but little disposition on the part of the local managers and others to meet the difficulty.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—If the old men be excepted, of whom, however, there are a considerable number in the district, I may safely report that the teachers are improving, both as instructors of youth and school-keepers. In my report of last year it was observed that, of most of the young teachers in the district the best hopes might be entertained, and this expectation has been realized by the results of the annual examination lately held, for of the 11 probationary teachers who attended the examination, *all except one were judged worthy* of *classification*, not for good answering alone, but chiefly for the improved state of their schools. Hitherto, so far at least as my own experience goes, the training of the young teachers of the Board has, I am afraid, been greatly overlooked, and their work undervalued. The probationary year is not in name only but in reality the *trial* year with the teacher. During that year he needs and deserves every help and encouragement that can be given to him. How often in Inspector's report do we find the remark, "The old teachers deserve our sympathy, but the younger men should be required," &c., &c.? and these views are not confined to paper, but too often carried into practice. In looking over the Commissioners' Reports for some years past, I was surprised to find how great was the number of probationary teachers dismissed from the Board's service. If the after history of those young men could be traced, many of them no doubt would be found to have pushed their way successfully in other callings, where they may have received that encouragement which was refused them as teachers. If Inspector at the close of his visit to a school under a probationer, would spend half an hour in friendly conversation with the teacher, ascertaining what progress he was making in his studies, drawing from him, and helping him to get over the many little difficulties the young teacher is sure to meet with in his daily school work, such time would not be considered by the Commissioners as lost, but as time well and profitably spent.

This course I to some extent carried out last year, and the result has been as stated above, that of the 11 probationers in the district, 10 were classed at the late examination.

If the class of old teachers above referred to be excluded, many of whom had never any taste, and but little training, for the office which by some accident they may have been forced into, the teachers are, I believe, attached to the situation they hold, and are faithfully discharging the duties of it, and though many of them have families to support out of an income averaging but little above that of the ordinary field labourer, they succeed in maintaining a social standing, equal at least to that of the tenant class around them.

The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

No change in the management of the schools demanding notice has taken place

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during the year. It is chiefly in the hands of the clergy of various churches. Over a few schools committees are appointed, but they seldom meet or take any part in the management of the schools. I regret I cannot report any change for the better in the kind of superintendence exercised over the schools. With few exceptions teachers are allowed to struggle on as best they may. I still continue to look upon the want of efficient management as one of the greatest hindrances National schools has to contend against. I would repeat a suggestion contained in my last report, which if attended to might induce managers to become useful superintendents, and not merely correspondents with the Board, viz., that the managers be requested to visit their schools, say quarterly, examine some of the classes, inquire as to sufficiency of requisites, and check the entries in the several account books. The result of the inquiry to be entered in the observation book for the information of the Inspector and guidance of the teacher. Examinations of this kind conducted, as it is certain they would be, earnestly and efficiently, must yield benefit to both school and teacher.

During the course of the year I submitted to the Board some suggestions connected in part with the examination of teachers, inspection of schools, and which I take the liberty of embodying in this report.

I. Form of Inspection Report.

The following table to be inserted in the Report Sheet:—

Number of promotions from class to class during past twelve months.

Average number on rolls for same period.

Per-centage of average daily attendance to average on rolls.

Comparing these returns one with the other, we see at a glance the rate of progress, and the true state of school. To illustrate this, I take from my note-book of inspection the following example. —— National School:—"The answering throughout the several classes was good in all subjects. Attainments of the pupils are fully equal to the requirements of programme;" and yet, when the above test was applied, I was obliged to make an unfavourable report on the school. I found the per-centage of average attendance to average on rolls 50 (the ordinary attendance in National school), average on rolls 46, pupils promoted throughout the year 2, ready for promotion 10, = 12, the entire number of promotions divided into 46, the average on rolls gives 3·8, thus in this school with a regular attendance, a pupil spends three years and ten months in each class, or fifteen years to reach the fourth class, a period far exceeding the entire school-life of the child.

II. Incidental Report.

Queries on the following points to be inserted in the Report sheet.

(*a*) Was the business of the school at the time of your visit going on in accordance with the arrangement of Time Table?

(*b*) Are the Account-books correctly kept?

(*c*) Is the supply of requisites on hands sufficient?

(*d*) Have the suggestions left at previous inspections been attended to?

Report on Applicant Schools.—In reporting on application schools the attendance to be given, not for the past four months merely, but for the two previous quarters; and in the case of *new* schools for such time as they may have been in operation. Let the case of new schools sought to be placed under the Board be first considered.

This year I inspected five such schools in the month of February. The previous four months for which the average was required, included the winter quarter of the year, when the attendance in all country schools is far above the yearly average. Such a return, therefore, is valueless, and without some accompanying explanation, worse than valueless, for it is calculated to mislead as regards the expected attendance. Take for example one of the five applicant schools above referred to. Now, in deciding upon an application, two circumstances among others are to be considered—

1. The attendance in the new school itself.

2. What effect the new school will have upon the National schools already established in the neigbourhood as regards the attendance. In answering this latter query the question arises, for what time should the average attendance be taken—not certainly for the previous four months merely (which the present form of report only requires), embracing as in this case the winter quarter, which gives no information as to the average of the year. Nor will a return for the entire year be sufficient, for to enable us to know fully and exactly to what extent the National school will suffer the attendance for the lowest quarter of the year should be obtained. In the National school now under consideration, the attendance for the twelve months previous to my visit was 42, while for the June quarter it fell as low as 27. It is, therefore, the quarterly averages and not the yearly that should be considered, for no matter how high the yearly attendance may be, if the quarterly averages fall below a certain minimum, the salary of the principal teacher may be reduced, and that of the assistant or workmistress withdrawn altogether.

In the case of application for salary to assistants, the same reasoning holds good. At present if the school maintains for four months, a certain average salary will be granted though the attendance for the year fall far short of the required number; the consequence is that managers (or I should say the teachers), select the four months of the year when

the attendance is highest, and so soon as the numbers rise to the minimum average required, application for salary is at once made. *Appendix D.*

Examination of Teachers.—I would suggest that a distinct rule be laid down determining what class of teachers should be *recalled to the oral examination.* State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

As regards "candidates for promotion" seldom any difficulty presents itself. The usual practice I have observed is to recall all teachers whose answering at the written examination has amounted to 50 per cent. (considering two "slightly imperfect" answers as equal to one "quite satisfactory") provided that during the summer term, or whatever period of the year elapsed between the written and oral examinations, no unfavourable report on the school has been made. As regards probationary teachers, the Board's rule is that all such teachers are to be summoned to the written examination, but it should not follow that all such are to be recalled to the oral examination. I would exclude from this latter examination all those whose answering at the written examination was respectable, but whose schools are not conducted with care and efficiency, for no matter how high the answering at either examination may have been, the fact of their schools being in an unsatisfactory state must exclude those teachers from the benefits of classification.

The rule, therefore, I would suggest respecting these two classes of teachers, might be drawn up in the following form:—

Candidates for Promotion.—Teachers whose answering at the written examination has been satisfactory, and on whose schools no unfavourable report has been made, to be recalled to the oral examination.

Probationary Teachers.—Teachers whose answering at the written examination has been satisfactory, but whose schools are not properly conducted, should not be recalled to the oral examination; and if the answering at written examination be unsatisfactory, teacher to be recalled to the oral examination, and if he again fails, to be dismissed. Or, complete failure at written examination, coupled with an unsatisfactory state of school, should be deemed sufficient to remove any probationary teacher from the Board's service.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—There are in my district 155 principal and 81 assistant teachers, having on their rolls an average of 13,948 children, and an average attendance of 7,474, which gives an average attendance of about 32 children to each teacher, principal or assistant. Speaking of these teachers collectively, I am happy to be able to bear testimony to their earnestness and diligence. It would be difficult to find in any other department of the public service a body more thoroughly devoted to their work, or more anxious to discharge their duty efficiently.

That they are improving as school-keepers is evident from the improved and improving state of education in their schools. Many of them are diligent students, not merely with a view to promotion at the annual examinations, but also to render themselves more skilful and more successful public instructors. Their social position is improving, and their incomes slowly but steadily increasing. The amount derived from school-fees is far too small, and might be doubled or trebled without being much felt by those who pay. The average amount derived from this source is less than one-fifth the average annual income of the teachers, and is not increasing with the improving social condition of the people.

The moral tone of the schools is good; the children are generally obedient and well-conducted; and the greatest harmony prevails among pupils of different religious denominations.

Two new managers of the Established Church, one lay, the other cleric, have been added to the number of local managers during the year. There is no other change of any importance under this head since my last report.

There are no serious obstacles to the extension and improvement of National education in this district. Its extension during the last seven years is most gratifying. The average attendance for 1865 is 74 per cent. greater than for 1858. There is scarcely anything deserving the name of opposition to mixed education; and where rival schools exist, in most cases the superiority of the education given in the National schools is so decided and so generally admitted, that the National schools are well-filled with children of all denominations, while the other schools have a small attendance, and usually of very young children.

In a district like this, where so large a proportion of the population is *rural*, and the different religious denominations so mixed, the mixed system of education is the only one really adapted to the circumstances of the locality, and it is working admirably. In towns and populous villages the schools are not much mixed as regards the attendance of Protestants and Roman Catholics; but in rural schools all denominations attend together, in almost the proportion in which the respective denominations are found in the neighbourhood. The rural population is too sparse to afford a sufficient attendance for purely denominational schools; such a system, if it could be carried out at all, would inflict a lasting injury on the state of education. The schools, instead of commanding a good attendance, as they do now, and having an efficient staff of teachers, would become too small for one good teacher each, and in many cases so distant from each other as practically to exclude the children of some denominations from the benefits of education. Whatever advantages the denominational system may have as regards other countries, it appears to be unsuited to the social and religious condition of Ireland. There is a great,

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and in an educational point of view most important difference in the distribution of the people in Great Britain and Ireland. In the former, the majority of the people reside in towns; in the latter, there is a very large rural population. In the one, the denominational system can be carried out without much practical inconvenience; to carry it out in the other, the interests of education must be sacrificed, the people put to serious inconvenience, and in very many cases, the children of some denominations, where few and scattered, deprived of the benefit of the state grant, and of the means of getting any education. And for what are these sacrifices to be made, if not to perpetuate denominational rancour and party spirit? The present system meets the peculiar exigencies of this country, it is popular and remarkably successful, and capable of producing much greater results than have been yet achieved.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Currie.—I. Regarding the teachers throughout district collectively, I think I may safely aver that, as public instructors and school-keepers, they evidence gradual and steady improvement. Earnest and diligent for the most part in the pursuit of their calling, they lack only the necessary knowledge to give full effectiveness to their plans of instruction, and even in this particular the instances of gross or marked deficiency are comparatively few. Were but a ready response to their exertions given by local parties, and particularly by those classes for whose special benefit our schools are mainly intended, I have no doubt but a vast stimulus would thereby be communicated to their efforts. Seeing, however, that the revenue derived from this source is in itself so small, and bears such an unequal proportion to the amount of aid obtained from the public grant, it cannot be denied that the sense of this entire want of due appreciation of their labours and exertions must necessarily act as a dead weight upon them, and tend to render theirs no longer a willing and cheerful service, but rather one of necessity and constraint. On examining the returns of teachers' incomes, I find that while their average annual income, derived from all sources, is about £37, that portion of it arising from the pupils' fees is little more than the one-fifth of the entire amount. Thus for every pound that the state contributes towards the education of the children of the poorer and middle classes, the parents and guardians of these children give not more than 4*s*. Supplementing this element in the teacher's income by the accretion it receives from the local endowments given either by the patrons of the schools or by those among the landed proprietary for the more immediate benefit of whose tenantry the schools were established, we find that the aggregate revenue derived from both these sources hardly reaches to the one-fourth of the entire amount. Can it, then, be a matter of surprise if at times a spirit of sullen discontent shows itself, and teachers are found to murmur at their lot, seeing how little practical encouragement or sustaining co-operation they for the most part meet with? Still I am happy to say that the instances where the manifestation of such a spirit is perceptible are very few, and bear an almost unappreciable proportion to the entire number. When exhibited, it will in the main be found to confine itself to those teachers who, no matter what had been their calling, would, from the very nature of their mental constitution and habits, have proven themselves utterly incapable of attaining to even a mediocre professional status. The facilities afforded to the skilful and diligent teacher for advancing his standing under the Commissioners, and thereby increasing his income, cannot but serve to go far towards soothing whatever irritating causes may otherwise arise, and softening those asperities that necessarily mark a path upon which but few of the more genial influences of life are shed.

As a class, the teachers present in their social status a fair example of what superior knowledge and intelligence are sure to obtain, in raising those in whom these qualities are found above their fellows in the same social grade, and by leading those whose pecuniary means would otherwise give them every advantage to regard them with respect and deference. Hence it is that the teacher, while mingling with the parents and friends of his pupils, is at the same time looked up to as one whose superior merits give him just claim to pre-eminence, and if only possessed in a fair measure of the characteristics of prudence and steadiness, finds himself freely admitted into that inner circle of acquaintances that reckons among its members the clergyman and the physician. Of course the foregoing observations apply directly and immediately only to the higher grades of teachers, whose talents and experience place them in the foreground of their profession; but if taken with this instruction, they are equally applicable, in a very slightly modified sense, to all who show themselves imbued with the proper appreciation of the true dignity attaching to their calling.

On looking to the tabular returns for the past year I find that in only twenty-two cases out of the entire number of distinct individual schools, amounting to 120, have residences free of rent been provided for the teachers. Taking this fact in connexion with the average annual income of the teachers, it will at once become apparent how difficult, nay impracticable, it would be, for persons possessed of such limited incomes, averaging as they do for all, about £40 per annum, to exhibit either in their dwellings, or yet in their style of living, aught to distinguish them among persons of the same social rank or class. Yet it may be safely averred that even with the economic measures which their small incomes necessitate, the teachers are not unfrequently found to exhibit, alike in their homesteads

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and their modes of life, a degree of taste and comfort utterly alien and unknown to farmers and others around them, whose superior means afford them every advantage in such matters.

II. I think few, even among the most violent and prejudiced of the opponents of the system, will refuse to acknowledge that, no matter what may be the state of the religious and political atmosphere that prevails amid society at large, within our schools all jarring and discordant sounds are hushed. A mutual forbearance and toleration—the necessary results of bringing children together irrespective of creed or party—is there fostered and strengthened; and instead of leading them from their youth up to regard each other with an eye of keen bigotry and hatred, every wall of partition is broken down, and all are brought within the common ground of those broad and comprehensive principles that lie at the basis of all social order, and which, as enunciated by the herald voices wherewith the first advent of the Christian scheme was announced, go to establish peace and good-will among men.

A strong confirmation of how far the principles of the mixed system have gone to leaven the minds and feelings of those brought up under its auspices, exists in the fact that amid the political discontents that have from time to time prevailed largely among the lower classes, especially in certain localities, few or none of those identified with such factious movements have been found among the teachers as a body, though in themselves numerically so large and widely spread, while, from their superior intelligence and position, so potent for good or evil.

III. Under the head of local management I should think the remarks of all inspectors must be almost identical. A few of the patrons and managers are, no doubt, all that the functions of their position would indicate or require, at once exercising a careful *surveillance* over the teachers in the discharge of their duties, noting defects and negligences, stimulating them by encouragement or admonition to a fuller and more effective service, and finally, by their counsels and instructions, correcting and removing those hindrances that stand in the way of educational development, and mar the teacher's efforts, by awakening within the minds of the parents a fuller and juster appreciation of the evils inseparable from apathy or neglect on their part. In one or two instances I have yet further to note another manner in which it is sought to give effective encouragement and support to the teacher's efforts, by the guarantee of payment of fees in *every instance*, so as to preclude the admission of free pupils, the patron himself becoming responsible in case of persons whose poverty is such as to render them unable to meet the paltry requirement of a halfpenny or one penny per week.

Of such a character is the management as carried out by the Rev. Patrick O'Kane, P.P., Downpatrick, who, in addition to the anxiety and exertion consequent on obtaining funds for the erection of one of the neatest and most commodious structures in the district, would yet further evidence his zeal and anxiety towards obtaining suitable instruction and training for the humbler classes of his parishioners, by paying himself out of his own limited resources the school-fees for those too poor to afford them. I would also refer in passing to the generous munificence of Earl Annesley, who, to all the schools under his own immediate patronage, makes grants varying from £10 to £30 per annum.

But while the foregoing remarks portray the action and conduct of some among the patrons and managers in this district, I regret to have to add that such exact and faithful fulfilment of duty is on the whole exceptional, and that the majority do not extend their services in the cause of education beyond what their official relations imperatively call for, namely, to attach their signatures to the several documents which may from time to time be forwarded to them, or to perform such like routine duties as necessarily devolve on them.

IV. I feel myself called on to report favourably of the amount and character of the instruction given in those schools whose teachers have received their preparatory training in the model schools of the Board; but, in the schools whose teachers have filled the office of paid monitor in *ordinary* National schools, there is nothing to note, either in the methods of teaching, or yet in the general manner of conducting their schools, which would indicate any, even the least, advantage derived from their initiatory course. This surely points to some defects in the conditions and circumstances under which these latter young persons receive their appointments and are required to fulfil their period of service; for it is almost needless to observe that while, doubtless, every advantage, both in regard to system and method of instruction, is on the side of institutions directly maintained and fostered by the Government, still the disparity of circumstances cannot be such as to render the results in the one instance positive and appreciable, while in the other case they become really negative and unappreciable. Now, as a large proportion of the young persons drafted into the Board's service are taken from those who have previously served as paid monitors, it becomes, I think, a matter of grave consideration, affecting the true interests and advancement of the system, to devise such modifications in the present arrangements for the appointment and service of monitors as will tend to render them an element of some strength and potency in its future development, and will thus serve to bring those holding this office in our ordinary schools somewhat up to the standard of usefulness and efficiency so generally attained to by their fellows serving in model schools.

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Another hindrance to the further growth and expansion of the system, so far as this district is concerned, is found in the almost utter estrangement, not to say opposition, which the principal landed proprietors, acting no doubt under clerical influence, uniformly evince. Were they but to throw the whole weight of their position and influence into the scale with the Government, and in proportion to the vast interests involved, by securing to their tenantry the blessings of a sound secular education, aid and encourage the establishment of schools, there is no doubt but, by obtaining the services of more skilful and efficient teachers, the advantages to be derived from a system so well matured and effectively carried out, as the experience of years, despite of every disadvantage and drawback has shown it to be, would be vastly improved and enhanced.

As regards the teachers themselves, and to whom we are to look for whatever of *esoteric* influence or power the system may possess, I would remark that, in the majority of instances, they show themselves wanting in that display of zeal and kindly interest for their pupils' advancement which it is but natural to look for in them. Too frequently do they limit their views to their actual services in their schools, and deem themselves as having fully discharged all the requirements and duties of their office if only they are found punctual and faithful, never for a moment allowing this thought to obtrude itself on them, that, from their very position as instructors of youth, as those to whom the formation of the youthful mind is committed, they should seek to make their influence felt beyond the mere limits of the school-room, and by following their young charge to their homestead, and there entering into friendly conference with the parents, awaken in the minds of the latter some better and more correct appreciation of the good which it is sought to confer upon their children, by preparing them for the several duties and requirements of life, if only the parents themselves do not wilfully stand in the way, by perversely keeping the children from school, and thus rendering abortive all the efforts made on their behalf. Such conduct as this, while it would serve to engender on the part of the parents a deep and friendly confidence in the wishes and purposes of the teacher towards the children, could not, on the other hand, fail to re-act for the teacher's own benefit, by rendering the attendance larger and more regular, and thus in everywise contributing to his own individual gain and advantage. I may instance, in proof of these statements, the case of the Infirmary-lane school, under the management of the Rev. William Whyte, Presbyterian minister, Downpatrick, wherein the numbers have risen under the present teacher, Miss Cowan, from an average of little more than 20 to one of more than 70. Here the causes at work in thus increasing the attendance, and rendering it more steady and uniform, are at once apparent; for, apart from the earnest diligence and effective skill with which this teacher pursues the routine of her daily duties *within* the school, she likewise deems it to come within her province, in the case of children absenting themselves for any time, to call at their homes, and inquire of the parents the cause of such absence. The large and steady attendance maintained in the schools conducted by the nuns, especially by those belonging to the order of Mercy, is a further evidence of the same fact; for here, as in the case already cited, the regular visitations of these good ladies to the homesteads of their young *elèves*, fail not to remove that moral obtuseness which, as it were, clouds the minds of the poor and uneducated, and renders them alike insensible and indifferent to the proper training and instruction of their children.

I would here, too, before closing this report, briefly refer to one fact, which in its effects is not limited to any particular locality or sphere of operation, but more or less applies to the general administration of the system; I mean the inadequate means for the full and effective discharge of inspectional duties, and the consequent overtasking of individual energy and strength in the several requirements which are allotted to each Inspector. Surely it could not fail to be for the improvement and advancement of the *practical* working of the system, were the defect here alluded to at once remedied, either by an increase in the inspectional staff, or such an allocation of each man's sphere of labours as would put him in a position to fulfil his duties with due efficiency.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The teachers in this district are improving slowly, it is true, but steadily. One of the greatest drawbacks to their improvement as a body, is the low scale of qualification required from, and the low salary paid to, probationers. When the standard is low, an inferior class of recruits is admitted, more so than would be the case with a higher standard, and with better remuneration. No person should be appointed to a school whose attainments would not entitle him at least to the first division of third class, and such a person should not have less than £30 a year. At the present moment there are 44 teachers whose incomes are under £25 a year. Thus 36 per cent. of the teachers in this district, by no means a poor one, are little, if at all, better off than the day labourer. The amount of local support is merely nominal, partly owing to an erroneous impression, which extensively prevails, that as the teacher is paid by Government, he has no right to demand fees from the pupils, and partly to the poverty of the parents.

With regard to the present system of examination and promotion of teachers, I beg to make a few remarks. It is sometimes observed that the teachers as a body possess but a superficial acquaintance with the subjects laid down in their programme, that their knowledge is crude and ill-digested, that they are instructed without being educated. In my

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opinion the present system of examination tends to this superficial knowledge, as for every step in promotion, an examination in *each* of the sixteen or seventeen subjects in the programme must be undergone, and if a teacher endeavour to obtain a thorough knowledge of a few subjects, he will fail in the others, and so miss his chance of promotion. A well grounded knowledge of a few subjects is certainly better than a rambling and confused idea of a great many. As a remedy, I would propose that when a teacher has *once* passed creditably on any subject, he should not be obliged to submit to re-examination on that subject—his knowledge of it might safely be presumed—and he would thus have an opportunity of acquiring a sound knowledge of each of the subjects in detail. The programme for each class would in this case require some modification. In the case of a teacher, say classed first division of third class, and seeking promotion in successive years to the highest division of first class, his first examination should require him to exhibit a creditable knowledge of grammar, geography, and arithmetic; the next year algebra, history, and political economy; the next, mechanics and geometry (including mensuration and trigonometry), and so on until the course would be exhausted. I think also that greater proficiency in English composition and English literature should be required than is the case at present.

II. Religious instruction is imparted in all the schools, and with satisfactory results.

III. The management of the schools is exercised by 48 individuals—21 lay, and 27 cleric. In the majority of cases, the managers do all that could reasonably be expected from gentlemen having numerous and important duties to look after—they take a lively interest in the success of the schools, visiting, and examining occasionally. I have found the managers anxious to co-operate with me, and I beg to express my thanks for the courtesy and attention with which I have been invariably treated by them.

IV. The only serious impediment to the improvement of National education in this district, arises from the unwillingness of the Roman Catholic managers to allow the teachers under them to be trained.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—I. As a body the teachers of this district are most faithful in the discharge of their school duties, and seem devoted to the office which they have chosen as the business of their lives. In general, they are contented with their position. Amongst the untrained teachers a feeling of discontent prevails, on account of the prohibition of the Roman Catholic clergy against those of their communion attending the Central Training Establishment. The social standing of the teacher is gradually improving.

II. In all the schools careful attention is given to the moral and religious teaching of the pupils.

III. The schools are, without one exception, under individual management. The managers are principally Roman Catholic clergymen, a few Presbyterian clergymen, and a few laymen, landlords or land agents. The management is only nominal, few visit the schools, and still fewer examine them, or inquire into their working.

IV. At present there is no impediment to the extension of the National system of education. A few clergymen and landlords are opposed to the establishment of National schools. These are without exception members of the Established Church.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—I. *The Teachers.*—There has been no perceptible improvement in the teaching body during the past year. Nearly one-half of the whole number are still either probationers, or in the lowest division of third class; and I am confident that if many of the latter were called in for examination, they would be dismissed for incompetency. That they are not improving as instructors of youth is evident from the fact that, though the aggregate average attendance of pupils was greater in the past year than in the previous one the number of promotions was considerably greater in the latter than in the former. This unsatisfactory result is, I believe, owing rather to the incompetency of the teachers than to any want of zeal on their part. They appear to be, for the most part, devoted to the business of teaching, not, indeed, from any special aptitude or taste for it, but on account solely of the livelihood which they earn by it. In general, they evince no desire to leave the service of the Board, because, having regard to their qualifications, there is no other service open to them in this country, in which they could turn their time to so good an account.

As to the social standing of the teachers, they are just one degree in condition above the working peasantry; and they hardly differ at all from the latter as regards means and modes of living. Their occupations are easier, but very little more profitable. These remarks have reference to the majority of the teachers, but there are several whose condition is much better, and more in accordance with their deserts.

II. *Moral tone of Schools.*—I believe that the teachers are in general a well conducted body. Veracity is the moral quality in which I have most frequently observed them to be deficient; but this is a short coming for which the same apology may be made that has so often been made for Lord Bacon's bribetaking, namely, that not being unusual it is not altogether inexcusable. It would be unjust, indeed, to judge the teachers by a moral standard higher than that obtaining in the community to which they belong; and it is but fair to them to state that truthfulness is not generally regarded here as an essential

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element of morality. It has, not unfrequently, been suggested to myself by some of the reverend managers of schools to make reports in which the facts would be suppressed or misrepresented, in what were alleged to be the interests of the schools; and it never seemed to occur to these gentlemen that there could be anything wrong in my compliance with those suggestions. On one of those occasions, indeed, I was—in reply to my objections—coolly assured by my reverend interlocutor, that the securing of a continuance of a grant of the public money by means of such a false report would be allowable, inasmuch as it would, at the worst, be (in his own words) only "*a pious fraud.*"

On other occasions I knew teachers to mis-state or pervert the truth, from no other motive than fear that their managers would punish them for disclosing it in regard to some matters connected with their schools.

From these facts—and I could adduce many additional ones of a similar character—it may be inferred that the moral tone of many of the schools is not elevated, at least as regards the matter of veracity; and in this inference I am fully confirmed by actual observation and experience. One of the modes in which this vice of untruthfulness, on the part of both teachers and pupils, comes most frequently under my notice, is in the practice of prompting, which is so often persisted in during my examinations, and which sometimes occasions considerable delay and trouble in ascertaining the actual proficiency of the children examined. In schools where this practice prevails—and such are always bad schools in every sense of the term—I have invariably pointed out its evil consequences, both intellectual and moral, to the teachers; but I fear it is difficult to impress those who sometimes do not hesitate at a lie in words with a sense of the turpitude of the *lie in action*, of which prompting is an instance.

In making these remarks, however, regarding some of the schools, I feel at the same time bound to state that there are many others whose teachers are persons of the highest integrity. And in like manner, as regards the managers, I am very far indeed from wishing it to be understood that those referred to above are fair representatives of the managerial body generally.

III. *Management.*—There has been no change in the character of the management during the year, so that the remarks under this head in my report for 1864 are still applicable. All the schools are under the management of individuals, and the great majority of these are Roman Catholic clergymen. Four Presbyterian clergymen have six schools under their management. There is only one school under the management of a clergyman of the Established Church. Excluding the workhouse schools, there are only five under lay management, two of these being under Roman Catholic gentlemen, and the remaining three under gentlemen of the Established Church.

Some of the lay managers, among whom the Earl of Arran is conspicuous for his liberality, endow their schools and stimulate the attendance of pupils by awarding premiums for proficiency and for regularity of attendance; but in the vast majority of the schools the management is merely formal, and in some it is positively impedimentary, being exercised in appointing and sustaining unsuitable teachers who happen to be relatives or *prot'gés* of the managers, or who may be inclined to undertake the responsibility of putting and keeping the school-house and furniture in repair.

IV. The impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district were enumerated in detail in my last report. They have been in no degree lessened since then. For the present I shall confine my observations to a consideration of the best means of counteracting these impediments. And first, as to the school-houses, many of which in this district are of such an inferior description, that effective teaching in them is impossible, no matter how zealous or how competent the teachers may be. I believe that it was a mistake in the first instance to make grants to schools established in such houses; and that the only means of now rectifying the mistake would be the suspension of the grants until suitable houses would be provided. In some instances where this has been done at my suggestion, the results have completely realized my anticipations; and in no instance can the suspension of grants to a *useless* school be a loss to the community. On the contrary, indeed, there are good reasons for believing it to be a real gain; for where the educational standard is lowered—as it must be in such schools, and under such teachers as will take service in them—the estimation in which education itself is held by the uneducated must also be lowered, and the desire for it diminished in a corresponding degree. Besides, the facility with which grants have hitherto been obtained for schools established in inferior houses has been used as one of the most potent means of preventing the erection of a better class of school-houses with the Board's aid. In many instances where it has been proposed to erect schools of the latter class—vested schools, that is—the opponents of these intervene, and *without any sacrifice whatever on their own part*, procure a grant for a rival school established in some cabin, which is either entirely got up or else rented and furnished at the sole expense of the teacher. The Board's educational action is thus paralysed by means of a dexterous acceptance of its aid. It is put *hors de combat* in fact by a thrust from a weapon borrowed from its own armoury.

Secondly, as to the teachers. The qualifications prescribed for probationers are entirely too low. But pretermitting this, I consider that the probationary grade should be altogether abolished. No person should be recognised as qualified to teach unless he or she could produce a certificate of having passed satisfactorily at one of the annual

examinations under a Head and District Inspector, or a certificate of having passed the examination prescribed for senior monitors of the fourth year, and with a view of facilitating the obtaining of such certificates, all candidates for teacherships who can produce satisfactory evidence of their moral character, should be admitted to the teachers' and monitors' examinations. This arrangement would have the advantage of precluding the appointment of ill-qualified probationers; and it would also operate as a stimulus to intending teachers. Knowing that they would have to undergo a regular and testing examination before their appointment, they would take pains to prepare themselves properly for such an examination.

Thirdly, as to the mode of remunerating the teachers. I consider that the adoption in this country of the English system of paying for *results* would be far preferable to the present mode of paying teachers according to their classification. If a third-class teacher, for instance, renders as much service to the public as a first-class teacher, he has evidently an equitable claim to the same amount of remuneration that the latter receives from the public.

Fourthly, as to local support. I consider that no child should be admitted free. I do not mean that payment *by the child* should be compulsory; but that if the child be not able to pay, the manager or the school committee should be obliged to pay for him. If a sacrifice *must* be made in the case by *some* person, the teacher is not the person on whom the burden of the sacrifice should fall.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Bateman.—I. As regards assiduity and attention to duty the teachers, as a body, have not deteriorated during the past year; the balance is rather on the side of improvement. The number of promotions amongst their pupils, from class to class, has been generally satisfactory. Much of the useful effect of their exertions, however, is wasted and neutralized by the lack of method and the crude system of school management which too generally prevails. This is only what might be expected where but a very few of the schools are organized, and 64 per cent. of the teachers are untrained. If some standard text-book on the subject of school management were included among the books set down in the teachers' programme, and an acquaintance with it made a *sine quâ non* with reference to promotion, I am persuaded that very beneficial effects would result, which would be soon perceptible in the improved working of the schools. The over-tasked Inspector, who has to inspect two schools at least per day, perhaps at considerable distances from his official centre, and some miles apart, and to pay incidental visits to other schools besides, can do comparatively little in the way of effective organization, let him have the improvement of the schools under his charge ever so much at heart. If he does his work conscientiously and properly, his whole available time is hardly sufficient for examining the pupils (and occasionally monitors and newly-appointed teachers), together with compiling the various *data* required for his reports. One ill result of the want of system above alluded to, is that the examination of the pupils is considerably retarded thereby, and thus the Inspector's time is wasted.

The teachers, as a rule, appear to have no desire to leave the service. Forty-nine of them have been 10 years and upwards employed under the Board, and 41 between 5 and 10 years. Three cases of voluntary resignation occurred in 1865; two were male probationers; the third, a female third-class teacher, emigrated. With very few exceptions, they come from the class of small farmers and agricultural labourers, and they prefer the occupation of teaching to the coarse toil of their parents. I find them generally respected and well-conducted. Only one instance of falsification of accounts came under my notice during the year, that of a workmistress, who was dismissed in consequence. One male teacher was called on by his manager to resign, as he was suspected of being implicated in the Fenian movement. This is a solitary case, however. On no other member of the body in this district has the slightest imputation of the kind rested, so far as I am aware.

Their incomes are small, being very generally restricted almost altogether to the salary which they receive from the Board; those of 70 per cent. of them are under £30. The average income of the male *principal* teachers is £29 5*s*. 6½*d*.; that of the females, £25 14*s*. 5*d*. The amount of local aid from all sources (endowments, school fees, &c.) is inconsiderable, averaging only £3 18*s*. 8*d*. per school. School fees are paid very grudgingly by the parents, who actually imagine that they confer a favour on the teacher by sending their children to him at all to enable him to make up the average attendance requisite to entitle him to his class-salary. The amount of school fees paid is not proportionate to the teacher's classification; the two teachers in the district who receive most are in third class. Seventy-four per cent. of the teaching body are either probationers or in third class, and it is exceedingly difficult for the most of these (more especially as the price of provisions is now so high), to provide themselves with the common necessaries of life, much less to keep up a moderately decent appearance. So long as the teachers are so inadequately supported by local aid as they are, it is vain to expect that a superior class of men will come forward to seek appointment as such. True, there are plenty of applicants for any post that happens to fall vacant, but then they are almost invariably novices and imperfectly educated, barely able to come up to the standard prescribed for probationers, which, under other circumstances, would, in my opinion, be far too low.

Another discouragement is the want of suitable dwellings. Proper accommodation in the neighbourhood of the school-houses is a great *desideratum*. In many cases teachers

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unable to procure accommodation of any description in the vicinity, have to walk several miles to and from the scene of their daily labours; and this in winter is no ordinary hardship. In ten cases only are residences provided rent free.

The members of the monitorial staff are doing good service in the schools, and their general answering at examinations during the year has been respectable. One monitor, a very promising lad, obtained a scholarship in arts in the Queen's College, Galway; 3 were promoted to be pupil-teachers in model schools, 4 to be assistant-teachers in ordinary National schools, and 1 to be a junior literary assistant. The monitors, having undergone a species of apprenticeship to the art, form excellent materials for teachers; yet the managers, in making their selections, too commonly overlook the best recruiting ground in the district, and allow themselves to be swayed by local considerations. Of the total number of teachers (principals and assistants) only 28 have been at any time paid monitors.

II. The schools continue to be unexceptionable as regards moral character. I believe that mutual kindly feelings and good habits are inculcated. So far as I can ascertain sectarian differences are unknown. Religious instruction is given in every school.

III. Only one school is under a committee, whose functions are to raise funds for the repair of the house and furniture when necessary. Of the 115 schools in the district, 76 are under clerical and 39 under lay management—the latter including 1 convent and 2 poor law union schools. Altogether there are 44 managers, viz.:—1 Dean of the Established Church (a peer), 24 Roman Catholic clergymen, 15 landed proprietors, or their agents, 1 doctor of medicine, 2 clerks of unions, and 1 superioress of a convent. Of the lay managers 7 belong to the Established Church, 11 are Roman Catholics, and 1 is a Baptist. Among these lay managers one of the most active in co-operation with the Board is Charles Strickland, esq., who (though his numerous avocations seldom permit him to visit them) takes a deep interest in the well-being, not only of the 14 schools of which he is manager, but also in that of the other schools on the property of Viscount Dillon (whose agent he is) which are not under his own management. He is at present getting up additional schools in some localities where they are required.

Generally speaking, *active* supervision on the part of the managers does not exist—with the exception of a few Roman Catholic clergymen and their curates, they seldom or never examine the children or visit the schools. Unless in the case of schools vested in the Commissioners, of which there are only 21 in the district, the house and furniture must almost invariably be kept in repair by the teachers themselves.

IV. The chief hindrances to the spread and improvement of National education in this district, are:—

1. Irregularity of attendance. The majority of the children reach the schools at so late an hour in the morning, and attend so seldom, except in the winter months, that a considerable portion of the time available for their instruction is lost, and their progress is, therefore, necessarily slow. Their education not being continuous, during the intervals of absence they forget much of what they have learned, and frequently they have to be depressed in classification in consequence, not being able to keep pace with their classmates. Until the circumstances of the peasantry are better, and the necessity for child-labour becomes less urgent, I fear that this impediment will continue to exist to a greater or less extent.

2. Indifference of local parties in some quarters where schools are required. This hindrance seems likely to be removed in process of time. The Roman Catholic clergy in the parishes to which I allude, are now bestirring themselves more, and I am confident that if they could procure building-sites free, or at a moderate rent, few localities would be left destitute of school-accommodation of some sort. Were they permitted to avail themselves of the Board's aid, the want would be supplied sooner.

3. The low literary qualifications of so large a proportion of the teachers. This defect can hardly be remedied until the standard is raised: local parties, at the same time, contributing more liberally than they do at present towards the maintenance of the schools.

4. Imperfect acquaintance (on the part of the younger teachers especially) with the proper method of conducting a school. So long as the Roman Catholic clergy refuse the benefit of training to the teachers of schools under their management—and they constitute the majority—so long will this evil, in all probability, exist. I have already suggested a means whereby a partial remedy might be applied, while this state of things lasts, viz., making a thorough acquaintance with some good treatise on school management an antecedent condition to promotion.

No teachers from this district were trained in 1865. Of late I have observed some disposition to relax this prohibition. One Roman Catholic clergyman, manager of 4 schools, has requested me to recommend for training all the teachers under him.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—It would be difficult to say with anything like certainty, whether in the course of the past year the teachers as a body have improved as instructors of youth, or whether they have merely succeeded in holding their ground. As regards results, it would appear that in some respects something more has been effected in 1865 than in the previous year; while in others there seems to have been a slight falling off. I am inclined to think that, on the whole, the cause of popular education has

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not retrograded, but that, on the contrary, there has been a certain amount of advance. As one of the difficulties which had to be met, I may mention that 11 principal classed teachers resigned their situations, and are not teaching in the district at present. Of these 4 ranked in the second class, and 7 others in the highest division of third. Although all were not efficient, their resignations were attended with inconvenience, and probably in some instances with loss to their pupils. The entire number of resignations during the year was very considerable, amounting altogether to 27. Of those who resigned, 14 are teaching in other National schools, either here or elsewhere, 4 were dismissed, 2 were incapacitated, by age and otherwise, from continuing their labours with advantage to the public, 1 is at the training class, 6 having of their own free will abandoned their profession and retired permanently from the service. It is no doubt natural enough that a desire should be manifested to escape from the necessity of paying a heavy rent for a school-house, or to exchange a school in which the fees of the pupils average one pound or under, for one in which such payments amount to four or five pounds. At the same time, so much fluctuation in the body would seem to indicate a feeling of discontent among the teachers. Some of them are comfortable in their circumstances, and satisfied with their position and prospects; but the majority are poorly paid, and would only be too happy to accept more lucrative employment if they had it in their power to do so. Of the 146 teachers who are on the staff here at present, only 52 are above the third class, while 65, so long as the present arrangements are in force, can never reach the first, as they are untrained, and would not be allowed by their managers to attend the training class. The school fees obtained from the pupils during the year amount on the average per school to £3 4*s.* 9½*d.* This is a small sum, but it is somewhat in advance of that contributed the previous year. It is not likely that any material increase will be made to the teachers' incomes from this source, until it become impossible to secure the Government grant without first raising by local effort a portion of the expenditure required for the support of each school. The prevailing impression among the peasantry on the subject at present is that, as the teachers are salaried by the state, they have no right to anything additional, and that any charge which they make are to be regarded rather as an imposition than something to which they have a fair claim. While the school fees have increased somewhat, the average income of the teachers from all sources has diminished to some extent. In 1864 it amounted to—males, £30 10*s.* 11¼*d*; females, £27 4*s.* 0½*d.*; for 1865, it is—males, £30 6*s.* 5½*d.*; females, £25 19*s.* 9½*d.* The decrease will not, it is expected, be of long continuance. It may be accounted for by the large number of resignations, and by the large addition of probationers to the teaching staff. It is gratifying to know that most of the probationers employed had previously served in the capacity of paid monitors, and had consequently some experience in teaching before entering on the duties of their new office. Their literary qualifications besides were so respectable that, of those who were appointed in time to attend the annual examinations, 9 were recommended for promotion to the highest division of third class.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. MacCreanor.—Most of the young teachers are improving and hopeful, as they show an excellent disposition to follow suggestions, and to become efficient and useful in their important calling. They hold a position now in society considerably above those of equal means, and they are improving in their appearance and mode of living.

They are, with very few exceptions, most attentive to the rules and regulations of the Board, and to the inculcation of the Christian spirit, and good moral habits alluded to in the printed instructions.

The school-houses and premises, however, in this district, are far from satisfactory, as frequently shown, and this is a serious impediment in the way of training the pupils to habits of system, order, decency, and modesty, which should ever be considered leading landmarks in the field of primary education.

The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, and I regret to have little improvement to record respecting the value of the superintendence, or the material aid furnished to the teachers or the schools by the managers, save in a few creditable instances. Improvements and repairs of houses, furniture, out-offices, and premises, they leave very generally either neglected or to be done and paid for by the teacher. This cannot be otherwise in many cases, as frequently the manager is a clergyman of very limited means, with extensive calls on his charity.

I consider that small grants to cover repairs in the case of schools vested in Trustees, or even in non-vested schools built by public subscription, and consequently public property, would be as advantageously expended, as in giving free grants of apparatus, or in paying of any gratuity or salary connected with these schools. The joint signatures and recommendations of the Manager and District Inspector, would be a sufficient guarantee for the proper expenditure of such grants; but I would recommend that the Head Inspector of the district should also be required to inspect and countersign all recommendations for sums above three pounds, before such grants should be made. This would also secure an important visit or inspection of the school that otherwise would not likely be made, and would add but little to the Head Inspector's work, as he could make these inspections in

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the early part of the year when visiting the supplemental salary cases, and in the summer or autumn when holding the examinations in each district.

I would earnestly recommend attention to my remarks under the head "Penmanship," on the want of slates, pencils, and pencil-holders in many instances, and to the consequent neglect of writing and slate arithmetic in the first class. Some suitable remedy should, I think, be adopted and stringently enforced against such heartless negligence, involving a great loss of valuable time and opportunities. I would suggest that a first supply of slates be given on the Inspector's recommendation to each school, as a free stock, for which teacher's salary should be responsible, and that a week's pay, or half a week's pay, should be stopped on every occasion when a sufficient supply of the above requisites should be found wanting.

I think a special examination of all the classes, on all, or at least the principal, subjects should be held by every teacher for a part of a day in each week, in his or her school, and that the results should be marked on a slate properly ruled for that purpose. These marks should be preserved from every examination until the commencement of the next weekly examination, as a remembrancer for the teacher respecting the pupils and subjects requiring special attention, for the observation of the Manager and Inspector, and for the attention of the parents occasionally. If these examinations be real, under the guidance of the programme and explanation of the Inspector, no pupil should be found wrongly classed, unless the teacher is incompetent, or regardless about his official character, or plain duty as a teacher. As this slate should have been marked within a week of the time when the Inspector examines it, the answering of the pupils when examined by the Inspector or teacher, should be about equal to what is shown by the marking slate. If teachers were accustomed to measure the work done in their schools by such a system as hinted above, there is no doubt but their efficiency and the results in their schools would soon present satisfactory evidence of unmistakable improvement. This system could soon be made universal in the schools, by an *ipso facto* penalty for each case of neglect reported, unless some fair reason should be given for the omission. I think it is only in few instances that penalties would be necessary, if sharply looked to by the Inspector for a short time.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The past year has been one of steady progress, and in every respect the system of National education has been working successfully in this district. In my last report, I called attention to the fact that at the end of the year 1864, the number of pupils on the rolls was greater to the extent of 1,465, than that appearing at the opening of the year. It is gratifying to find that the past year is marked by a corresponding increase, as, for precisely the same number of schools as in the former year, there are 510 pupils more on rolls at the close than were at the opening of the year. There are besides the pupils of five new schools added during the year, which if taken into account, would give a still further increase of above 300 pupils. While the attendance is thus extending, and the number of schools enlarging, the results attained in the instruction of the pupils, and the general state of the schools are equally satisfactory. The system is now firmly and permanently established, and will, I am sure, continue to prosper and improve. During the past four years only one school has been permanently removed, and that simply from local causes. This school is likely after some time to be replaced by a better one. All others which were struck off have their places filled by others much superior. This fact shows clearly that the National schools in this district are not mere temporary concerns, but permanent and established institutions. The same thing is proved by another fact alluded to in my report for last year. It then appeared that at the end of the year 1864, there were in the district 39 teachers who had been above 15 years in the Board's service. Notwithstanding removals from death and other causes, there are at present as many as 43 teachers who have completed this period of service. Nothing could prove more convincingly that the teachers are devoted to their profession, and that they are disposed to adhere to their chosen vocation.

Of the teachers as a body, I can speak in terms of very high commendation. They continue to do their work steadily, faithfully, and unobtrusively, and are exercising a most important influence on the rising generation. Though poorly remunerated, they maintain a decent position in society, and, more from force of character and moral worth than from external advantages, generally secure the respect of those with whom they come in contact. They are very willing to adopt suggestions for the improvement of their schools, and the advancement of instruction in them, and are, on the whole, an extremely manageable body. Many of the younger teachers have had a better professional training than those who preceded them. It appears from the tabulations, that there are in this district 16 teachers who have been employed as paid monitors in ordinary schools, and 17 who have undergone a course of training as pupil teachers or paid monitors in model schools. These teachers are better fitted to benefit by experience than those who have entered on their work without professional preparation, and, as the supply of teachers thus prepared is increasing, we may look for corresponding improvement in the state of the schools as a natural result. Managers display a laudable willingness to prefer teachers thus trained to unpractised candidates, when vacancies occur. The number of assistant

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teachers is also increasing, and likely to increase still further, and I look upon this also as a valuable means of providing a supply of well-qualified candidates for vacancies as they occur. I feel much pleasure in saying that managers appear more anxious than formerly to secure good teachers, and to submit to the Inspector the selection from candidates who may apply. I have been enabled during the past year to recommend a very large number of well qualified and deserving persons, whose subsequent success has shown to managers the importance of having the qualifications and efficiency of a teacher well known before hand. This disposition on the part of managers will tell very advantageously on the state of the schools, and the progress of education. Notwithstanding the opposition shown to the training of Roman Catholic teachers, who constitute the great bulk of the teaching staff in this district, there continues to be a large proportion of trained teachers, and those who have had the advantages of training, have hitherto succeeded in obtaining situations.

The good service salaries have acted very beneficially as a stimulus to teachers, and an encouragement in efforts to obtain this much-coveted distinction. Those who have already attained it, have in most instances maintained the character for superior efficiency which led to such a recognition of their merits and claims, and the effect is also salutary on the large number of others who look forward with hope to obtaining such a reward at a future date. There is in this district an unusually large number of teachers who are in every respect eligible for this mark of the Board's favour, and in the case of many of them who are but ill requited for their labours, I cannot but regret that it is not in my power to recommend them for this reward. I think it would be very desirable that where in any districts there is not a sufficient number of eligible candidates for good service salary, the number of places thus unfilled should be distributed over other districts where the number of deserving teachers of long standing is so great as to merit it. Anything which would improve the position of deserving teachers, and act as a stimulus to others, I would regard as a great benefit to the cause of education.

I find the teachers who come forward as candidates for promotion in general better prepared than formerly. They seem to be more fully aware that thorough preparation is essential to success, and more unwilling to subject themselves to the prospect of failure. Under the present stringent regulations it is scarcely possible that an undeserving teacher could obtain promotion; it is more likely to happen that a good teacher, even though well prepared, should fail through nervousness, and that the labour of years should be lost through a teacher being confused or upset at the critical period of examination. I am glad to find that the general classification of the teachers of the district keeps up with that of former years, and that the number of promotions makes up for the vacancies which time must constantly cause in the higher ranks. It must be a source of anxiety to an Inspector to keep up the general character and standing of the body of teachers under him. I am satisfied that the teachers of this district are at the present time, taken as a whole, at least as efficient and respectable a body of men as at any former period.

The income of the schools from local sources continues to be very unsatisfactory. So long as the school fees amount to no more than $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per annum for each pupil on the rolls, and $1s.\ 7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per annum for each pupil in average attendance, it must be evident that there is a grievous defect in this respect. This is nothing the less serious that teachers themselves do not appear to be alive to it, and are content with things as they are. They seem thus to set a low value on their services to the locality, and to encourage a low estimate of these services by those who are most interested in them, and who should contribute in a larger proportion to their payment. If teachers would only look after the regular payment of a moderate fee, without exacting it in any case where payment would be the slightest hardship, not only would their income be considerably increased, but an additional value would be imparted to their services in the eyes of parents and pupils, and increased exertions would be put forth to profit by that for which a payment, however small, had been made. The great body of the managers would uphold the teachers in any properly conducted movement in this direction. I have myself frequently brought the matter under the notice of both managers and teachers when I considered such a course advisable.

There is nothing else of importance which I feel called on to notice in this report. There are no obstacles to the spread of education which have not been already touched on. The system has a firm hold on the affections of the people in this district; it has done good service, and is continuing to do so. The schools are scattered everywhere over the district, so as to bring the means of education within the reach of every household. The rules of the Board are strictly and faithfully observed; and there is hardly ever a complaint regarding neglect or misconduct on the part of the teachers. In view of this state of things, I have only to express a hope that the system will continue to work thus effectively, to grow in popular favour, and to be the instrument of diffusing among the children of the lower classes the benefits of a sound and useful elementary education.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. J. Molloy.—The prospects of education here continue to be more cheering. During the year 1865 grants were made to one new school; some schools that had been suspended for years have been brought into successful operation, and most of those previously in operation retained their average attendance, notwithstand-

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ing a decreasing population. The average attendance per school for the entire district in 1864, was 54·8, and in 1865, 54·7.

With a few exceptions, the teachers continue to discharge their duties with zeal and efficiency. Parents and guardians, so far as I have been able to ascertain their opinions, concur in this view, and marked their approval by more generous contributions.

The average income of the principal teachers, male and female, was higher than in past years—being for the former £40 2*s.* 5*d.*, and for the latter £29 5*s.* 9*d.*

There have been few changes in the teaching staff. Of 133 teachers, principal and assistant, in the district at the close of the year, 60 have been in the service of the Commissioners "ten years and above," while 40 of these have an average term of service of more than 22 years.

Their conduct is, I may say, uniformly good, and in their respective localities they command much respect. I may add that there has not been the slightest imputation on their loyalty, either individually or collectively.

II.—A portion of each day is set apart for religious instruction in every school in the district.

That a Christian spirit and good habits are effectively inculcated, I could give several cases of independent testimony, but I shall content myself with one, from a Protestant gentleman, with whom I had no acquaintance previous to our accidental meeting in a railway carriage. He spoke from his knowledge, as a magistrate, of the improved tone in the conduct and feelings of the people, and of the almost total absence of juvenile petty sessions cases. And while giving the largest meed of praise to the convent schools, attributed this marked improvement to the influence of the National schools throughout the district.

III.—There has been no change in the management either as to number or efficiency.

IV.—The system does not admit of much greater "extension" here, and as to improvement, I have at present no particular remarks to offer.

District, 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—I. Of the 92 teachers composing the staff of this district at present, 30 were trained in the Normal Establishment, and 14 served their full term as paid monitors; the remaining 48, or 52 per cent. of the whole, received no special instruction whatever in the duties of their profession previous to their being placed in charge of schools. Of 79 principal teachers of ordinary National schools, there were at the close of the past year, only 1 of first class, and 18 of second class, both together forming rather less than 25 per cent. of the whole; those ranked in third class forming 48 per cent., and probationers alone nearly 28 per cent. This statement will show to what an extent teachers of inferior capacity predominate in this district, and it is evident that among such a class there must at all events be room for improvement. In the absence of the facilities which a central training establishment and model schools would afford (were they availed of), for preparing persons for the office of public instructors, much of that task practically devolves on the Inspector, who having (in a district like this) to deal in the majority of cases rather with the "raw material," so to speak, of teachers, than with persons duly qualified as such, are obliged to devote much of their time and attention to lecturing and informing those teachers on points, the knowledge of which should, strictly speaking, have formed a condition of their appointment. This continued with a judicious distribution of rewards according to merit, and of censure also when deserved, form the sole means we possess to effect an improvement in those under our direction; and without attributing too much to my own feeble exertions, I believe I am not mistaken in my opinion that an appreciable amount of advancement has been made for the past year, among that class of teachers, and in respect of those points of school management in which a change for the better was especially demanded. To speak more particularly, I think that in a large number of cases a more intelligent and systematic mode of conveying instruction in the various branches of the programme, has taken the place of a more desultory and unconnected style of procedure, and that there is more of the practical and specific, and less of the vague, nominal, and superficial. That the time tables represent more the actual practice of the schools, and are drawn up with more regard to economy of time, and to the circumstances of each particular school, is also my clear impression; and that an effort has been made to train the pupils to habits of order and attention, the want of which frequently in a great degree nullifies the best exertions of a teacher, is a fact of which I am fully conscious, and no doubt if persevered in will lead to good results. I cannot venture to say that the teachers are as a whole attached to their profession. Some no doubt are so both from disposition and habit. Others again joined the service originally as the most eligible way of making a subsistence, and have continued in it for the same reason, and perhaps for the additional one that the pursuit of this avocation gradually unfitted them for others, which in the first instance were equally open to them. As a general rule, I suppose no one is much attached to a profession in which he does not attain at least moderate success, and judging by this test that few teachers have reason to be satisfied with one which assigns to them a remuneration in most cases so little in keeping with either the nature or extent of the services which they perform. It is certain indeed, as I felt it necessary to remark last year, that many could realize by a little exertion and study

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a higher income than they possess, and that they fail to do so through pure indolence; but in the above observations I refer to the more energetic and industrious class of teachers who are anxious to make the most of their position. I have only to add that a fair proportion of the teachers maintain a very respectable social status, and their appearance in public is frequently, considering their limited means, very creditable.

II.—The moral tone of the schools is unquestionably and generally good. This was my first impression when a few years since I commenced to be acquainted with them, and my succeeding experience has confirmed and strengthened that conviction. The children exhibit an air and deportment of the most perfect guilelessness and simplicity, without the depression which results from over restraint, but with that natural buoyancy of spirits which healthy discipline and moderate freedom conduce to maintain.

III.—On the question of local management I have nothing new to add to my remarks of last year. There is only one school committee in this district whose powers of administration are however delegated to one individual. The great faults in the management, the paucity of the manager's visits to the schools, and the little interest the majority of them take in keeping the houses in repair, or in stimulating a large or regular attendance of pupils, continue to prevail. I must admit however that the exceptions to this rule are on the increase. The establishment of seven new schools in this district during the past year, of which six were got up by the Roman Catholic clergy at considerable expense, and the seventh by an English lady, speaks well for the interest which some at least take in the education of the poor, and there is no doubt that the maintenance of a good understanding between the Board's officers and the local managers, and their frequent intercommunication, are of much importance in furthering the interests of the schools.

IV.—In my report of last year I alluded to the great obstacle to the *extension* of National education in this district, which was then as it continues to be now, the want of good school-houses properly furnished. The Roman Catholic clergy oppose the erection of houses vested in the Board through apprehension of the control which they suppose the Commissioners might possibly exercise over such buildings, and as local funds for providing even a very inferior class of accommodation are very scarce, the result is that many parts of this district are either very imperfectly supplied with or totally destitute of schools, a fact the more to be lamented, as the increasing desire for education among the poorer classes is clearly evinced by the eagerness with which they avail themselves of such facilities as are afforded, where none existed before.

As regards the improvement of education, a serious obstacle has presented itself in this district during the past year, in the determined and active opposition offered by the Roman Catholic clergy to the attendance of teachers at the training school. In this course they have acted under the express and peremptory injunctions of their archbishop; and the prohibition extended to all teachers of that persuasion, whether under clerical managers or not. In the case of three schools all under lay managers, the parents were forbidden, under pain of forfeiting the rites of their Church, to allow their children to attend. The teachers having in each case gone through a course of training in Dublin, though one of them in the navigation department only, and that two years anterior to the date at which his school was denounced. The result of this decided action of the clergy is to be seen in the fact that, in one of the schools referred to, the teacher, though he continued to keep open his school by order of his manager, yet he did not succeed in attracting a single pupil for a period of several months, while in the other two schools the attendance was diminished fully 60 or 70 per cent. This opposition, whether representing the policy of Archbishop MacHale, or of his clergy generally, must as long as it continues have the effect of deterring the Roman Catholic portion of the staff of this district from availing themselves of the advantages of training, and so far diminish their usefulness.

In connexion with the regularity in reference to times and subjects required so much in the conduct of a school, I alluded last year to the want of clocks, a defect very partially remedied since, and indeed the renewing of the apparatus generally, where so little local aid is to be got as here, will I am afraid be a matter of no small difficulty. Managers have regarded the late regulation of the Board in reference to supply of sale-stock, favourably, inasmuch as it provides for making up what may be deficient by *a deduction from the teacher's salary;* in all probability the majority of them will leave future supplies of apparatus to be provided from the same source. As the greater number of the teachers have little or no skill in constructing suitable time tables, I think it would be well if a few simple forms of such were struck off on sheets for distribution amongst them. A small and practical hand-book of method, published at a low price, might I think also be issued with much advantage.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—*The Teachers.*—There are altogether in this district 133 teachers. Of this number 30 teachers hold the rank of 3^{d}, and 13 are probationers; and in reference to these I have always been of opinion that they are not competent to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner, as they do not possess a sufficient amount of literary knowledge. I believe too much facility exists for joining the ranks of the National teachers, owing to the low standard of the programme for the admission of candidates, and that whilst this facility is allowed to remain, inefficient teachers will be found in the National schools, and that the efforts of the Inspectors cannot remedy

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the evils thence arising. In all the other departments of the public service, candidates must come prepared to their professions; and their physical capabilities and literary acquirements are tested as far as the nature of their duties needs such test, but in the case of the National teachers, a moderate literary programme is the only one applied. I cannot divest myself of the conviction that a candidate should not be enrolled in the ranks of the teachers, until he has afforded evidence that he possesses more than an ordinary amount of intellectual power, without which a man engaged in a literary profession is always sure to be in the inferior ranks. A probationer should be paid a salary of £20 per annum, and he should not be recognised unless he was found deserving of such pay.

Besides the 43 teachers just referred to, there are others, and by far the greater number, who hold higher ranks, and who are discharging their duties with diligence, and care, and if not with the success that is expected, it is because they do not possess the required skill and aptitude. It is a fact worthy of attention that some, if not the very best conducted schools in the district, are in the charge of teachers of the second class.

The School-houses.—Of the 112 school-houses or school buildings in this district, 14 are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, and these are as regards superficial area, and ventilation both adequate and suitable.

There are altogether 23 houses or school-rooms vested in trustees, and of this number 3 were originally so well and firmly built and fitted up, as to stand the wear and tear of thirty years without suffering much injury; but as regards the remaining 20 schools their condition is very poor—broken roofs, furniture, and glazing, with neglected premises and blank walls, are their most striking features.

Of the 43 school-rooms which are held for purposes of education or public instruction, and 11 others which are rented by the teachers, in all 54 schools, there are to be found a great variety of buildings from the thatched cabin to the comfortable slated cottage; but there is not one good and spacious house to be found in the entire. Of the 23 schools which are the property of the landlord, one is a fine spacious house, with residence for the teacher attached, and land for giving instruction in the cultivation of the soil—this house is the Rathcline National school, county Longford; it is a model for National schools, and was erected solely at the expense of the patron and proprietor, Lord Annaly. The Ballymintain, Killynagh, and Tully National schools, present other but inferior specimens of this class; and of the 19 remaining, all that can be said for the buildings is, that they have been prepared by their respective managers, to enable them to avail themselves to take grants of salary and books from the Commissioners, and thus place education within the reach of the tenantry on their estates. It is true that before the introduction of the National system of education there were few, if any, models of school architecture in the country, and that even at this day the number is small. Under these circumstances it is not to be a matter for surprise if the managers did not fancy to themselves specimens of school-houses or school architecture, of which a single model did not exist in the country; and they cannot be charged with want of taste when they gave houses which were far superior to the old hedge schools that preceded the National schools.

The Managers.—The managers are most solicitous respecting the character of the teachers, and they make searching inquiries into their antecedent life before they commit their schools to their charge. So strong do they feel the importance of this course, that they prefer to give their schools to local teachers whom they know, even though they are men of moderate capabilities, rather than select men who can boast of high literary acquirements, but whose personal characters are not well known. The managers also evince a great interest in the success of their schools, and visit them frequently, and when they see them full of children, with the master busy in their midst, they fancy all is going on well, but they never take the trouble, and it is no small task to ascertain whether the children are trained to receive and retain what the master teaches them; for without their doing this his lectures are mere noise. With three exceptions, the managers afford the teachers no help to keep their schools supplied with requisites and apparatus, or to keep them even weather proof so as to exclude the rain. A common expression in the mouths of some of the managers a few years ago, when their attention was directed to this state of things was, "May-be Vere Foster would give us some help, we have no means ourselves;" and he did give them his help, and his name sounds from every boarded floor in the thatched cabins of the west of Ireland, as the masters stamp over them.

The Spread of Education.—Education could not possibly be more widely diffused in this district than at present. I believe that only one single school could be opened without interfering seriously with the amount of the attendance in local neighbouring schools. The feeling that appears to possess the minds of those who are engaged in education, or in promoting it, is, that the National system affords all the advantages they desire, and that they wish to place it within reach of the people; and that any contemplated change which may be hoped for, cannot alter the character of the system in relation to the great body of the people.

The Teachers' Social Position and Mode of Living.—The teachers are regarded as a well-behaved steady body of citizens. I have not heard of a single complaint against any one of the 133 teachers in this district for the past year, but I have heard much said to their credit. The few who can live at home under the roofs of their parents are very comfortable and respectable, but many are obliged to live in small rooms in the house of a neighbour, and

to pay rent for it; and the condition of this class is very wretched. A few are very well paid, and some have houses of their own, and this class are as well off as any other people in the country.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—I. Both masters and mistresses are improving somewhat in the art of teaching and the general management of their schools. But many of the older members of the body are so fixed in their habits that there is little prospect of their being changed. The schoolmasters latterly appointed are too seldom such as could be wished. The managers assert, and often with truth, that they have no better persons to put forward. The male monitors do not turn out as good teachers as they ought to be, and lads of health and intelligence generally look for other employments. Were the monitors and pupil teachers of Model schools not refused appointments by the Roman Catholic clergy, a better class of young teachers might be expected. By far the best young master in the district was a pupil-teacher. If the teachers were allowed a prospect of being trained, and a hope of rising eventually to first class, they would work with more cheerfulness in their schools, and the situation of National teacher would be more sought for by a class of persons calculated to work the schools properly. Generally the teachers make no efforts to leave the service, they do not look for schools in England, they have not the means of emigrating, and there is no employment open to them in their own country but that of a common labourer. They have come from so poor a class that they do not think their incomes very small, and they have more leisure time than their relations at home. From these causes, and the superior social position they now occupy compared with that of an unskilled labourer, many of them feel content, and unanxious for a change. In the last twelve months only 6 left the service, 3 males and 3 females; 1 became a clerk to a land agent, another a turnkey in a gaol (he had been a pupil-teacher and ought to have aspired to something better), a third went to Australia and has got a school there; one of the mistresses married a farmer, another emigrated to Canada with her relations, the third went to live with her husband, a tradesman in London.

The social position of the teachers cannot be high, as long as their incomes are so small. The Board's salary forms far the greatest part of their support, as the school fees are so trifling; in a country place tuitions are not to be had, and now very few earn anything by surveying. Out of their small incomes several have to pay rent for the school-house, and most of them have to keep the house and furniture in repair, and replace the glass broken by thoughtless boys, or by men coming home drunk from fairs and markets. It is really wonderful in these dear times how respectably most of the teachers appear in the town, or at the examinations. Their houses, however, are no better than those of the poorest cottiers, poor looking and badly furnished. Many of them cannot get a residence near the school, and have to walk so many miles every day (and in the rain, which is nearly every day,) that they have not time nor strength for the study necessary for the annual examinations, by which alone their salaries can be raised.

II. The moral tone of the schools is exceedingly satisfactory, the teachers are a very well behaved set of persons. The managers being generally clergymen, could not well allow persons of immoral habits to remain in charge of the youth of their flock. In the cases where the children of different religions attend together, I have not heard of any attempt by the teacher to interfere or offend, nor of the pupils in majority to annoy in any way. Religious instruction receives due attention, but this, of course, the clerical managers take special care of, so much so, that it is an old observation among teachers that those of their body who are conscious of inferiority in scholarship or capacity for teaching try to persuade their managers that they pay unusual attention to the part of their duty connected with religion, and are themselves very devout. The conduct of the teachers in their schools is good; they do not use violence or undue severity with their pupils. However, they might pay more attention to cleanliness in the rooms and premises.

III. Except in the workhouses, none of my schools are superintended by a committee. All the managers are individuals, and most of them are Roman Catholic clergymen. The gentry, with few exceptions, pay no attention to the National schools, or are hostile to them. The managers, being clergymen, who have so many duties to perform, pay little attention to the schools. They do not sufficiently impress on the minds of the parents the necessity of sending their children regularly to school; they do not advance money for the purchase of requisites. They leave the teacher to keep the house and furniture in repair, to whitewash the house, and often to pay the rent of it. They seldom visit the schools to examine a class, or see that the teacher attends in time in the morning, and does not close too soon in the evening. They look closely after the religious instruction of the younger children, that they may be prepared for confirmation, and they generally exercise a careful supervision over the teachers' moral conduct. The knowledge of this must be a great cause of the good character the teachers bear.

IV. The system wants little extension in this district; very few places require schools; no parent can say with truth that he keeps his child at home because a school is too distant.

There are impediments to the improvement of the system, and I suppose there always will be, but in the course of time it is to be hoped that they will decrease in number and importance.

The clergy of the Established Church are generally opposed, so that in the localities

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where their congregations are rather large they prevent as much as possible their children from attending a National school.

The landlords will not give houses or any aid to our schools. However, I have not heard of any of them compelling their tenants to send their children to a Bible school.

The parents keep their children at home on almost any pretext; they do not send them in time in the morning, and they often call them away early from school. They withdraw them finally at a far earlier age than formerly, so that it is now a very rare sight to see a class of boys old enough to learn mensuration, geometry, and other extra branches, such as was often seen when the system was in its infancy.

The houses and offices are not what they ought to be, the rooms are too small, too low, and badly lighted and ventilated. Discipline cannot be properly maintained in such rooms. The walls are so damp that the clocks are quickly destroyed and the maps wear out too soon.

The furniture is not good, it is hard to write on desks so narrow and sloping.

At present better houses cannot be hoped for, the landlords will not give help in any way, the people are too poor, and the Roman Catholic clergy will not take the Board's aid to build proper houses.

A better class of candidates for the post of schoolmaster is to be wished for. Perhaps the young men we want are kept away by the knowledge that the school fees are so small, that teachers must keep the house and furniture in repair, and often pay rent for the house or a subscription amounting to nearly the same thing; that they do not get any local aid to provide requisites, and yet are liable to be blamed if they are not provided; and that their prospect of learning their profession thoroughly and attaining to first class by being trained, has been destroyed by the new regulations of the majority of the managers.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—I. On the whole, I believe that the teachers are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers; and seem devoted to the business of teachers as the chosen profession of their lives. Managers could do much to improve the social standing of the teachers, and to increase their incomes and respectability by insisting on the payment of school-fees, where the parents of the children are able to meet such payments, and in every instance providing a residence for the teacher. I regret to say that very few managers show any such practical interests in the welfare of a hard-working and conscientious class of teachers in this district. There are, it is true, a few honourable exceptions; but this number is too limited.

II.—The inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits being one of the teacher's most important duties, it gives me great pleasure to state that this is satisfactorily attended to throughout the district.

III.—There are 40 distinct managers of schools in this district. Three of these are clergymen of the Established Church, and 4 laymen—2 being landed proprietors and 2 agents of estates. Of the Roman Catholic managers, 26 are clergymen, and 7 laymen—one being a manager of a bank, another a grain merchant, another an extensive grazier, and 4 clerks of poor law unions.

IV.—Believing that the chief impediments to the extension of education mainly consists in the children being badly supplied with books and school stationery, and the slowness of the promotions of the pupils from class to class, I have collected the materials for the following tables with much care, and I here submit them, as showing the exact state of education in this district.

Out of 107 schools in the district, having 3,799 boys and 3,572 girls remaining on rolls on 31st December, 1865, the following are the numbers who for due preparation of lessons at home, are provided with—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent. of those remaining on rolls at the end of the Year.
First Book of Lessons,	1,176	1,006	2,182	90·7
Second Book of Lessons,	887	799	1,686	95·6
Sequel No. 1 to Second Book of Lessons,	291	337	628	91·2
Sequel No. 2 to Second Book of Lessons,	269	300	569	93·2
Third Book of Lessons,	561	532	1,093	99·6
Fourth Book of Lessons,	395	363	758	98·5
Fifth Book of Lessons,	73	60	133	98·5
Spelling Book Superseded,	1,481	1,538	3,019	92·4
Arithmetic,	1,763	1,502	3,265	100·0
Grammar,	1,166	1,703	2,869	87·8
Geography,	1,511	1,556	3,067	93·9
Dictionary,	389	352	741	37·0
Finchley Manual,	–	587	587	46·0
Agricultural Class Book,	1,352	–	1,352	96·7
Mensuration,	210	–	210	42·8
Geometry,	158	–	158	32·2
Algebra,	109	–	109	22·2
Book-keeping,	238	–	238	52.8

In the foregoing 107 schools, the following promotions from class to class have taken place during 1865:—

—	No. in First Quarter.		In Second Quarter.		In Third Quarter.		In Fourth Quarter.		Total.	Per cent.*
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
From First to Second Book, . .	137	134	116	126	69	81	147	100	910	13·8
„ Second to Sequel No. 1, .	91	104	83	83	51	52	143	103	710	27·9
„ Sequel No. 1 to Sequel No. 2,	50	76	71	105	41	53	93	109	603	54·7
„ Sequel No. 2 to Third Book, .	83	47	76	85	65	76	150	104	686	77·7
„ Third to Fourth Book, . .	42	41	40	53	56	29	84	65	410	31·0
„ Fourth to Fifth Book, . .	5	2	4	4	7	6	28	25	81	8·3
Total, . . .	408	404	390	456	289	297	650	506	3,400	

In the Trim district model schools, having 191 boys and 181 girls remaining on the rolls on 31st December, 1865, the following numbers, for the due preparation of lessons, are provided with—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
First Book of Lessons, ...	46	43	89	98·8
Second Book of Lessons, ...	41	31	72	100·0
Sequel No. 1 to Second Book of Lessons, .	26	23	49	98·0
Sequel No. 2 to Second Book of Lessons, .	18	15	33	94·3
Third Book of Lessons, ...	17	40	57	100·0
Fourth Book of Lessons, ...	25	20	45	100·0
Fifth Book of Lessons, ...	18	7	25	100·0
Spelling Book Superseded, ...	103	101	204	97·1
Arithmetic, ...	103	85	188	89·5
Grammar, ...	102	82	184	87·6
Geography, ...	103	97	200	95·2
Dictionary, ...	43	32	75	59·0
Finchley Manual, ...	–	20	20	18·8
Agricultural Class Book, ...	35	–	35	21·6
Mensuration, ...	43	–	43	100·0
Geometry, ...	43	–	43	100·0
Algebra, ...	43	–	43	100·0
Book-keeping, ...	43	–	43	100·0

The following promotions have taken place in the Trim district model schools during 1865:

—	No. in First Quarter.		In Second Quarter.		In Third Quarter.		In Fourth Quarter.		Total.	Per cent.†
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
From First to Second Book, . .	7	–	8	15	7	–	18	12	67	27·5
„ Second to Sequel No. 1, .	1	6	2	8	–	2	24	13	56	43·4
„ Sequel No. 1 to Sequel No. 2,	1	3	1	14	–	–	15	10	44	81·4
„ Sequel No. 2 to Third Book, .	–	13	–	–	–	1	12	15	41	100·0
„ Third to Fourth Book, . .	–	–	–	–	2	1	14	9	26	47·2
„ Fourth to Fifth Book, . .	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	2	15	24·5
Total, . . .	9	22	11	38	9	5	94	61	249	

In the 4 poor law union schools at Dunshaughlin, Kells, Navan, and Trim, having in all 110 boys and 111 girls remaining on rolls on 31st December, 1865, the following numbers are provided with—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
First Book of Lessons, ...	50	54	104	100·0
Second Book of Lessons, ...	21	29	50	100·0
Sequel No. 1 to Second Book of Lessons, .	11	8	19	100·0
Sequel No. 2 to Second Book of Lessons, .	8	9	17	100·0
Third Book of Lessons, ...	8	10	18	100·0
Fourth Book of Lessons, ...	6	–	6	100·0
Spelling Book Superseded, ...	36	27	63	100·0
Arithmetic, ...	48	46	94	100·0
Grammar, ...	53	46	99	100·0
Geography, ...	53	46	99	100·0
Dictionary, ...	29	23	52	100·0
Finchley Manual, ...	–	22	22	100·0
Agricultural Class Book, ...	31	–	31	100·0

* That is, out of 2,607 boys and 2,233 girls appearing on Rolls of First Class during the year 1865, only 910 pupils, or 13·8 per cent., were promoted to Second Class; and so of the per-centages in the other classes.

† That is, out of 114 boys and 129 girls appearing on Rolls of First Class during the year 1865, 67 pupils, or 27·5 per cent. were promoted to Second Class; and so of the other per-centages.

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The following promotions have taken place in the workhouse schools during 1865:—

	No. in First Quarter.		In Second Quarter.		In Third Quarter.		In Fourth Quarter.		Total.	Per cent.*
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
From First to Second Book, . .	2	5	2	3	3	3	6	6	30	13·2
„ Second to Sequel No. 1, .	3	2	–	1	4	2	3	1	16	30·1
„ Sequel No. 1 to Sequel No. 2,	4	7	–	1	4	1	1	1	19	50·1
„ Sequel No. 2 to Third Book, .	5	3	–	–	2	1	1	2	14	100·0
„ Third to Fourth Book, . .	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	14·2
Total, ...	14	17	2	5	16	7	11	10	82	

In the 2 convent schools in the town of Navan, having 164 boys and 471 girls remaining on rolls on 31st December, 1865, the following are the numbers who, for due preparation of lessons at home, are provided with—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
First Book of Lessons, ...	83	110	193	63·2
Second Book of Lessons, ...	12	106	118	90·0
Sequel No. 1 to Second Book of Lessons, .	5	49	54	91·5
Sequel No. 2 to Second Book of Lessons, .	–	43	43	97·9
Third Book of Lessons, ...	1	50	51	100·0
Fourth Book of Lessons, ...	–	50	50	100·0
Fifth Book of Lessons, ...	–	21	21	100·0
Spelling Book Superseded, ...	5	208	213	100·0
Arithmetic, ...	10	159	169	84·9
Grammar, ...	–	188	188	94·4
Geography, ...	–	117	117	58·8
Dictionary, ...	–	68	68	41·0
Finchley Manual, ...	–	26	26	18·7

The following promotions have taken place in the above 2 convent schools during 1865:—

	No. in First Quarter.		In Second Quarter.		In Third Quarter.		In Fourth Quarter.		Total.	Per cent.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
From First to Second Book, . .	10	18	3	9	2	12	2	13	69	11·6†
„ Second to Sequel No. 1, .	7	17	3	13	1	7	–	9	57	26·1
„ Sequel No. 1 to Sequel No. 2,	1	9	–	12	–	8	–	15	45	50 0
„ Sequel No. 2 to Third Book, .	–	4	–	9	–	7	–	6	26	72·2
„ Third to Fourth Book, . .	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	9	17	22·0
„ Fourth to Fifth Book, . .	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	40·0
Total, ...	18	51	6	47	3	37	2	54	218	

On the inference that during the course of a year the promotions in an efficiently conducted school should be at least equal to the average daily allowance of pupils, I have in previous years compared these two most important items as school statistics.

In the 107 schools in this district, the average daily attendance for the year 1865 has been 2204·8 boys, and 2093·1 girls, and the promotions of pupils from class to class during the same period has amounted to 1,737 boys and 1,663 girls, or 468 boys and 430 girls less than should have been promoted, judged by the above standard of comparison.

In the 3 district model schools in Trim, having had an average daily attendance of pupils for the past year consisting of 109 boys, 69 girls, and 73 infants, the promotions for the same period were 112 boys, 85 girls, and 52 infants. Owing to the late season of the year when the annual public examination was held, 155 of these promotions were made in the last quarter of the year.

In the 4 workhouse schools at Dunshaughlin, Kells, Navan, and Trim, having for the past year had an aggregate average daily attendance of 101 boys, and 98 girls, the promotions during the same period only amounted to 43 boys, and 39 girls, or 58 boys and 59 girls less than should have been promoted.

* That is, out of 113 boys and 113 girls appearing on Rolls of First Class during the year 1865 in the above four workhouse schools, 30 pupils, or 13·2 per cent., were promoted to Second Class; and so of the other per-centages.

† That is, out of 281 boys and 309 girls appearing on Rolls of First Class during the year 1865, in the above two convent schools, 69 children only, or 11·6 per cent., were promoted to Second Class; and so of the other per-centages.

In the two convent schools in Navan, having an average daily attendance during 1865, of 80 infant boys and 304 girls, the promotions during the same period amounted only to 29 boys and 189 girls, being 51 boys and 115 girls less than should have been promoted, judged by the above standard. One contributing cause towards the fewness of promotions in these two convent schools, will be found in the large proportion of children of infantile years attending them, the average ages for the past year being 6·0 years for boys, and 8·6 years for girls.

Had it not been that during the course of the past year two new class books were introduced into all the schools—a First Book divided into two parts, and a Second Book of more difficulty than that in former use, I have little doubt that on the whole the promotions for 1865 would have ranged higher than they have done throughout the district; and I still expect that in future years they will be found to amount to, if not considerably exceed, the numbers in average daily attendance.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. O'Carroll:—As six years have elapsed since my appointment to this district, it may be of use to compare the state of the schools in 1860, when my inspection of them began, with their condition now.

I will take the 3 convent and 63 ordinary schools which were on the district roll in 1860, and are on it still. At my inspection of those schools in 1860, the number present was 4,396 pupils; in 1865, 4,967 pupils—571 being the increase. In 1860 the average on their rolls for year previous to inspection was 8,273; in 1865, 8,476—203 being the increase. In 1860 the average attendance in those schools was 4,584; in 1865, 4,955—371 being the increase.

So that, in the aggregate, the attendance in those 66 schools, in whatever way considered, has improved.

In 1860 the number on the rolls of the ordinary schools (convent schools not included), was, at the close of the year, 5,746; in 1865 the number on rolls at the same period, was 6,255—the increase being 509. In 1860 the average number on the rolls of the ordinary schools (excluding the convents), was for the year 6,473. In 1865 the average number on the rolls of the ordinary schools was 6,716—the increase being 243. In 1860 the average attendance in those schools for the year was 3,514; in 1865, in the ordinary schools, 3,758—the increase being 244.

In 1860 only 197 were in the Fourth Book in the ordinary schools; in 1865 the number in the Fourth Book was 304.

The proficiency table of 1865, compared with that of 1860, exhibits an improvement in every branch, and under every head into which the table is divided.

Since 1860, 6 new slated school-houses with boarded floors, and well fitted up, have been opened, in place of dilapidated buildings, or thatched cabins, totally unfit for school purposes; while 8 new schools have been added to the number on the district roll, and 5 of the old schools have been provided with boarded floors.

In 1860 there were only 50 Protestants on the rolls of the ordinary schools; in 1865 the number of Protestants on those rolls was 357.

In 1860 Roman Catholics and Protestants were to be found together in 17 of those schools; in 1865 they were together in 21.

Forty-nine of the ordinary schools had no Protestants on their rolls at the close of last year—3 of the same class of schools had no Roman Catholics. In the model schools, poor law union, and prison schools, Protestants and Roman Catholics are classed together. In the 8 model schools 14 per cent. were Protestants. In the 21 ordinary schools, which were attended by both persuasions, 12 per cent. were Protestant.

I conceive that in those statistics there is no sign of failure, but clear evidence of progress, notwithstanding all the obstructions that have been thrown in the path of National education.

It may not be useless to review once more the impediments to National education in this district, when it is believed by many that we are on the eve of a great educational revolution, and that the whole system is about being changed. So I will state a few considerations which occur to me on this subject, and which induce me to believe that the new order of things, should it arrive, will not bring to Roman Catholics the advantages expected, or indeed any advantages that the present system may not be made to yield.

Take any one of the rural parishes—Clontarf lies nearest. In this parish the manager has 10 National schools under his direct control. Those schools received last year from the Board £320. The aggregate average attendance in them being for that year 517 pupils, or about 50 to each school. All the children on the rolls, except 3, are Roman Catholics. The monitors and teachers are all Roman Catholic; the manager is the parish priest. He can appoint and dismiss the teachers, regulate the time and place for religious instruction, and should such be his wish, have it three times daily, and besides devote to it a whole day each week. He can have, in fine, all the religious teaching which the conductors of the convent schools deem ample. The Board only require two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, on five days, or twenty hours in the week, for secular instruction. Now, I ask, what religious freedom can any new system bring to those schools, of which they are not at present in possession?

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No Protestant teachers in this parish get a penny from the Board; and they do not require it, for they have good school-houses, well endowed, and the parents of the children who attend them are in comparatively good circumstances. But should this new system be introduced, unless the Parliament add considerably to the present large grant, the £320 now given annually to this parish for its National schools must be lessened by the amount to be given to the other denominations, and other schools within its bounds. And the probable issue will be, that the Protestant schools, having obtained this additional aid, will provide first class teachers, and all the apparatus of first class schools, while the Roman Catholics must be content with teachers of a lower grade and humbler attainments. It appears to me that such a change must tend to elevate still more one denomination, and depress still lower the other. But, say the advocates of the new system, the state will increase the grant to any amount required. If so, will it not be conditional? will not local subscriptions be demanded, and will not their amount, as elsewhere, determine the amount of the grant? And do not all the Roman Catholic managers of this country know that such a condition would make popular education an impossibility in Roman Catholic districts? The result would be, that the managers of rural parishes like Clontarf, would have to close half their schools, and find it very difficult to support the remainder. Then it would be that Roman Catholic parents of straitened means, would look with envy on the Protestant schools around them, where their children might receive free education, and with it, perhaps, clothes and food; as at present, in the Liberties of Dublin. In the actual state of the country, would it be right to put such a temptation before them? But there is no want of facilities in this parish, nor in any parish in the district, for giving religious instruction to Roman Catholics in National schools; and all the managers are aware that there is not. The real want is, not facilities for religious instruction, for they abound; but teachers of a higher class—teachers who know their duties and their religion, earnest and energetic. Such are the Christian Brothers, and such the conductors of the National convent schools. Were all our teachers like them, our schools would become like theirs, superior to any yet seen in Ireland. But such teachers are few and costly; and the source to which we should look for a supply has been stopped. There is a prohibition against the training institute, now of some years standing, and should it continue much longer, the loss to Roman Catholic primary education will be incalculable. There will be *no* Roman Catholic high-classed teachers for our ordinary schools. This is the great difficulty—this the great impediment. The Roman Catholic bishops, as they have proved, have no confidence in the training institution. It has not produced the class of teachers which the bishops conceive the country requires—teachers willing and able to work with the clergy in elevating the religious character of the people—who will make use of the facilities for communicating religious truth, which the Board's rules and the Board's books abundantly supply. For, they say, it is in the school the child must be prepared for the lesson of the priest. It is there the way must be made straight—it is there he must be taught docility, order, reverence for his superiors, respect for our laws, and love of God and man. But this is a lesson very superficially taught in many of our National schools, and by too many of our trained teachers; they seem to consider it is no part of their duty; they are paid for giving secular instruction only; the rest is the business of the priest. If asked to do more than they imagine should be required of them, they know their value, and are off to another school or perhaps another country; and the manager is left to get what substitute he can. And let such teachers go, for, if we are to believe history, the Irish have been in all ages, and above all the people of Europe, strongly influenced by religious impressions. This, which was their old renown, and is their inheritance, neither the crimes nor misfortunes of the past have been able to destroy, and to give *them* an education altogether secular, would be a curse rather than a blessing.

Such, I believe, are the sentiments of the bishops, and such some of the reasons which induced them to prohibit teachers from being trained in an institute, no matter how excellent, over which they had or would have no direct control. And, after all, the Board in their rules and books breathe the same spirit; but, unaided by the bishops, they are powerless to get Roman Catholic teachers qualified to impart it.

I have now stated what I believe to be the great impediment to the extension of National education, and I know no way by which it can be removed, if I may express my opinion, but by giving the bishops some control, calculated to enlarge and improve the training institution.

The Commissioners and the bishops, it appears to me, have the same aspiration, the regeneration of the country. And by their united efforts only it can be effected. Is it then impossible?

But to misrepresent and then denounce the National school rules is the order of the day. It is little more than a week since I saw an account of a great education meeting in Belfast, at which M.P.s were present, and where a Doctor of Divinity, one of the chief speakers, stated that "the rules of the National Board prohibited the naming of God during school hours," and his declaration was received with applause! Why, in every reading-book published by the Board there are lessons on God's power and goodness.

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When a child can pronounce a word of three letters in a *well-conducted* National school, he is taught the name of God, and as soon as he can hold a pen, he is taught to write it. One of our first reading lessons is "God is good, so do no ill;" "God made us, and takes care of us;" "No man can do as God can do;" "God is love," &c., &c. But why repeat what every one who ever opened a National school reading-book must know full well? When examining on the early lessons of the Second Book, the questions teachers are expected to put are—"Who made the world?" "What was the work of the first day?" "On what day was man made?" "What command did God give Adam?" "What promise did He make him?" "Why did God love Abel?" "Why did He punish Cain?" "Why did Cain kill his brother?" "Why did God destroy the world by a flood?" "Why was Noah saved?" "What promise did God make to Abraham?" "Who was born of Abraham's race?" "In whom were all the families of the earth blest?" I have been in the habit of putting questions like those in National schools for twenty-eight years, and during school hours, and I never suspected that I was violating any rule of the Board in doing so. Open the Second Book again, and you come on the lesson, "Let us walk abroad; let us talk of the works of God," &c. What child who has learnt to read in a National school, has not read that lesson over and over again? And is there not on the walls of every National school in Ireland the General Lesson? And how could a clergyman, if he knew anything of all this, have made the statement I have just mentioned? Was he ever in a National school?

But to return from this digression, and as a further illustration of the facilities for religious instruction afforded by the rules, I will instance one other school. In another part of this report I have spoken of teachers in *ordinary* National schools, who, by neglecting an essential part of their duty, lowered the National system in the estimation of those who ought to be its guardians. I will now speak of a school of another class. There is a large one in this city; it is the largest in the district—the King's Inns-street Convent National school. It has on its rolls above 1,100 pupils, with 32 paid monitors; its receipts from the Board are about £500 a year. Were the children who attend it educated in our model schools, the expense of their education to the state would be increased fourfold. At the annual examination, year after year, the monitors of this convent school win the gratuities awarded for successful answering. It is a nursery of Roman Catholic teachers; it has an attendance constantly increasing; and were it enlarged to twice its present size, it could not accommodate the number who apply for admission. This school was placed on the National school roll thirty years since by the late Archbishop Murray. Now I ask, what advantage could it derive from a change of system? In no school are the Roman Catholic children better instructed in their religion, and in literary attainments the pupils of its senior classes are equalled by no other school in the district. It has "an ecclesiastical aspect;" the Sisters of Charity who superintend it wear the habit of their order. It has an aspect of discipline, attention, sobriety of demeanor; on its walls are drawings by its pupils of which our model schools might be proud. Vocal and instrumental music, and every branch of the school programme are here diligently taught. Had we many schools like it we would be a better people; but such schools are few and, except in cities, far between. Yet it was only the year before last an endeavour was made to deprive the National system of its brightest ornaments, its convent schools. Now, what religious freedom can any denominational system give to this establishment which it does not already possess? And how can the system be called by Roman Catholics an illiberal and irreligious one, which maintains schools like this?

There are 3 convent schools in the district, and to give an idea of their value I will mention that while the average attendance in the 28 girls' schools at present in operation was for last year under 1,200 pupils, the average attendance in the 3 convent schools was above 1,500; the average attendance in the 8 model schools being for the same year 645. To give an idea of the economy of the convent schools, I will add that while the 8 model schools received from the Board above £1,500 for the education of 645 pupils, the convents received for the education of 1,530 under £900, of which two-thirds were for the monitors instructed in them. Thus while the cost to the state of each child educated in the model school is about £2 6*s.* per annum, the cost in the convent school is under 12*s.*

I have now alluded to the four points to which my attention has been specially directed, and it appears to me that the prohibition against the training institution affects them all. It deprives Roman Catholic primary schools and Roman Catholic managers of qualified teachers; and if it is true that "as are the teachers, so are the schools," what will be the state of Roman Catholic primary education in a few short years? Where are we to get a supply of teachers? At present all Roman Catholic teachers are forbidden to attend the training institution, all Roman Catholic clergymen to give religious instruction there, or to receive back to their schools any teacher who, in disobedience of the prohibition, may have gone there. And what is the result? It deprives Roman Catholic teachers of promotion, for unless trained, they cannot get, as the rules now stand, first-class; it makes them dissatisfied with their position, and must compel them to seek in some other country the reward of their exertion. Already first-class Roman Catholic teachers have become scarce and costly; managers cannot get them, or if they do, they cannot keep them. It is even now lowering the standard of education in this district. Four high-class teachers took charge of schools

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here not long since; two have resigned, and two have given me notice of their intended resignation. Another trained teacher has gone to America; another is now idle in Liverpool. He went last year to the training institution, and his manager here would not permit him to return to his school. And who are to succeed those teachers? Others of a lower class and humbler attainments. Seven trained teachers of this district left last year the service of the Board. If like results happened in the other districts, above 400 trained teachers must have resigned within the year.

But this opposition of the Roman Catholic bishops—the only really serious obstacle—surely cannot continue. The ruin it would bring on our primary schools, the disunion it would cause, the uneasy feeling it would create among Roman Catholics, who would find themselves opposed to those they respect and revere, and whom they know to be influenced by the purest motives—all induce me to believe that this impediment, like those of past years, will be removed by the wisdom of conciliation, and the liberality of the state.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Kealy.—I. As a general rule the teachers are improving in the knowledge of their duty, and in their method of discharging it; many of them are very good. Only a very small proportion of them have ever had any preliminary instruction or experience in teaching, and hence, though they may succeed in passing the probationary examination, they sometimes fail in usefulness; and while they generally are attentive and anxious to give satisfaction, yet much of their labour is often misapplied. As a body, teachers are contented with their profession, and in but few instances are they anxious to leave; the principal complaint is that there is no pension for a man who is obliged to retire, from old age or infirmity, after many years of faithful service.

During the past year only 3 teachers voluntarily relinquished the service of the Board; one of these received a retiring allowance and emigrated; the other two were probationers, who were unable to secure an average attendance sufficient to entitle them to their full salary.

The social standing of the teachers is improving; they are generally respected by the people around them. Some teachers have little or no means of support except their class salary and trifling school fees; these necessarily occupy very humble habitations; many have small portions of land, and a few have farms; these last present in themselves and in their houses a very creditable appearance.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good; as a rule, the teachers are well-conducted, and they are generally assiduous in inculcating a proper spirit among their pupils.

III. There are 31 distinct managers of schools in this district, of whom 24 are clergymen and 7 are laymen. Of the former, 16 are Roman Catholics, 4 belong to the Established Church, 2 are Presbyterians, and 2 are Wesleyan Methodists; the latter all belong to the Established Church. Of the lay managers 6 are landed proprietors, and 1 is clerk of a Poor Law Union.

In many cases the management is of a superficial character, being confined to occasional visits, and signing documents; there are several who discharge their duties to the schools in a satisfactory manner.

IV. I am not acquainted with any impediments to the extension of National education in this district; the circumstances which, in my opinion, impede its improvement are—irregular attendance of pupils, want of skilfulness on the part of the teachers, and want of suitable schoolhouses.

Irregularity of attendance is twofold. Pupils remain at home for purposes of labour during the busy seasons of the year, and are kept at home on fair and market days; in this way a large portion of the year is lost; it is not easy to remedy this impediment. Another species of irregular attendance is, in my opinion, caused by negligence on the part of the teachers, or more frequently by want of skill. I allude to schools in which the pupils come in at any hour they please in the day-time. This practice could, in a great degree, be stopped by the teachers, but few of them can be persuaded that it is in their power to do so. A well-constructed time table, and a steady adherence to its specifications, would do much towards lessening this evil.

The second impediment—unskilfulness on the part of teachers—is caused by the fact that the majority enter upon their profession without having received any previous instruction in the method of conducting a school.

The last impediment mentionrd above, viz., want of suitable schoolhouses, is caused by the reluctance of the Roman Catholic clergy, who have the control of most of the schools, to avail themselves of the Board's grants for building an improved description of schoolhouses.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Molony.—I. In this district, and doubtless in most others, there are some old teachers who are neither improving, nor perhaps capable of improvement, as public instructors or school-keepers; and there are, I regret to say, a few others who do not bring to the discharge of their daily duties that degree of hearty earnestness and zeal necessary to command success. Both classes form about twelve per cent. of the teachers of the district. In my opinion the remaining teachers are steadily improving in the twofold capacity of school-keepers and public instructors. They seem attached to

their business, and show no desire to leave it; only one teacher resigned during the year, and she left to join her relatives in America.

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II. The moral tone of schools continues satisfactory; proper attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and good habits. The conduct of the pupils during my visits has been decidedly good.

III. The management continues to be held by individuals, of whom 2 are Protestant and 21 Roman Catholic clergymen; of lay managers, 24—7 Protestants, and 17 Roman Catholics—are gentlemen of property in the district; 3 others are ladies, and 1 is a respectable farmer. The management, except in a few cases, is not of an active or vigilant nature.

IV. The National system does not require much extension in the district. To its improvement there are many impediments, the most prominent being—1. The poverty and the apathy of parents, which prevent them from keeping their children regularly at school. 2. The want of efficient local supervision on the part of managers. And 3—the fact that except in a few cases the teachers are not permitted to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the training institution. To this impediment it is very much to be desired that some remedy may soon be applied.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—I. The interval of one year is too short to allow of any appreciable change in the habits or circumstances of the teachers. Their social standing remains unchanged; their means and modes of living are unaltered; and their dwellings, in respect of comfort and commodiousness, are the same as when last I had occasion to report upon them. Any remarks that I could now make touching their devotion to their business as the chosen profession of their lives, would be but needless repetition of the observations which I have made in my last and many previous annual reports. In regard, however, to the question, whether or not the teachers are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers, I think that I can record some improvement during the year which has just expired. In the first place, it is a noteworthy fact, that during the past year an actual increase of 6 has taken place in the number of trained teachers in this district. This increase in itself represents an improvement in the teaching power, for my experience shows me beyond doubt that trained teachers conduct their schools far more successfully than those who have never enjoyed the advantages which the central training establishment affords. Again, and to recapitulate in part the observations I have made in other annual reports, it is obvious that as years go by, adding inevitably to their experience, teachers, even though they are accustomed to fulfil their duties in an unenergetic and merely perfunctory manner, must gradually acquire greater skill in the difficult and exceedingly laborious art of successfully imparting elementary knowledge to ever-changing classes of children. Thus there must be always a constant improvement in the capability of a teacher to discharge his duties with efficiency. The best teachers are nearly always those who are comparatively well paid for their labour; but I have ascertained that the average annual income of the male teachers in this district, is only £31, and of the female teachers, £25: salaries which can by no means be regarded as just and adequate remuneration of their arduous labours. I find from the last Report of the Committee of Council on Education, that the average income of certificated masters in England in the year 1864, was £89, and of certificated mistresses, £60; besides which 53·8 per cent. of the number on which the average of receipts was calculated had houses or lodgings rent free. Of the 113 teachers in my district (excluding the teachers of workhouse schools, whose board and lodging are always understood to form a necessary portion of their emoluments) only 25, or 22 per cent., have similar accommodation. Thus, the contrast between the position of the ill-paid, and often ill-housed Irish teacher, and that of the not more industrious or more successful English schoolmaster, is in every respect unfavourable to the former. Indeed I rejoice that an opportunity annually occurs of rendering a just tribute of praise to the general zeal and efficiency with which the National teachers in the many parts of Ireland in which I have been stationed during the last twenty years discharge their onerous and ill-requited duties.

II. In regard to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits, I can only repeat the observation I have already frequently made, that, as far as I can perceive, the teachers make every exertion to sustain the high character of their schools in these respects.

III. With reference to the manner in which the managers discharge the duties of their position, the remarks that I have often made in former annual reports, still apply with undiminished force. The National schools do certainly not obtain the thorough and earnest support of the Roman Catholic clergy; and this is particularly to be regretted, for that out of 35 managers in this district, 26, or nearly four-fifths, are Roman Catholic priests. No school which depends for careful supervision wholly on the occasional visits of the Inspector, can ever confer on the children attending it all the advantages that a properly superintended school is calculated to bestow. No matter how diligent an Inspector may be, his visits to any school can at best be only few in the year, owing to the onerous and pressing duties which his position entails upon him. Even allowing three regular inspections, and three incidental visits annually for each school, which is much

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above the average of what an Inspector can usually accomplish, yet in such exceptionally favourable circumstances, for half the year the school would depend for supervision on persons in its immediate neighbourhood who might chance to take an interest in its welfare. Of such persons there are unfortunately but too few in my district. The space at the bottom of each page of the Daily Report Book, small as it is, is rarely or never filled, and in too many cases the only name that appears in the book during the year, is that of the Board's officer, whose duty it is to inspect it.

IV. No fresh impediment to the extension and improvement of National education in this district has arisen during the past year, nor has any new means of removing the obstructions which already exist been proposed. There has been an increase of 6 in the number of National schools in this district in 1865, which increase is unusually large. A corresponding increase in the attendance has also taken place. The total number of individual pupils appearing on rolls for the year ended December 31st, 1864, was 10,994; and for the year ended December 31st, 1865, 11,213; and further, in the year 1864, 3,748 individual pupils were struck off rolls, against 3,536 in the year just expired. This increase of schools and pupils is satisfactory evidence of the progress of education among the classes for whose benefit National schools have been established.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—I. The desire for education in this district is progressing very much; ten new schools have been established during the year, and there are four applications still undecided on. With the rapid decrease of the population, through emigration, there is an increased attendance at most of the schools already established, and a growing demand for the existence of others. This may be accounted for by the fact that the emigrants almost invariably when writing home urge on their friends the necessity of education for the young; some from the happy experience of its advantages to themselves, others from the bitter realization of the loss they sustain from the want of it.

The teachers are as a body honest, earnest, and faithful in the discharge of their duty, and I have much pleasure in stating that during the trying year which has passed, when I dare say some of the male teachers have been exposed to much danger from the storm of disaffection which has swept over some parts of the country, not one of them has become in any way involved, and they continue, in spite of the pinchings of poverty which many of them endure, steadily at their posts.

The social standing of the rural teacher is somewhat above that of the small farmers around him; his means of living are rarely supplemented, and with the high price of necessaries, men with families unable to assist them must be very poor indeed. Their dwellings are mere cabins, yet most of them are distinguishable from those around by an air of neatness and order.

With the greater number the profession of teaching has been selected as entailing less labour than any other available occupation, and once engaged in it, with no higher prospect beyond, they find it their interest, and they experience a pleasure in it also, to maintain their schools in such a state as to secure the good opinion of their Manager and Inspector. A few there are who rest on their oars, satisfied with the perfunctory discharge of just as much of their duty as will enable them to tide over the Inspector's visit. If gentle means fail much longer with these I shall have the unpleasant duty of sterner action.

II. Christian spirit and good habits are inculcated by precept in all the schools, in most by example also.

III. Local management is altogether in the hands of individuals, many of whom take a deep interest in their schools, and visit frequently. All co-operate with me most cordially.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—The teachers of this district, as a body, have conducted their schools during the past year in such a manner as to merit the approval of those officially connected with them. There were, of course, some exceptions; but these were generally to be found among the newly-appointed and inexperienced, or among those whom age had deprived of the mental and bodily vigour requisite for the efficient discharge of their duties.

To judge from the fact that few leave the service of the Board to embark in other pursuits, it would seem that they are tolerably well contented with their position. Many of them, however, complain—and with good reason—that so little is contributed to their support in the form of school-fees or local endowment. I have occasion to remark, too, an increasing difficulty in obtaining eligible "recruits" to fill up vacancies among the male teachers. The supply of candidates for the office of female teacher is somewhat in excess of the demand.

Both male and female teachers, especially the latter, maintain a position and appearance as respectable as their incomes would justify; but as their incomes vary materially, it is difficult to give a general estimate of their exact social *status*.

I have to report favourably of their moral conduct during the past year, with one unhappily conspicuous exception, a teacher in a workhouse school.

II. My impressions as to the moral tone of the schools are very favourable. Increased

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attention, too, seems to be paid by the teachers to those points which fall under the head of "minor morals," such as enforcing personal cleanliness on the children by precept and example, and keeping their school-rooms in good order.

III. No material change has occurred in the management of the schools since I wrote my last report, and the remarks then made are equally applicable at present.

IV. National education continues to extend itself in this district without any opposition, new schools being established from time to time in localities hitherto unprovided. This increase, should it continue at the same rate, will soon have reached its limit. The number of existing schools may, however, be otherwise advantageously increased, in two ways; first, by breaking up large and unwieldy *mixed* into separate male and female schools; and secondly, by establishing infant schools in every town and village. With the exception of an "infant department" attached to each of two convent schools, there is not, at present, a single infant school in the entire district. The advantages to be gained by the separation for educational purposes of children under seven from those above that age are so obvious as to require no discussion.

The obstacles to the improvement of education here are not peculiar to this district, they are experienced in every part of Ireland, and are, for the most part, traceable to the poverty or neglect of parents leading to irregularity of attendance on the part of the children, and to their finally ceasing to attend school at a comparatively early age.

There is a marked improvement in the supply of books and requisites for sale to the pupils; but another year's experience confirms me in my opinion as to the expediency of granting a free stock of maps, tablets, &c., to all National schools every third or fourth year; such free stock to consist solely of articles used in collective teaching.

In my report for last year, I referred to the system lately introduced in England for the distribution of educational grants. And expressed my opinion that some modification of it might be adopted here, which would prove of great service in stimulating teachers to a more efficient discharge of their duties. The "Blue Book" lately issued by the Committee of Council contains a mass of evidence on the subject; and it would appear from it that, though the change evoked very active and general opposition, the highest educational authorities consider it a decided success.

I consider this an appropriate place to make some remarks on a few points of detail in the working of our schools.

(*a*). I have already remarked that there is considerable difficulty in obtaining eligible male candidates for the office of teacher. Owing to this, there is a strong disposition among managers to appoint female instead of male teachers to the charge of mixed schools. Some plausible reasons are generally urged for such a change; but, as the best authorities consider it detrimental to the interests of education, it might be well for the Board to lay down a positive rule on the subject, similar to that enforced in England, viz., that where there is only one school available for a given locality, no grant of public money is awarded except it is conducted by a male teacher.

(*b*). I am inclined to believe that in many cases the appointment of a *workmistress* is of very little service to a school, or to any one but the person holding it, and I think it should be confined to schools having so large an attendance of girls that their instruction in needlework would fully occupy the time of one teacher. In the cases of most ordinary occurrence, mixed schools with an average attendance of 50 or 60 children, the appointment of a woman to teach needlework, who is able to teach nothing else, seems to me most inexpedient, as the literary instruction of the children still devolves entirely on the principal teacher. What is required, and what I think should be insisted on in all such cases, is the appointment of a female assistant, who could give instruction in needlework, and assist in the literary department as well.

(*c*). I have reason to suppose that the regulations prescribed by the Board as to the length of time during which monitors should be daily employed in teaching, the amount of special instruction to be given by teacher, &c., are in some cases not faithfully carried out. To prevent any disregard or evasion of them, I would suggest that these regulations be fully set forth in the "Programme of Study" which is supplied to each monitor.

(*d*). As teachers frequently plead ignorance of the Board's rule as to their being present in their schools half an hour before the commencement of the day's business; and as this rule is eminently a "practical" one, I think it would be desirable to have it embodied in future issues of the "Practical Rules for Teachers."

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—Another year's experience convinces me of the truth of the opinion I have so often expressed in former reports, that the National school teachers, both male and female, are as a body most industrious, well-conducted, and respectable. I am sorry to be obliged to add that they are, in most cases, very insufficiently remunerated. For this insufficient payment the state is in no way responsible. On the contrary, the part of the teacher's salary paid by the State, is out of all proportion to the amount contributed by the locality which derives the immediate benefit of his services. Superficial observers may perhaps assert that the State could insist upon a larger amount of local aid, but we may be permitted to doubt whether, if the Board had adhered strictly to the letter of their own rules in this respect, National schools would now be sown broad-

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cast over the land. Indeed the working of a similar rule in England, where thousands of schools are excluded from state aid by its operation, would seem to be decisive on the point. But, whether right or wrong, the contrary system has now become so deeply rooted in this country, that any attempt to compel an increased ratio of local contribution would be impracticable, and is scarcely likely to be made. Further increase in the amount of direct salary from the Board seems also very unlikely; and with these preliminary difficulties in the way, it is not easy to see how the teachers' position can be improved. Theoretically, of course, every teacher can improve his own position by gaining promotion at the annual examinations; but in the first place, all, or nearly all, the younger Roman Catholic teachers are shut out from the chance of gaining a first-class certificate, by the prohibition issued by the bishops of that denomination against their going to the training school; and secondly, a large proportion, for want of the requisite knowledge of mathematics and physics, could never attain to the first class; and many of them not even to the second class. And yet among such may be found some very excellent and devoted teachers, fully capable of affording the requisite elementary instruction to all who resort to their schools; and in this way, perhaps, doing a greater amount of absolute good than teachers much more highly classed, and consequently more highly paid. This is an anomaly which has been frequently commented on by the Board's officers; and has, I know, formed a subject of anxious consideration to more than one among them; but as yet no feasible remedy has been proposed. I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous if I venture to offer a solution of the difficulty. It has no novelty except, perhaps, the mode of its application.

Of course, the basis of all improvement in this direction must consist in making a portion at least of the teacher's income depend on his success in the instruction of his pupils. Few will be found seriously to dispute the position that payment by results is the fairest of all modes of measuring remuneration; and that best calculated to call into action all the energies of the employed. It is so manifestly just, that, when we find men opposing it, we shall not be far wrong if we set down their opposition to a consciousness that such a mode of payment would operate injuriously on themselves; and for such we need have but little sympathy. The teacher should be paid, not for what he has learned himself, but for what he has taught his pupils; and if the most highly informed man fails to produce the highest results, it is only right that a portion of his income should go to augment that of another, who, with possibly less general information is more successful as a teacher. It seems almost like attempting to prove an axiom, to expend argument upon so self-evident a principle; but so strong is the tendency to acquiesce in what *is*, simply because it *is*, that we need scarcely wonder at its not having been earlier applied to the payment of teachers. But, perhaps, its application has been retarded by the belief so commonly entertained that the difficulties in the way are insuperable. It may be said that though it is easy enough to measure a piece of a wall, or a drain, and to calculate the cost at so much per perch, it is a very different thing to measure the amount of instruction given to a set of pupils who are constantly changing; and to make due allowance for the various disturbing elements which ought fairly to be taken into consideration. No doubt this is not an easy thing to do; and so it must have appeared to the Committee of Council in England; for, when they determined on substituting payment by results for augmentation grants, they found themselves obliged to reduce the subjects of examination to the most elementary branches of instruction; but though difficult, it is by no means impossible, as I hope to show.

We have at present, and have had for several years, a detailed programme of the business expected to be taught to each class; and we make once every year an individual examination of the children of each school, with special reference to the requirements of that programme. We tabulate carefully the results of this examination; and I believe we have in this table an accurate measure, or what may be made an accurate measure, of the educational worth of each school. It would swell this report beyond all reasonable limits were I to enter at length into the details of the plan by which I propose to make the proficiency table an accurate measure of the absolute and relative position of the school; suffice it to say that, having fixed a maximum value for each subject, I would convert the numbers found proficient into marks, in the same manner as the answers of the teachers at the annual examinations are converted into marks; and adding up these marks I would have the total value of the proficiency of the pupils examined; and this total, when compared with the possible maximum, would indicate exactly the educational value of the school. Fixing on the maximum to be adopted, would be a matter involving the exercise of great care and judgment; and allowance should be made for all the well known difficulties with which teachers have to contend; but when once fixed its application would be a merely mechanical process; the only act of judgment necessary being that already required from the Inspectors of estimating the proficiency of each pupil. I am indebted to Mr. Patterson, the Head Inspector, with whom I have the good fortune to be associated, for an opportunity of examining the scheme according to which he is in the daily habit of estimating the worth of the schools which he inspects. I do not feel at liberty to enter into the details of this scheme in this report; but I may be permitted to say that it contains the germ of the plan which I have sketched above, for making the proficiency table a measure of the value of the school.

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Having thus examined and estimated the worth of all the schools in a district, I would next proceed to arrange them in order of merit, and to divide them into three classes, analogous to the three classes of teachers, placing in the first-class all whose marks exceeded say 60 per cent. of the maximum, in the second-class all whose per-centage of marks was between 60 and 40, and in the third-class all below 40. This classification of the schools would take place once every year; and arrangements might be made to have it completed not later than the 15th of December. *I would then assign to each teacher a rate of salary compounded of his own class as a teacher, and the class of his school; and according to this rate, I would have him paid for the ensuing year.* This plan appears to meet all the requirements of the case; it obliges the first-class teacher to have a first-class school, under the penalty of forfeiting a portion of his class salary; and it opens to the second and third class teacher a reasonable prospect of improving their incomes, by special attention to the instruction of their pupils—the very thing for which it is most desirable that they should be specially rewarded. Every one practically conversant with schools will have no difficulty in recalling cases in which highly classed teachers have schools in no way better taught or more efficient than their less fortunate brethren in a lower class; and *vice versa*, many cases in which lowly classed and lowly paid teachers have schools better taught than men receiving much larger emoluments from the State. For all such anomalies a remedy is here provided. Again, this plan is free from the chief objection so commonly and so justly urged against other proposals having the same end in view, in not requiring any portion of the teacher's salary to be withheld until the close of the year, or till the examination of his school. The teachers would still be paid quarterly as now; but their salaries would be subject to yearly revision, always, however, in advance. Nor would any injustice be done to teachers changing from one school to another—the classification of his former school would adhere to the teacher till the end of the current year, or in special cases it might be prolonged to a second year, by which time, if ever, his new school should be in an efficient state. Besides, such as had moderately good schools would be unwilling to leave them, and those whose schools were badly conducted would lose nothing by a change. No inconsiderable advantages would thus result from the check that would undoubtedly be given to the migratory habits of the younger teachers.

It is not necessary that I should go further in discussing the merits which I believe this plan of paying the teachers to possess, nor the objections which may be made against it. Those for whom these remarks are written are familiar with the subject in all its bearings; and can readily decide whether my proposal is practicable or not, and to their judgment I confidently leave it. One objection, not only to this but to any plan of paying teachers by results, I think it necessary to notice, lest it might be thought that it had escaped my observation, namely, the great responsibility that would thus be thrown on the Inspectors, and the possibility of their neglecting or abusing the trust reposed in them. I have carefully considered this objection, and I do not think there is anything in it. Some slight changes in the mode of inspection would render the Inspector's task easy of accomplishment and certain in its results; and for cases of neglect or fancied injustice there would always be the supervision of the Head Inspector, and the right of appeal to the Board. Besides, the Inspectors at present do practically fix the salaries of the teachers, most of whom, at some time or other, appear at the annual examinations; and it should not be more difficult to judge of the proficiency of a pupil than of the answering of his teacher. Complaints are rarely made by teachers of carelessness or injustice in their own classification, and I believe complaints of inaccurate classification of their schools would be equally rare. At any rate, a system similar to that which I advocate is now in full operation in England, and the Inspectors there do not complain of any difficulty in the discharge of their duty, on the contrary, they are unanimous in declaring that the results of their inspections are now far more accurate and certain than under the former system. The work, or rather the labour, of inspection is increased by the individual examination of each child; but no difficulty is experienced in deciding whether the child ought to "pass" or not; and this in cases where each decision involves directly a pecuniary gain or loss to the school; and where the whole of the Government grant is made to depend on the results of the examination, without any reference to the classification of the teacher.

Should the plan herein recommended be thought worthy of adoption, I would make the publication of the class lists of the schools an essential feature of it. A healthy system of rivalry would thus be introduced, and both managers and teachers would be anxious to secure for their schools a good place in the list. Perhaps, too, the premiums now given for order, &c., might advantageously be divided among the highest eight or ten schools, as rewards for their superior efficiency. Such prizes would be far more highly valued by the teachers than the present premiums, and would be far better proofs of individual excellence.

Such is an outline of the plan which I venture to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners. It is the result of much careful consideration, and is dictated by an earnest desire to secure for the hardworking and really efficient teachers, a participation in the Government grants more directly proportioned to the educational worth of their schools. It might fail to satisfy some highly classed men, who, by the minimum of labour, secure the maximum of salary; but I believe it would be hailed as a boon by the large

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majority of our teachers, by all whose patient industry and success entitle them to the first place in the consideration of the Commissioners.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—One remarkable circumstance in connexion with the prospects of education in this district is the rapid decrease which is constantly taking place in the number of "trained" female teachers. At the close of the year 1864 they formed 55·8 per cent. of the entire body of lay female teachers in charge of schools, while at the present time they have been reduced by death, emigration, marriage, and other causes to as low as 46·6 per cent. of the entire number. The few male teachers, on the other hand, who left their situations, have been replaced by a nearly equal number of "trained" teachers from other districts, and the relative proportion which they bore to the general body of male teachers at the close of each year is represented by 85·4 and 85·2 per cent. respectively.

In my report for the year 1864 I was enabled to allude in favourable terms to the moral character and social position of the great majority of the teachers in this district. On the present occasion I feel pleasure in expressing, with the confidence which a more extended experience gives, my deep sense of the valuable services which they, with much to discourage them, continue to yield in the cause of education, of the high moral character which they bear with a very few exceptions (and even these have almost ceased to remain as such); and the respectable social position which, even in a wealthy agricultural district like this, they are enabled to maintain.

While some disappointed subordinates in the service of education have elsewhere proved false to the principles of peace and obedience to the higher powers which it was their especial province to inculcate, not a single instance has come under my observation where a teacher of this district has become implicated in any treasonable practices, or has even however inadvertently, come under the notice of the police authorities.

On the contrary, the teachers, both male and female, have been more devoted and painstaking than ever in the discharge of their duties, social and religious; and the pupils, at least within the walls of their schoolhouses, appear to be daily progressing in habits of self-respect, love of order and of obedience to their superiors. This improvement is still more happily evidenced in the schools conducted by ladies of the religious orders, who, however they may differ from the Board's officers as to points of discipline or the relative merits of different "programmes of instruction," are always ready to adopt any suggestion that will conduce towards the propagation of those principles of "peace on earth and goodwill towards God and man," which render life a blessing instead of a curse; a heavenly discipline, and not a miserable prelude to a hopeless eternity.

With the metropolis for a rival in the labour market, and the numberless attractions to contend against which the former presents, in the shape of employment and pleasure, to the aspiring youth of the neighbouring counties, it is only on rare occasions, and under very favourable circumstances, that the school-manager can succeed in enlisting any talented and well behaved lad as a recruit for the ranks of the teaching body.

This difficulty is increased by the operation of the rule of the Board which prevents an "untrained" teacher from attaining the first class, or receiving any higher official salary than £32 per annum, except on a condition (attendance for a term at the lectures in the central training department) which the Roman Catholic hierarchy forbid him to comply with, under a very severe penalty, that of exclusion from employment in any school over which their authority extends. If this rule were relaxed, and every intelligent, well-conducted teacher encouraged to aspire to the highest class on some other condition which would guarantee his perfect fitness for that rank (*ex. gr.* such as employment during a period of ten or more years as teacher of a National school, and exemption from any severe censure for inefficiency, or lax morality, &c.), suitable candidates would be met with more frequently than now, for the laborious and underpaid (comparatively) office of teacher.

The demand for female labour, except in the neighbourhood of the very few factories which this district contains, is so much more limited than that for male operatives, that when about to make a recommendation for the appointment of a female paid monitor, the principal difficulty which I experience is that of selecting, out of a large number of sufficiently eligible candidates, the pupil who is most likely to become a really efficient teacher at the time, perhaps a very distant date, when she will succeed in getting employment in that capacity. For a similar reason, senior monitresses, after they have served the full term of four years, are generally (unless very talented or fortunate) obliged to apply for an extension of their time, and even then (as has been the result in several recent cases) to emigrate to the colonies, or seek for some other employment.

Fully eligible candidates for the office of (male) paid monitor can very rarely be met with, and boys of much humbler promise, or objectionable parentage, must in many instances be selected for want of better material. Very frequently too the candidates offer themselves for appointment with no other view except that of attending school for a longer period (if appointed) than their parents could otherwise afford; at the end of the first or second year such lads generally resign their appointments, and become mercantile clerks, letter-carriers, &c., in the metropolis and neighbouring towns.

It is of course unreasonable to expect that any pecuniary temptation which we can,

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under existing circumstances, offer to a talented or ambitious youth, would induce him to submit longer than family necessities oblige, to the ill-recompensed labour, oftentimes drudgery, of a paid monitor's career.

In such a case the lad would naturally prefer the excitement of a town life, and the chances of more lucrative employment which the latter holds out to the inexperienced youth of both sexes.

Early training and persistent self-culture would probably have more influence in "turning the scale," and for this reason I would most respectfully suggest that all monitors, female as well as male, should be required to pass an examination satisfactorily on the programmes for their successive years of service, and that on no other condition should they be allowed any addition to their salaries for those years.

It seems a hardship, too, that no difference occurs in the rates of salary paid to male and female monitors of the same standing, while in the general market the labour of the former exceed that of the latter by at least fifty per cent. of its value. This difference in value is already recognized by the Board in the scale of payments to adult teachers; and it appears, in my humble opinion, desirable that a more liberal scale, namely, £6, £8, £10, and £12 respectively for each of the four years of their course, be adopted for the payment of the senior paid monitors (male).

District 38, Dublin, South,—No report.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The male teachers as a class are not improving, and some of them are not likely—many of them unable—to advance in their profession. Many of those in second division of second class, and lower, can never obtain, and some never expect, any higher classification. Some of the probationers may, and probably will, rise and be useful teachers. Most of them are deficient in English literature, being deficient especially in ability to explain clearly and accurately words and sentences in grammatical and logical analysis, in perception of the scope and purport of any ordinary piece of composition in prose or verse. Few of them ever read the works of any of the English classical writers, among whom their own countrymen form such a numerous and distinguished group. They have not the works, nor the books, dictionaries, &c., necessary to guide and assist in the study of them. They are poor—those who have families extremely so. The struggle for bread conquers the struggle for knowledge. Some devote their evenings to tuition for a ploughboy's pittance. Some study algebra, and know it well; some shine in natural philosophy, having many of the formulæ by heart; some are addled with the study of chemistry, without chemicals or apparatus, having, however, all the chemical symbols on their fingers' ends; but if required to write an essay on the plainest subject, to write out in their own words the substance of any matter however familiar to them, to answer a question in (say) money matters, stated in language different from that of the text-book, they will show neither taste, method, order, or consecutiveness, and to the question their answer will not be in point, and will be overladen with a mass of truisms out of place, and with technicalities wrongly applied, whilst they will wonder if one does not admit that their composition is equal to Burke's, or their knowledge as accurate as Adam Smith's. It is manifest that such men cannot be good teachers. Unable to direct their own studies—to discipline their own minds, they cannot direct the studies nor discipline the minds of others.

It is difficult to remedy this—in the case of many of the teachers it is impossible; but the remedy that may be only partial with the present generation, if persevered in, may be general with the future.

The main cause of the defects referred to, irrespectively of defective ability, is insufficient knowledge of the English language, its source, its history, its etymology, the connexion between the primary and secondary meaning of its words—the changes many of its words have undergone—its allusions in every page to the customs, manners, and mythology of Greece, Rome, and the Teutonic race.

No man can teach effectively who has not a complete knowledge and ready command of language to reach the minds and hearts of children, by simple explanation, clear illustration, and ready, prompt exchange of the language of books—the language of literature suited to cultivated adult intellect—for the homely household words which alone childhood or boyhood comprehends and appreciates. Every one knows how prone teachers, at least Irish teachers, are to use words "of learned length and thundering sound." Like Pharoah's lean kine, their big words swallow all the little words, and there are none left for the little boys and the little girls; and as they have not throats wide enough for the big ones, they must suffer intellectual hunger. And yet when a boy subjected long to this process is examined in plain language on some long thumbed lesson and is not able to answer a word, the learned teacher frowns and groans and cries out "there is no use in teaching stupid people."

Some time ago I had charge of a National school that was conducted by a first class teacher; he had been trained, had read a full course of mathematics, had given extraordinary attention to natural philosophy, and was A 1 at all the *ologies*. A pink of perfection in his profession, and full of conceit; he volunteered to examine a class for me, in

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his heart defying criticism. I, of course, assented. He called up a *fifth class*. He showed some skill, much affectation, and great pedantry in the *examination*, but in *teaching* the class, as I requested him, he failed completely. I then asked him to call up the best division of *first class*. This descent from what he thought the sublime to the ridiculous, manifestly disgusted him. Accidentally I happened to fix on the lesson in which occurs the sentence "A tube lets pure wine from a tun." I asked him to explain that sentence to the children in a manner suited to their capacity and knowledge. The *tun* could not hold all the big words he used. A moment proved his utter failure, but I let him go on till he *stuck* in the *lees*. Newton could not understand the subject from his explanatory illustrations and word-makings.

Now this man was clever and diligent, and well able to assist grown-up boys in the study of *arithmetic*, *geometry*, and *algebra*, but incapable of guiding children by *explanation* in their first early struggles to know the meaning of words, or of the subject matter of the simplest lesson, because he had not, and probably still has not, the knowledge or command of language, or the facility of adapting it to the capacity of the child. I refer to this man and this matter as a type and illustration of the failure and the cause of the failure of most of our best teachers.

Considering the circumstances of the great mass of pupils attending the National schools, it is idle to expect that more than a few can ever progress beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the school should be called successful in which many can attain reasonable proficiency in these three important subjects. Reading includes necessarily explanation of words, of the chain of reasoning in a chapter on any subject, the consecutiveness of the several sentences, and the conclusion to be drawn from the whole, or in other words the proof of the propositions set forth. The boy trained to do this is prepared for a similar process when he comes to study the *principles* of arithmetic or any other subject, and in proportion to his success will be the success he will have in any efforts he may make in afterlife to improve himself. On it depends, in fact, whether he will regard books as sources of improvement in his avocation, or of recreation after the labour, anxiety, and cares inseparable from the poor man's condition in life. A man may be an adept in mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, and be able to write books on these subjects, and yet be wholly unable effectually to do this. In fact men have written on them very ably who are known to have been bad *teachers* of them. It is evident that it is the most necessary, the most important subjects that should receive the greatest attention, and that those least, or not at all in most instances required, should receive least or secondary attention. But this is not the case. In the programme of study the English course is very low, embracing only grammar and the lesson books. The course in grammar confined almost to its *accidents*, and the questions on the lesson books being often mere puzzles. The course in geometry, algebra, natural philosophy, and chemistry is high, and so high that few such men will ever master it as are likely to be attracted to the Board's service by the amount of emolument that can be obtained in the best endowed National schools. If any man doubt or gainsay this, let him look at the small number of men, after an experience of many years, that were ever, or that are now, on *first class;* and there are *not a few on it* who could not obtain *it now;* men who could not, and do not try, to rise from *third division.*

The course in the latter subjects I would recommend to be greatly curtailed, and the course in English to be greatly extended, so as to embrace the works of some standard authors and works on English literature. We have history in our programme. It is not called *universal history*, but the questions for examination would suggest that *universal* history was meant. On this subject the teachers are quite bewildered. They know not what history to study. I do not mean what *text-book*, but of what *country*. In illustration I refer to questions prepared this year for candidates for admission to, or promotion in, second and first class. They exhibit all the variety, but without the consecutiveness, of Bossuet's wonderful and sublime review of universal history. To pick them out was easy, including the riddle in question 2, "A" paper, but to answer them—there is the rub. I would be curious to know how many Inspectors could answer them in the time prescribed, or in any time, for an hour would be as good as a year without the aid of text-books. How many have the text-books where the answers could be found? But how many teachers have such books? And if they had them and so studied them as to be able to answer questions extending over such a wide and varied field, how much time would be left them for the perusal of the rest of the prescribed course? I wished greatly that some of the Commissioners were present to witness the dismay and consternation exhibited on the faces of the poor candidates when they had given the first glance at these questions. But how will they be prepared for the different but equally varied flight the questions for next year may take. By all means let history be included in the programme, but let notice be given that the examination will be confined from year to year to the history of some country, or of some period, or some event that changed the destiny of peoples and nations. If this were done an Inspector could look straight in the face of an unsuccessful candidate when informing him that his failure was caused by his ignorance of history.

The female teachers as a class are better than the male, and when a female school becomes vacant there is no great difficulty in providing an eligible person when the endow-

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ment is any way reasonable. This may be accounted for by the fact that it is difficult for girls to get employment suited to their sex; and the emolument obtained in almost any National school is far more appreciated by them than the same would be by men. Hence the teaching ability is increasing in the female schools. The female teachers are, however, in general deficient in English and English literature, though from not being prone to aim at big words and bombastic phrases, their method of teaching and examining is more natural and more in keeping with the ability and knowledge of their pupils, and, as a consequence, more effective.

I would recommend for the females also an extension of the English course of study, and also of the course in history.

The teachers generally are devoted to their business, but there are few who are not poor, and of course if they could obtain more lucrative employment would gladly accept it. They are much respected in consequence of their good conduct, but their social position is low, as I suppose will ever be the lot of people who barely possess the necessaries of life.

There is no doubt that the teachers inculcate a moral tone, a truly Christian spirit, and good habits. The fact is, failure in these points would not be tolerated, but I am sure the great majority do this part of their duties willingly and on principle.

There is no instance in this district of a school being under the direction of a committee. With some few exceptions the managers are parish priests. Some of these visit seldom—some very often. Frequent visits are made by their curates. Few of either ever examine a class, but they know everything about the schools, and nothing wrong that might occur in any of them would be many days, I might say many hours, unknown to them, or uncorrected. They know everything about the dispositions, habits, and conduct of the teachers. I do not think it desirable that managers, especially if clergymen, should examine often in schools conducted on the mixed principle. From professional habit a clergyman, without intending it, may easily be led from some particular passage of a book —and there are such passages in every page—to the inculcation of some doctrine or opinion peculiar or pleasing to only one class of the pupils, or parents; and this would be contrary to the principles of the system, even if all the pupils were of the same religion as the examiner. I, therefore, see no grounds for complaints often made against managers on this score.

In other points, however, to which clearly and plainly it is the duty of managers to attend, there are many instances of neglect, seriously impeding the efficiency of the schools. It is the duty of managers to see that the school-rooms are supplied with suitable apparatus, with abundance of books, paper, slates, &c., but many neglect this duty, leaving it to a miserably-paid teacher who is obliged to *live on credit*, and rarely has command of a shilling. It is the duty of managers to make reasonable efforts to provide adequate support for the teachers, as far as is compatible with the means of the parish or district; but the duty is greatly neglected by many managers, proper care not being taken to persuade or compel parents who are able to pay moderate school fees. This neglect leads to very injurious results. The parents not obliged to pay will not be as careful to make efforts to send their children regularly to school as those who pay. The teacher not being adequately paid will be dispirited, and broken down with poverty will fail in diligence. Knowing how little is locally provided, clever men will not seek employment in the Board's service, and as vacancies must be filled in some way, the schools fall into the hands of a class who otherwise have no chance of being employed. Let any one who doubts this look at the fewness and the smallness of local endowments, the vast number of free pupils all over the island, and the small amount received from those who profess to pay—those who pay anything laying claim to generosity because so many others give nothing. The clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the waiter, the cabman, the ostler, the ploughboy, is paid, must be paid, and will do nothing "for nothing," whilst the unfortunate teacher instructs whole crowds of children gratis, and often without even thanks, because he is, forsooth, "paid by the Government." The sum is this: the local support is miserable; it is very difficult to get a high salary from the Board; the mass of the teachers are badly paid; clever men will not enter the service, and the great majority of our teachers are below mediocrity, and will continue so unless some change be effected. It is true many do not leave the Board's service, but that only proves my argument, for if many do not leave it, it is because many have not the ability to win a better position, and most people are unwilling to give up a certainty, or run the risks involved in changing from one employment to another.

The Board has done a great deal to improve the condition of the teachers, but still, from the great difficulty in getting on the higher classes, and from the smallness of the local support provided, the circumstances of most of the teachers are very low and discouraging.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—In the past year the only special incident affecting the schools was the rather wide and continued prevalence of an epidemic, by which the average attendance per school was reduced to the amount of nearly 6 per cent. from the number in 1864. The schools, however, have increased in number; there are four *effective* schools more than at the close of 1864; and I can report with certainty that they

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are gradually improving, both in material and in quality. The teachers, on the whole, are improving in skill; and in order, punctuality, and general faithfulness, they are, at least, not falling back. While this is true of the teachers as a body, it must be acknowledged that many of the younger men are not settling down contentedly or hopefully to their business, and that eligible candidates too often fail to present themselves for the ordinary vacancies. The low remuneration to be obtained in the majority of schools, and the check which the training system has sustained are powerful discouragements. Hence young women are replacing male teachers in several of the smaller schools attended by children of both sexes. At the close of 1865 seven such schools were under schoolmistresses (not including "infant" schools), and now, at the end of January, I learn that in two other cases females have been substituted for male teachers resigned.

Few will deny that the chief removable hindrance to the improvement of primary education is the unsatisfactory position of the teachers as regards (1) incomes, which are not supplemented as they ought to be by the localities; (2) the absence of a provision for pensions; and (3) the want in most cases of free residences, in many instances of any available residence near enough to the school.

The average income of the teachers for 1865 was:—Males, £37 5*s.* 8*d.*; females, £29 4*s.* 9*d.*; against, in 1864, males, £36 1*s.*; females, £30 2*s.* 9*d.*

Of the 84 principal teachers, 44 receive less than £30 per annum, including the pupils' fees and local contributions when there are any; 26 of the 44 are paid less than £25 a year, and 10 principals and 22 assistants less than £20 a year.

The school fees came to £5 17*s.* 10*d.* on the average in 84 schools, against £6 5*s.* in 1864, the decrease being consequent, I should say, upon the diminution of attendance, by epidemics.

Although this district is unquestionably a comparatively prosperous section of the country, it has only 21 schools locally endowed by donation from landlords, parochial contributions, &c., &c. There remain then 63 schools in which, save the children's fees, not one penny is paid by the localities towards their teachers' support. On this point I quite concur with other Inspectors who have expressed their opinions that the time has come when the Commissioners should insist, save in cases of exceptionally poor localities, on a certain minimum of local aid as supplement to the Government pay. Many teachers, even of the improved class, who entered upon life under the National system, now feel themselves beginning to decline, and look with dread upon the prospect of toil, prolonged after the failure of their strength, and eventual retirement, virtually enforced, with such merely temporary provision as is now afforded to worn-out teachers. They plead with much force their claims, which seem quite as strong as those of any other class of officers under the Board of Education, to retiring pensions, such as have already been granted to certificated schoolmasters in England.

In only 28 schools have residences been provided for the teachers. In many of the remaining schools it is impossible for the teacher to get a house or lodging within reasonable distance, and some have to walk from three to six miles each way in all kinds of weather. I observed that English visitors were disagreeably struck with what seemed to them the singular absence of teachers' houses in connexion with the schools; and I have often heard it suggested by private gentlemen well acquainted with this country, and with sufficient goodwill towards the lower orders to take an interest in National education, that the Commissioners should make teachers' free residences an indispensable condition of their grants. As compared with a local endowment, a decent dwelling counts for far more than its money value in attracting respectable teachers. Experience has led the managers to appreciate this fact; and I have little doubt that authoritative pressure on the subject would in many cases be attended with success.

The teachers occupy among their neighbours a higher social status than would appear to be possible in view of their scanty incomes. Independent of the traditional respect for learning, actual or supposed, the schoolmaster, exempted from *manual* labour, has in that very fact a patent of distinction amongst the peasantry, and is regarded as of those "who toil not, neither do they spin." I must, however, in simple justice, bear witness that the teachers of this district, in nearly all cases, earn respect for themselves by their orderly lives. Very many are of studious and domestic habits, and not a few are thoroughly devoted to their calling, and, as I learn from their managers, who know them best, are as exemplary in private life as in their official capacity.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham:—I. All the defects noted in report for 1864 continue in full force.

Several schools are without male teachers, as properly qualified young persons cannot be got to come forward.

This arises not so much from the scanty salary as from the fact that, as a general rule, the managers will not allow them to go to a training school, and that they also refuse pupil teachers from model schools.

Such a course adds greatly to the Inspector's duties, not only from the number of incompetent candidates who present themselves at his office for preliminary examination,

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but also from the extra trouble and labour he has to bestow upon those whom he does pass, in the subsequent inspection and organization of their schools.

II.—In no case has a dispute arisen from sectarian feeling.

III.—The managers go on much as usual, but, as a general rule, there is not any systematic local inspection or active co-operation.

This is to be much regretted, as active local management strengthens the hands of both Inspector and teacher, and decidedly exercises a material influence on the regularity of the school attendance.

IV.—The agitation of the Roman Catholic bishops, the proposal of the Bishop of Ossory, and the pastoral or charge of the Archbishop of Dublin, have decidedly unsettled the public mind in this district, and (as I have before said) some anticipate denominational grants, mere secular education, or some modified form of the present system.

Now, if a system of denominational grants was entered into, then a course of proselytism would commence which would be sure to convulse our whole social system.

The minority in each locality should either be present at or partake of various religious exercises or readings, components of a creed different from that they profess, or they should establish a school of their own.

To do this, various territorial influences would be brought to bear to "FORCE IN" such a school attendance (irrespective of creed) as would entitle them to a grant of salary sufficient to support the teacher; the various charitable funds now available would to a great extent cease, the landlord would be unwilling and the clergyman would be unable to meet the necessary expenditure without Government aid, and in the event of annoyance, protest, or persecution, the Government would be wholly powerless in the matter.

It cannot be too often repeated that, under the present system, the minority is protected from all annoyance, or even attempt at proselytism, while exercising its undoubted right to participate in the advantages of secular instruction.

I am proud to be able to say that in no one case has a suspicion of disloyalty to the Crown attached itself to a teacher in this district; and that even through the excitement of three contested elections, all parties among the teachers kept themselves aloof from all political interference.

I cannot conclude without slightly alluding to the Maryborough gaol schools.

These schools are not in the light of convict prison schools, because the felons and prisoners are only committed to such like prisons for comparatively short periods. In many cases I have made it my business to make myself acquainted with particular cases, who were likely to stay long enough to attain to some educational proficiency; and I have remarked with surprise the anxiety shown by many prisoners to avail themselves of the educational opportunity afforded them, and especially the evident eagerness to answer well during the Inspector's examination of the schools; this, however, solely applies to the male prisoners.

So far as the gaol schools are concerned, I have received the fullest co-operation from the very intelligent and efficient manager of the gaol (Mr. Young), who seems quite alive to the importance of using every means to humanize and reclaim the prisoners placed under his charge.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—I. The instances which have fallen under my observation of a desire on the part of teachers to change their vocation, have been few. Their salaries, though not too liberal, are yet equivalent to what they could gain by equal exertions in any other way, and this tends to attach them to their profession.

At the annual examinations 16 probationary teachers and 18 candidates for promotion presented themselves. Of the latter class 8 were successful, while of the probationers 12 obtained classification, 5 of them taking two steps. The amount of success obtained by the teachers at the examinations of the past two years is slightly in excess of what would be requisite to keep their average classification stationary; and if similar results should appear in succeeding years, a considerable improvement in the staff will ensue.

II.—A considerable degree of attention is paid to moral training. As a rule the children are obedient to their teachers, respectful to their superiors, friendly to each other, and in their general conversation and habits orderly, quiet, and respectable.

III.—Many of the managers take an active interest in the welfare of their schools and the progress of the pupils. Schools thus situated always contrast favourably with others. In too many cases the management is confined to the signing of papers, and in still more it has a prejudicial effect from particular interests being allowed to over-ride the public good.

IV.—The chief impediments are the irregularity of attendance, which must always exist in a poor and rural district, and the appointment of inexperienced young men, who, with no training as teachers, have obtained just sufficient information to enable them to pass the qualifying examination.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Were it not for the prevalence of scarlatina and measles for some months in the neighbourhood of some schools, I believe the average attend-

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ance in the whole district for the past year would have been, as in several schools it was, greater than it had been for the year 1864.

The number of promotions to higher classes during the past year is over 69 per cent. of the average attendance, and in all cases I have found the pupils promoted well fit for the classes into which they had been removed. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that I found only about 15 per cent. of all in attendance unable to read, shows that the schools in this district are in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

I.—The teachers, except a few very old ones, are every year improving, both as instructors of youth and as school-keepers. They are a respectable, well-conducted body of men, devoted to their business, and eschewing every practice and company calculated to lessen them in the eyes of their pupils or the public. They see that by diligence in their calling they can better their condition, and become—as some in high classes, and in receipt of good service pay, already are—comparatively well off.

II.—The moral tone of the schools is good. The pupils are taught to be civil and obliging to each other, and respectful to their teachers and superiors, and to be clean, orderly, and truthful. The General Lesson is read, and its principles inculcated in all the schools.

III.—The management is entirely by individuals, who, in general, seldom visit the schools; the majority of them are Roman Catholic clergymen. There are 6 lay managers besides 3 managers of poor law unions. The six lay managers are gentlemen of high social position, and one manager is the superioress of a convent, who spends almost all her time in the school.

IV.—The fact that the majority of the managers in this district have prevented their teachers from being trained, is a great impediment to the improvement of National education here, and the only one that I am aware of.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Owing to my limited acquaintance with this district I am unable to say whether the teachers, as a body, have improved as instructors of youth and school-keepers. There are at least 6 in the district from whom no improvement can be expected, and who are fit subjects for "retiring allowances." Ten of the teachers are really skilful and energetic in conducting their schools; the remainder discharge their duties in a routine perfunctory manner, and are content with escaping censure. Eight schools were organised during the year, and improved thereby in all respects.

The teachers, as a body, do not manifest any anxiety to abandon their present occupation. Considering their known circumstances, their means, and mode of living, dwellings, &c., are respectable, while their general conduct is exemplary. Their social status is superior to that of the class from which most of them spring.

I believe that attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits in all the schools.

The management is exclusively in the hands of individuals, nearly all of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen. The parish priests or their curates visit the schools very frequently, and exercise as careful a superintendence over them as the multifarious nature of their other duties will permit. I find the most cordial co-operation displayed in carrying out suggestions for the advantage of the schools. The superintendence exercised by the Marquis of Kildare and W. S. Trench, Esq., agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, over the schools under their direct management, is of a very beneficial nature.

I am not aware of any special impediments to the extension of National education in this district.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Potterton.—Having only just completed a single tour of inspection in this district, I will not allow myself to venture on any detailed or very decided statements under these suggestive heads. Suffice it to say that I do not perceive any special grounds for reporting otherwise than in a fairly hopeful manner on "the state and prospects of education generally in this district."

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—I. Having been in charge of this district only since the 1st September last, I am unable to say much under this head. The majority of the teachers are untrained, and few of their schools have had the benefit of organization. They appear, however, to be faithful, diligent, and zealous in the discharge of their onerous and ill-remunerated duties, which almost all of them have chosen as the business of their lives.

The want of suitable residences for the teachers in the vicinity of the rural schools is very much felt. Many of the teachers of this district reside at a distance of three, some of four, miles from their respective schools. This of itself is a great impediment to the progress of education. Few persons after a long, hurried, and fatiguing walk, can begin the business of the day with the energy and alacrity which its efficient discharge requires, and which, under more favourable circumstances, they would be sure to do. Any of their houses that I have seen appear to be neat, clean, and comfortable.

II.—The moral tone of all the schools is, I believe, good. Religious instruction is care-

fully attended to; and the principles of the General Lesson, of mutual forbearance and Christian charity, are regularly inculcated and observed.

III.—All the schools in this district, viz., 114, are under the management of individuals, 10 under laymen, the rest under parish priests. Four of the former are under Lord Derby, who pays the full salaries of all the teachers of two schools, and gives £20 yearly to two others. In the generality of cases the management consists in conducting the necessary official correspondence with the Board, in appointing the necessary teachers, and in an occasional examination of the classes, generally on religious subjects.

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IV.—The chief impediment to the progress of education in this, as in other districts, is the order of the Roman Catholic bishops, which prevents the teachers from attending the training classes. This is becoming a serious evil, as a comparison of schools under trained with those under untrained teachers will readily prove. Another drawback is the want, already adverted to, of suitable dwellings for the teachers in the vicinity of their respective schools. This too frequently leads to a want of punctuality in beginning the business of the day. I invariably find that teachers who are themselves early in their schools, have no cause to complain of the late attendance of their pupils.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—I. The district has undergone little change as regards the prospects of education generally since my report of the previous year. The teachers continue to improve, as their experience becomes more extended, in the knowledge and practice of school-keeping; they show no signs of dissatisfaction with the occupation they have chosen. Their social standing remains unchanged; and but little improvement has taken place in their means and mode of life.

II. The moral tone of the schools is unquestionably good.

III. The local management remains unchanged, the majority of the schools being in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy; the others are directed by intelligent laymen, both of the Established and Roman Catholic Churches. There is but one school in the district managed by a committee.

IV. National education needs but little extension in this district; and the impediments to its improvement are by no means of a serious character, or such as cannot be overcome by the fostering care of the Board, and the zeal and efficiency of its officers.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—I. As a body I can speak most favourably of the teachers of this district. I do not think that any of them are anxious to leave the service of the Board.

As to their abilities as instructors and school-keepers, several are excellent teachers, while others are inferior, and some very unsuccessful.

II. The principles of religion and morality are inculcated, and training in good habits is, generally, carefully attended to.

III. The local management of the National schools is entirely in the hands of individuals who are, in the majority of cases, Roman Catholic clergymen.

Several managers take considerable interest in the welfare of their schools, and some noblemen and gentlemen in the district have provided with liberality for the education of the children of tenants residing on their estates.

IV. The remarks which I made in my report of last year have been verified; as, notwithstanding some opposition to the system, an addition of 6 National schools has taken place during the year. The order of ecclesiastical authority preventing teachers from undergoing a course of training at the central model schools is still in force, and naturally continues to prove a serious impediment to the extension and improvement of National education.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—Subject to the unavoidable drawbacks resulting from the irregularity of attendance already mentioned, the state of popular education within the district affords good ground for hope and encouragement. The children are trained to habits of order and obedience, and imbued with feelings of religion and loyalty; a fair practical knowledge of reading, arithmetic, and writing is being diffused amongst the people, at least to such a degree as to enable them to read a book of prayer or a newspaper with sufficient ease and intelligence for themselves—to write plain letters to their friends at home and abroad—to make up incidental short accounts, and work ordinary questions in the simple and compound rules. Writing from dictation, noted elsewhere as being successfully taught, together with a little grammar, will assist them to express their thoughts in good English, with correct spelling; and even a slight acquaintance with geography, in these days of free trade and emigration, imparts something of the fitness of things—the newspaper itself, the poor man's book, becomes a source of new interest and zest.

This is no ideal picture of what National education will do for the people; it is doing it, and has nearly completed the task—unpretending, as it is, we cannot at present hope for more.

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The teachers are a steady, industrious body of men. A certain degree of consideration and respect is accorded to them by the very class from which they come, and their position in life, though humble, is superior in comfort and kind. Their moral character is exceedingly good, and I am certain that all are guided by the spirit of loyalty and Christianity. Their remuneration is, indeed, small and quite inadequate to support themselves and their families in that decent comfort to which they are entitled; yet, with some few exceptions, they are contented and devoted to their business. Of course, at first sight this would hardly appear otherwise, since they embraced the profession of teaching from their own free will, and had full opportunity for knowing its responsibilities. But men do not always see the shadows that come to darken later life; nor should we blame the poor teacher if, in the discharge of a weary, monotonous duty, frequently ill-requited and unacknowledged, he should repine at his lot and look forward to better things.

> "What can teachers feel—
> Dependent, helpers, always at the wheel?
> Their power despised, their compensation small,
> Their labour dull, their life laborious, all."

In order, however, to afford more specific information on the actual work done, and the progress made in the schools of the district, it will be desirable, perhaps, for the Commissioners to understand clearly from their Inspector—I. The tests for calculating the proficiency attained in the respective subjects, and the divisions of these. II. The data for determining the character of schools from a comparison of this proficiency with other elements. III. The actual rate of progress made by the pupils. Information for this end I shall endeavour to give as briefly as possible:—

I. *Determination of Proficiency.*—1. *Reading.* (*a*) *Able to read Book I. correctly.*—Those who can read in Sect. III. such a sentence as "We␣met–in␣a␣large␣park–to␣play␣at␣ball," connecting the words as expressive of the sense, as I have attempted to show here by means of marks for joining and dividing. I frequently do this in the school, in order to show the teachers in what manner the little readers are to be trained to group the words. (*b*) *Able to read Book II.*—Those who can read paragraphs and sentences from such a lesson as that on "Bread," with similarly correct grouping, a fair intelligent expression, and attention to grammatical stops. (*c*) *Able to read Book III., or higher.*—All those able to read the lesson on "Silk," or the poem "Heaven, or the Better Land," of course with a higher degree of intelligence and expression, in such manner that the listener may feel that the readers understand and enter into the spirit of what they are reading.

2. *Grammar.*—(*a*) *Acquainted with parts of speech only.*—All who can distinguish the article, noun, adjective, and verb, in any ordinary phrase or sentence, such as "The master writes a good hand."

(*b*) *Able to parse syntactically.*—Those who can analyze an easy sentence, distinguish the subject and object of the verb, give the accidence and the syntax of each word.

3. *Geography.*—The requirements under the sub-divisions of this head are substantially the same as those set forth in the circular of the 5th February, 1862.

4. *Arithmetic.*—(*a*) *Able to set down seven places of figures.*—Those who can express in figures such numbers as five millions, ten thousands and seventy, &c. (*b*) *To work simple subtraction*—who can find the difference, at first attempt, between two numbers set down on the black board, one being erased before the other is given, such as 150,705 and 9,718.

(*c*) *In compound division.*—All who are able to work questions such as—"Divide £8 12*s.* 1¼*d.* equally, as wages, amongst 11 men."

(*d*) *In proportion, and above.*—Those who can work an easy sentence in what is sometimes termed "inverse proportion," such as—"If 14 boys can finish a piece of work in 12 days, in what time could it be finished if they had been assisted by half as many more."

5. *Writing from dictation.*—(*a*) *Able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy.*—All that can write with not more than 4 errors in spelling, and 4 omissions of words, paragraphs or sentences of about 60 words from Book II., or Sequel, such as may be taken from the lessons on "The Seasons," "The Lion and the Mouse." (*b*) *To write with ease and correctness.*—To entitle pupils to be ranked under this head, the exercise is somewhat more difficult, and there must be not more than 2 errors in spelling—no omissions—attention given to stops and capital letters.

6. *Penmanship.*—The requirements are those given in the above-mentioned circular of February, 1862.

II. *Determination of the Character of Schools.*—This is a very important question, and one beset with a good deal of difficulty that a fair and true judgment may be formed. Several methods present themselves as obvious, but there are different degrees of accuracy. 1. By finding the proportions between the *total number* of pupils in the school, and the numbers returned as proficient in each subject. The question then arises—what proportions ought to determine a certain character for a school? These can be laid down only in an arbitrary way, and even if settled would not be justly applicable for the end in view to all classes of schools. 2. The method described in the circular of February, 1862, *i.e.*, according to the proportions of *each class* found proficient in the several subjects, deter-

mining the character under the three heads of "Quite satisfactory," "Good," and "Fair." This is certainly the correct and natural, since it is based on a certain classification of the pupils, and on data fixed in a definite programme of the proficiency expected in each class. But here, also, a difficulty meets us at the outset as to what numbers in a particular school *ought* to be in each class. The programme gives no assistance in determining this. It is plain if a teacher once understands that the success and character of his school is estimated by the answering of a certain proportion of the pupils in each class, it would be his interest to check promotion and keep up senior divisions of classes as much as possible. This defect is of very frequent occurrence. The Inspector must, therefore, turn his attention to settling the proper numbers that ought to be in a class, the obviously correct mode for which will be to calculate from the attendance, either from the date of the pupils entering the school or from the date of promotion to present class. Then comes the question as to what amount of attendance will justify us in referring *a* pupil to one class and not to another. This is to be ascertained from experience, and with a view to forming a criterion, I have made some calculations as noted under the next heading (III.) —"The actual rate of progress." Meanwhile, in the absence of this criterion, which, to be sufficiently accurate should be formed from comparison of a large number of instances and under a variety of circumstances, I have pretty generally adopted the plan suggested by Mr. Patterson, Head Inspector, of determining the classification as it ought to be, by means of the ages of the pupils. This, although arbitrary, brings us pretty near the truth on the principle of averages or balancing.

For example, at my visit for Secondary No. 1 report, having ascertained in the usual manner, as stated under head I.—the proficiency in each subject—I classify the pupils from the table of ages, thus:—All of 7 years and under in class I.; of 8 and 9 in class II.; of 10 and 11 in sequel; of 12 and 13 in class III.; of 14 and above in class IV. or class V. To this classification I then apply the instructions in the circular of February, '62, for determining the character of the school, generally taking the standard under the head "(*c*) Fair," for rural schools; that under the heads "Good" or "Satisfactory" for the model schools. The theoretical proficiency, as it may be termed, so obtained is compared with the actual proficiency and the per-centage calculated. I believe that Mr. Patterson's standard is somewhat more strict than what has been given here, *i.e.*, he adopts somewhat lower ages. In this way I have taken the per-centages for 50 schools, and find the average per-centage of the theoretical proficiency to be 70.

In the model schools the analogous per-centages for the higher standards are 81 for the male, and 92 for the female departments.

III. *The actual Rate of Progress.*—In my report for 1864 I furnished some interesting tabular statistics on the length of time that pupils remain in a class previous to promotion, deducting my conclusions from the data in Return I., teachers' annual reports. Wishing, however, to have more accurate and less debatable grounds for calculating on this very important point, I took care at my visits to the schools during 1865 and part of 1864, to suggest to the teachers that in all cases of promotion the actual numbers of attendances in the class from which the pupils have been promoted, and reckoning from first admission to it, should be entered in the observation column of the roll of that class. To make use of this for present report I entered the following table in the form for teachers' annual report:—

"Note here—"

Number of Promotions from Class to Class, during 1865.	Average Number of Attendances, counting from first day of admission to the Class.
From Class I. to Class II.	In Class I.
„ Class II. to Sequel.	„ Class II.
„ Sequel to Class III.	„ Sequel.
„ Class III. to Class IV.	„ Class III.
„ Class IV. to Class V.	„ Class IV.

From returns given on above form, I find the average number of attendances in each class to be—

In Class I., . .	202
„ Class II., . .	182
„ Sequel, . .	155
„ Class III., . .	246
	785

It thus appears that the classes from which promotion is most tedious are the First and Third. I know this to be the case from my own observation otherwise derived. In another place it is ascertained that out of every 100 days that a pupil's name is on the

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rolls he attends on an average only on 52. We have, therefore, the average lengths of time that pupils are enrolled in the respective classes previous to promotion, as—

In Class I.	. . .	388·4 days.
„ Class II.	. . .	350· „
„ Sequel	. . .	296·1 „
„ Class III.	. . .	473· „
Total,	. .	1507·5

Or about 13 months for class I., 11 months for class II., 10 for sequel, and 15 for class III. Thus a period of little over 4 years will be the average time for a pupil to be enrolled on the books of a school from the date of his commencing the letters, to enable him to take his place in the fourth class.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. O'Callaghan.—I. The teachers are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers. Their progress, however, is not, in general, as satisfactory as should be desired. Some there are, indeed, who fulfil almost completely the necessary requirements in this direction; but there are yet too many of them who have not acquired the due appreciation of the importance of methodic teaching or intellectual appliances. A professional spirit of inquiry to ascertain the most recent views of eminent educationists should be a characteristic tendency of ambitious teachers. They should be the first, as they ought to be the fittest, to analyze a new plan, to perceive its merits and its defects, and to test by actual experience the value of its pretensions to or claims for adoption. Undoubted as are the claims of our teachers to public regard, it must be admitted that, whether through want of curiosity or want of leisure, they almost universally neglect this department of study. I have at almost every visit of inspection referred to Mr. Robinson's work on Method and Organization, and also to Mr. Joyce's on the same subject, but have not succeeded in impressing the teachers with my own convictions either of the interest or the usefulness of the various questions so well handled in these works. This unappreciating feeling with reference to so important a branch of professional knowledge is the more to be regretted since a large number of the teachers have not had the advantage of a course of training in Dublin.

There is another recommendation which I am solicitous to urge on the teachers—namely, the absolute necessity of their ever widening the bounds of their own information, and opening up new sources of intellectual improvement and enjoyment. I am glad to think that I have succeeded in several instances. The difference in the mode of examining a class between the active-minded and the sluggish, between those who are accumulating new mental capital and those who suffer it to dwindle away, is, I need not say, very marked and glaring. On at least one visit in each year I leave the examination of the classes a good deal to the teachers themselves. By this plan I am enabled to ascertain not merely the actual acquirements of the pupils, but a fact of more importance, as with it the vitality and vigour of the school are bound up—namely, whether obsolete and ineffective methods, condemned at previous visits, have been replaced by intelligent and approved methods, and also if more pointed, more useful, and more interesting questions have been prepared by the teacher. In such an ordeal the extent of the teacher's own knowledge is readily estimated in the resources he exhibits of giving an interesting expansion to the subject matter of a special lesson on points of great value, either obviously or remotely suggested in it. There is another part of the teacher's duty, than which perhaps none is more intimately connected with the efficiency of the school—namely, the full instruction of the paid monitors. This instruction should not be restricted, as it is in too many schools, to the subjects in their course of study. Such instruction cannot be regarded as full and effective, unless it is directed to the end of conveying to those young persons just notions on intelligent methods of teaching. No week should be allowed to pass without a lecture on this subject, with practical illustrations of the different points referred to. Every monitor should be prepared, after a short time, to teach to the class intrusted to his care every subject of the particular programme—especially a reading lesson—exactly in accordance with a plan framed by the teacher himself, and with readiness, precision, and animation. This important end cannot be gained without intelligence and care on the part of the teacher, and industry and aptitude on that of the monitor. It gives me much satisfaction to be enabled to state that there is one class of schools in which this full and effective training of the monitorial staff has been successfully reached—namely, the convent schools. There are 6 of these schools in the district, of which 5 have a very numerous attendance, and require the assistance of 43 monitors. The greater number of these young persons are likely to become the teachers of schools in this district or in adjoining districts; their present admirable training will render them teachers of great value, who will enter on their future sphere of action with confidence, because they shall have been fully instructed in, and made familiar with, all the necessary details of school management, order, discipline, organization, and teaching. I may observe that the instruction thus bestowed on these monitors has already borne good fruit in these very schools. Their condition only four years since, as regards

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the proficiency of the pupils in secular subjects, presents a very marked contrast to their present forward state in the same respects. Within that period was introduced the existing system of monitorial training in its present almost perfect development, and to it may be attributed, to a great extent, the very satisfactory state of preparation of the pupils, as shown by the results of recent examinations. This result shows that the highest zeal and the purest motives must fall short of a full measure of success in similar teaching, unless the aid be sought and adopted of technical methods, whose value has been tested by professional experience. These schools now deservedly occupy a very advanced position amongst the institutions devoted to elementary instruction in this country.

With reference to the question as to whether the teachers of the ordinary rural schools are devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives, I believe I am correct in stating that in most instances they have attached themselves permanently to their present calling. There are some exceptions. Clever young teachers, who have received in model or other first-class schools an education of the higher character, and have witnessed the success of former schoolfellows, not superior to themselves, in competitive examinations for Civil Service appointments, look forward with hope in the same direction. Within this year two trained teachers of the second-class left the service of the Board; one succeeded in obtaining an appointment in the Customs, with a salary of £80 a year, and the other a situation in the Registrar's Office, with £60 as salary. These defections, if I may so call them, can be followed but by few, for the greater number of the present teachers are married and have young families, to whose support they are obliged to devote all their available time, and are, in a manner, bound by these ties to their schools. But this statement would certainly convey a false impression if it were deduced from it that the teachers are, as a body, discontented with the service. On the contrary, every year adds some evidence that they are becoming more and more attached to their business. Adopting a reasonable interval, and comparing the general state of the schools at present with their condition five years since, as regards order, discipline, and proficiency of their pupils, I have no hesitation in stating that there has been a steady advancement. This improvement must be ascribed mainly to the increasing interest felt by the teachers in the success of their schools, and to the cultivation and practice by them of more skilful plans than formerly adopted. This result also fairly demonstrates that they look to their schools as the main source of income, and the chief means of supporting and providing for their families. The local support of the schools, however, is not as generous as it ought to be, with regard to giving a fair remuneration to the teachers for their services. The average amount of such local contributions, including, it is to be noted, school fees, is, for the present year, only £6 10*s*. The average income of the male teachers, from all sources, including the Board's grant, is £37, and of the female teachers, £28. In many instances they have to pay rent, no dwelling-house being provided for them. Under those circumstances it requires prudence and careful management to enable them to maintain their families in decent competence. They certainly, for the most part, hold a respectable position, which they could not preserve if their mode of living were not at least equal to that of the better-off of the farming class. But this position rests on a better foundation still—namely, their habits of life. I can affirm with confidence that, as a rule, the teachers acquit themselves creditably in all social obligations; that they afford, each in his own locality, notable examples of sobriety of conduct, attention to business, and respect for the laws. This district comprises portions of the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. In them the emissaries of a political conspiracy have been for the last twelve months busy amongst the people, and, there is little doubt, have succeeded, by the seductions of a magnificent chimera, in entrapping many unwary persons into their pernicious proceedings; but they have completely failed in making dupes amongst the teachers. It is, probably, unnecessary for me to state that no teacher has been implicated, that even suspicion has not rested upon any of them of having either sympathy or actual connexion with the anarchists. When it is remembered that even thirty years since the schoolmasters of that day were ever found as the ready participators in the lawlessness of the period, and in fact the code-framers and secretaries of the Ribbon Confederacy, the contrast offered in the quiet, orderly, and industrious habits of the teachers of the present day is highly gratifying, and socially significant.

II.—As regards the question of the extent of the moral tone pervading our schools, I believe that their condition in this important regard is very satisfactory. In the schools a tolerant, kindly spirit, and decent habits are carefully maintained. The religious and moral culture of the pupils is amply provided for.

III.—There are no Committees of Management in this district; each of the schools is under the direction of one manager. Local supervision, as regards visiting the schools and ascertaining the progress of the pupils, is generally very defective. In six instances only is this duty performed with regularity and a show of kindly interest.

IV.—The great impediment to the extension of National education is to be found in the fact that a very large number of the landlords of the country, being mostly members of the Established Church, lend their support in preference to the schools of the Church Education Society. This preference deprives the National schools of that important local support of the gentry which, wherever it is granted, must largely influence success.

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District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—I. The teachers are making satisfactory progress as instructors of youth and school-keepers. They seem in general devoted to their calling, and look upon it as the profession of their lives. I have not observed a desire on the part of any of them to seek for any other employment. A very respectable proportion of them obtained promotion at the examinations last year, and the desire of improving their condition in this manner is still more strikingly manifested by the number who have earned for themselves the privilege of attending this year, by the attention which they paid to their schools, and the improvement of their pupils during the past year. The social position of the teachers is, in my opinion, much improved. That this is so, is evident from their own personal appearance, and also by the high estimation in which they are held in their respective localities.

II.—The moral tone of the schools continues satisfactory. I have not heard a complaint of any kind in this respect, but on the contrary, I have learned that much edification had been given by the manner in which the religious instruction of the children was attended to, as well as by the orderly and quiet demeanor of the pupils in general.

III.—The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, the majority of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen. The managers in general take but little interest in their schools. There are, however, some who visit them frequently, and examine the pupils upon the subjects of their school course.

IV.—The impediments to the extension of National education are the same as I reported last year—namely, the difficulty in many places of procuring satisfactory leases of sites on which to build new schools, and the opposition of the managers to the training of the teachers. A considerable number of the teachers are untrained, and of course as long as this is the case, the schools can scarcely be conducted in a satisfactory or efficient manner.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—I. *The Teachers.*—As in my report of last year on the state and prospects of education in this district, I am happy to be able for this year also to speak very favourably of the same, and of the steady progress in the literary and disciplinary condition of the schools.

The teachers as a body are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers; yet I regret to say there exist impediments to the progress of many of the young and aspiring of the number; as opposition to their training, their limited salaries, and the social isolation of their lives as regards intercourse with the higher and middle classes.

They seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives, but are in a great measure dissatisfied with their incomes, and want of retiring pensions in the event of debility or old age.

The teachers are of good character, orderly, steady, and sober; stand well with their neighbours; and are provident of their means, and in their modes of living; but I regret to add that the want of suitable dwellings in the vicinity of their schools is much felt by many of those placed in localities remote from towns and villages.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—The moral tone of the schools is decidedly good; in this respect I cannot speak too laudably. Due attention is paid to the religious and moral training of the pupils; and to the inculcation of a Christian spirit, and good and orderly habits; and I am happy to say that their effects are everywhere observable throughout the district.

The order, discipline, and cleanliness of the schools are well maintained; and the greatest harmony prevails amongst the pupils, who are invariably kind and courteous to each other.

III. *Management.*—The local management of schools in this district is by individuals (not school committees), far the greater number of which are in the hands of Roman Catholic clergymen.

The management is sufficient in amount, and efficient for the duties connected therewith; but, in some cases, not sufficiently close in the supervision exercised over the schools.

IV. *Chief Impediments to National Education.*—The chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district are, in my opinion, want of full and entire concurrence in the principles of the system on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are desirous of denominational grants, and opposed to the training of teachers under the present scheme; want of co-operation on the part of the clergy of the Established Church, and of many of the landed gentry: want of adequate salaries for the enlistment and retention of competent and suitable teachers.

Notwithstanding the want of concurrence and co-operation referred to above, there is no active opposition given to any of the National schools in this district, save to the Clonmel Model School.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—I am very happy to be able to report a *very satisfactory* improvement as regards the state and prospects of education in this district during the past year, an improvement which I may add has been continuous and steady during the three and a half years that I have been connected with it.

Since my appointment to this district 14 new schools have been established. Applications were made during the past year for aid to build 4 others, the result of which

applications I have not as yet learned; and I have every reason to believe that 10 more schools will be added before the expiry of the present year. *Appendix D.*

In the teaching staff there has been also a considerable increase. At the close of 1862 the staff (including literary teachers, work-mistresses, and monitors) consisted of 156 individuals, and at the end of 1865 is numbered 203 individuals, to whom may be added 14 others, teachers and monitors who are at present employed in teaching, but who are not as yet recognized by the Commissioners. State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

The attendance at the schools notwithstanding the lamentable decrease in the population (a decrease which is quite noticeable in many parts of this district), has increased in a very striking manner, as may be seen by the following table:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
No. of individual pupils appearing on Rolls for .	13,550;	14,263;	15,724;	17,017.
No. of pupils in daily average attendance, . .	5,059;	5,394;	6,363;	6,606.

From this table it will appear that the number of individual pupils on rolls and the number in daily average attendance for 1865 exceeded the corresponding number for 1862 by 3,467 and 1,547 respectively.

This very large increase in the attendance is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the great zeal with which the teachers as a body have discharged their duties, and the success that has crowned their labours. On this point *I have not the slightest doubt.* For when the public saw that the pupils were not stagnating in their respective classes for an inordinate length of time as formerly, but were progressing regularly, if not rapidly, from class to class, that order and discipline were well maintained, that exertions were made to secure a punctual attendance of the pupils in the mornings, and that the personal appearance of the children, and cleanliness of the school-rooms, were duly attended to (for on these points the parents receive full information from the pupils), numbers of children who were previously attending hedge schools, of which there were nearly as many in the district three years ago as there were of National schools, were withdrawn from them and sent to our schools.

The best proof of the teachers' being improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers is the marked improvement in the state of their schools, and every one acquainted with this district capable of forming an opinion on the subject, with whom I have spoken, acknowledges that a most striking and satisfactory change for the better is quite noticeable in almost every school in it.

I believe that fully two-thirds of the schools of this district, several of which, three years ago, were of a very mediocre character, are *now* as efficient as those in any other district, similarly circumstanced, in Ireland.

I may here observe that when I took charge of this district there were only 4 teachers recipients of good service salary in it. Eleven have been recommended for this boon for 1865, and I intend recommending 2 more, should their schools, which I purpose visiting in a few days, be in as satisfactory a state as they were during the past year.

To be sure there are some schools in the district which are not at all in a satisfactory state. A few of these are conducted by old teachers, whose habits are now so formed that it is hopeless to expect them to improve; the others are under young teachers, who recently joined the service, whose attainments were low, and who had no preliminary training. The appointment of those young and ill-qualified persons the Inspector could not prevent. For when a vacancy occurs, the manager, who is almost invariably the parish priest, will have no other than a parishioner if any one can be found able to pass the examination prescribed for probationers, to the exclusion of every other candidate, no matter how well qualified, who happens not to be "*a child of the parish.*"

The injury inflicted on the public, by foisting on them such teachers, if teachers I could call them, is quite obvious.

The very decided improvement in the answering of the pupils found at inspection during the past year, the higher literary classification of the pupils, and the number of removals from class to class, show that the teachers have been labouring zealously and successfully.

On comparing the proficiency table in this report with that in report for 1864, I observe that the per-centage of the pupils found proficient last year is much higher in every subject than the corresponding one in report for 1864; in some branches the per-centages are nearly double those for the previous year.

Again, on comparing the literary classification of the pupils on rolls at close of 1865 with that of the pupils on rolls at end of 1862, I find that there were at the end of 1862, 1,485 pupils on rolls of third and higher classes, whereas at the end of last year (1865) there were 2,655 so classified, or an increase of 1,170.

During 1862, 1,383 pupils were struck off the rolls of third and higher classes, and during the past year 1,615 were struck off the rolls of the same classes, so that after a lapse of three years there was an increase of 1,452 pupils, the great majority of whom were receiving, or had actually received, an elementary education which could not but be of great benefit to themselves in afterlife, and of advantage to the state.

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The following table shows the number of removals from class to class and the centesimal proportion of the number of removals to the number in daily average attendance:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
No. of removals, ...	2,460;	3,567;	4,398;	5,547.
Centesimal proportion of number of removals to number in daily average attendance, . .	48·6;	65·9;	69·1;	84.

From the above table it will be seen that the number of removals last year was nearly double that for 1862.

It may however be objected that the number of removals affords no test of the efficiency of a school (*a*) because that the children may have been promoted prematurely, and (*b*) because that the *depressions* are included in the removals.

As regards the promotions I beg to say that the great majority of them were made by myself or at my suggestion, and when I add that no pupils, with the exception of those removed from First to Second Book, were recommended for promotion unless they were fully up, at least in the essential subjects, to the programme of the class into which they were to be removed, I believe it will be admitted that they were not prematurely made.

The depressions are *so few* that I have not taken them into account.

The teachers are devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives, and I do not know any of them anxious to leave the service unless a more lucrative situation could be obtained. The social standing of the teachers is higher than formerly, but their means, modes of living, dwellings, &c., are much the same as reported before.

II. The moral tone of the schools is excellent. As regards order and cleanliness, the manners of the pupils, and their bearing towards each other, there has been a *most striking* improvement. Prompting in class and copying from each other has almost entirely disappeared. Habits of truth and honesty are carefully inculcated. In a large number of the schools, secular business is preceded by prayer, and the Angelus is said at noon, and in every school of the district the principles of the General Lesson are carefully inculcated and catechetical instruction given for about half an hour every evening.

III. Management continues the same as reported last year.

IV. The chief impediments to the spread of education are the same as those treated of in my report for 1864.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Speaking generally, the educational machinery of the district is now as perfect as the various circumstances admit. The several branches of the school programme, but more especially the *essential* ones of reading, writing, and arithmetic, are practically and successfully taught, and all the teachers, except a small fraction, certainly not ten per cent., seem on the *qui vive* as to how they may best satisfy the parents, managers, and officers of the Board. Again, the more respectable are ambitious to obtain a good name for their success in grammar, geography, and sometimes extra branches, such as mensuration, book-keeping, geometry, and Algebra. The problem of *what* and *how* to teach, seems better understood by the present staff, many of whom graduated as pupil teachers in the model schools, or as paid monitors in ordinary National schools. It is hardly necessary for me to add that these show a decided superiority over other teachers in the general working of their schools. Another good characteristic of them is their complete willingness to carry out suggestions as to improved or exact methods of teaching, &c. They do not misunderstand their import, and are not so wedded to old habits as to find it impossible to forsake them. In fine, men and women begin to take a wider and more practical view of their duties, and feel persuaded that *honest* and *efficient labour* will raise their salaries, and make them more respected in their several localities. The teachers are fairly contented with their vocation, though many of them say that they should have at least the wages of the artisan, namely, "a pound per week." Others point to the successful career of their pupils in other more lucrative and less laborious situations, as policemen, clerks, land stewards, poor law officers.

As regards the teachers' general conduct it continues steady and unimpeachable with hardly an exception, notwithstanding the excited state of the peasantry, with whom their lot is mostly cast. As I mentioned, there are some few teachers who seem content if they can only escape censure. These persons are men of large families, and are harassed by domestic matters, no doubt, the *res augusta domi*, or, having already grown gray in the service, are now nearly useless. In case of such persons an officer of the Board must generally content himself with the *threat* of a fine, depression in classification, or withdrawal of salary. If even a moderate state provision were made for such cases, an Inspector would not feel any scruple as to the proper course to be pursued.

There is no change in their modes of living or social standing, they are simply poor but respectable. Some supplement their salaries by tuitions and land surveying.

II. The discipline and general demeanor of the pupils both *in* and *out* of school continue fairly satisfactory, and the principles of the general lesson are daily inculcated. Furthermore, special religious instruction is given in nearly all the schools after the ordinary secular instruction has ceased, so that the pupils who may not wish to be present can and

do withdraw. Hence, there is no inconvenience felt by any denomination. The most perfect harmony prevails among the different sects found in the same schools, so that we may reasonably presume that youthful friendships and kindly feelings originating in the school-room, will be matured and continued in the wider theatre of the world. Such persons, doubtless, will be ready to acknowledge that Christians of all denominations may mingle in the same school, learn from the same books, receive instruction from the same kind teacher, and their distinctive religious tenets undergo no change.

Schoolhouses.—The schoolhouses of the district are vastly improved within the last four years, as regards lighting, flooring, furniture, books for sale, and other apparatus. Several new ones have been built, namely, two well designed, well furnished schoolrooms at Kilmurray, parish of Kilmurray; two others have been erected and now opened at Ahandur, parish of Moviddy, also one at Canovee, parish of Canovee. These five have been built and furnished at considerable expense by the Rev. James Daly, the enlightened parish priest, who takes a most lively interest in their welfare, and whose present and past exertions in the cause of education are most praiseworthy. Two new school-rooms have been built by the aid of the Commissioners, at Kilcorney, parish of Kilcorney, also two at Kingwilliamstown, parish of Nohavladaly, and one at Lackaveigh, parish of Kilmichael. These five last are vested in trustees, and are now in successful operation. One good schoolhouse, non-vested, has been erected in parish of Ballyvourney, and townland of Slievereagh; two others, non-vested, have been erected at Cloghroe, parish of Inniscarra. Three small houses, but faintly furnished and lighted, &c., have been provided by the Rev. M. M'Mahon, in the townlands of Doon and Garrison, parish of Kilmeen. Other repairs and improvements have been made in existing houses, and more are contemplated during the year 1866.

III. The management of the schools continues the same as last year, and I have no additional remarks to make thereon.

IV. As regards the impediments to the extension of the system in the district, I cannot think that there are any that will not disappear in the course of a short time. It would be very desirable, however, if the landed proprietors, whose whole wealth comes from the industry of their poorer brethren, could be induced to understand that by their contributions towards the education of the masses, they thereby materially assist in the decrease of crime and pauperism, develop the resources of the country, and advance the people in wealth and civilisation.

Strange to say, the total amount of endowments in the district is only about £10 per annum, and the only gentleman that has hitherto aided in the erection of the schools, is Sir Geo. Colthurst, M.P. However, I am glad to hear that Lord Cork and Lord Lisle have promised aid towards the erection of schoolhouses on their estates.

This we must acknowledge is a step in the right direction. I would also refer with satisfaction to the yearly donation of £12 12*s.*, by the "Mining Company of Ireland," to two schools situated near their mines, on the property of Nicholas Leader, esq., M.P.

Impediments to the *improvement* of the system may be ranked under several heads, but I will here confine them to four.

1. Unqualified and apathetic teachers, arising from small salaries, want of training, and limited education.
2. Want of zealous managers.
3. Want of wholesome literature for the instruction of the pupils who leave the National schools, also for the improvement of the teachers generally.
4. Want of unanimity on the present National system.

1. *Unqualified Teachers.*—The class of young persons who now apply for schools, with the exception of the pupil teachers and paid monitors, are generally inferior. They are neither respectable in manners nor acquirements; and I am frequently obliged to reject the greater number that are sent by the managers for examination. At present there is a great lack of young men who are anxious to be appointed. Can we wonder at this? No; for it is not likely that a young man will continue sufficiently long at school to prepare himself for a situation that holds out such a meagre reward. A salary of £15 per annum, without fees (in the case of assistants) or other emoluments, is not surely an enticing bait. Hence young men generally prefer the situation of clerk, draper's assistant, policeman, or tradesman. I think that we should be able to offer at least £20 to a person of proper attainments, and should by all means insist on those latter by a more extended programme.

Again, I am of opinion that some thing should be done for those already in the service, either by calling on the managers to make increased exertions, as regards local payments, or by enlarging the present scale of salaries. Now, I find that the amount from all local sources does not exceed, on the average, more than £7 12*s.* per school. This might be considerably increased by local parties, and more regular payments of school fees. 2. Again, a manager might considerably improve the schools by a more strict surveillance of the teacher's work; and by using his influence among the people to uphold the value of education. He should also provide a suitable residence for the teacher, and insist on all school fees being *paid in advance*. It is unreasonable to suppose that a teacher who is

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harassed by the daily problem of how he may "make both ends meet," will become a successful school-keeper.

District 56, Mallow.—No report.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—Throughout the year the teachers, as a body, conducted themselves respectably.

From the large measure of zeal and assiduity I found distributed among them, I may fairly infer that improvement is taking place in their skill and efficiency as instructors of youth.

Their social standing continues of the same moderate degree as in former years, as respects the material element, and of the same higher degree as respects the moral element.

The domestic inconveniences with which so many of them have to contend on account of bad or unsuitable residences have not abated.

I have not heard them express feeling of dissatisfaction with their profession; on the contrary, they appear to me to bear the troubles and privations of their calling with creditable equanimity. The generality of them are not satisfied with the emoluments of their profession, and they seem to hope that a more liberal compensation for their services shall be allowed them when incapacitated by age or infirmity for further work. They seem to wish that retiring allowance shall take the shape of a small or moderate annual pension for life.

The moral tone of the schools continues to be very satisfactory. The pupils, in their general demeanor, evince that the inculcation of a Christian spirit and moral habits is effective in the schools.

The management of the schools remains, as heretofore, in the hands of individuals, the majority of whom are the Roman Catholic clergy. The duties on the whole are fairly discharged.

There are no impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district peculiar to it.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Doherty.—I. My experience of this district has been too short to enable me to form a decided opinion as to whether or not the teachers are improving as instructors and school-keepers. Many of them are very young, have been but a short time in charge of schools, and have had little experience; but with few exceptions all are zealous and painstaking, ready to avail themselves of suggestions, and fairly attentive to the rules of the Board. I have sometimes heard them complain of the lowness of their salaries and want of means, but I have met no marked instance of dissatisfaction with their position, nor do they seem in any way anxious to change their profession. The means and modes of living of very many of them are very poor indeed, but they are almost all well respected, and hold a position in society fully equal to that of farmers and others whose means of support are much the same, or even better.

II. So far as I have been able to judge, the moral tone of the schools is satisfactory. A Christian spirit pervades the entire of them, and good principles are daily inculcated. Instances of disagreement amongst the pupils are very rare, and, with a single exception or two, I have never heard cursing or improper language of any kind from any of them. Such may exist, but it has not come under my observation.

III. There are no school committees in this district; the management is exclusively in the hands of individuals, 14 of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen, 1 Wesleyan clergyman, 1 lady, a Roman Catholic, 1 Wesleyan layman, and 1 layman of the Established Church. Several Roman Catholic clergymen, and the Wesleyan clergyman, take an active interest in the success of their schools—visit them often; and a few of them periodically examine the pupils as strictly as the Inspector, taking the programme as their guide; but such instances are too rare.

The majority only visit incidentally, apparently without any determinate object in view, and without conferring any practical advantage on the school.

IV. I know of no impediment to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, except the poverty of the people and their want of appreciation of its advantages. In many localities additional schoolhouses are required, and in others the houses that exist are comfortless and cheerless, and the managers can scarcely see their way to remedy this state of things, owing to their limited means. The people, too, are very indifferent about the advantages they possess; keep their children at home for the most trifling cause, and contribute miserably to the support of the teachers. In another part of this report I have already stated that I have known no instance of marked opposition on the part of Protestants of any class or denomination to the National system, whilst I have received from all the Roman Catholic clergymen the most cordial support in the discharge of my duties. Both they and the teachers attach great value and importance to the report of the Inspector. I know the Roman Catholic clergymen of this district, to a man, look forward to a change in the system, and are anxious for the wish of their bishops to be carried out; but this does not seem to have the slightest tendency towards preventing them from availing themselves of the present system, and even extending it; and

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many of them would train their teachers in Dublin, and erect vested schools were it not for the prohibition which exists. I may also remark that the teachers, as a body, are far from desiring any change, and that I believe the mass of the people scarcely form an opinion on the subject. A love and desire for education, even when given gratis, are of slow growth in a poor country, where many of the people are struggling for subsistence, and the removal of such a hindrance does not depend, in my opinion, on any remedy which educationists can immediately apply, nor to any modification of the present system; it will grow with improvement in the people's circumstances, and with increased demand for intellectual labour in an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial point of view. At present 4 or 5 candidates will present themselves for the poorest school that offers, and this they clearly would not do if they could find other employment of a more remunerative character.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—For the purpose of giving a clear and comprehensive report upon the teachers of this district, I purpose to divide them into five classes, not according to the rank they hold under the National Board, but according to the particular kind of school they have charge of.

First-class: Teachers of Model Schools.—These are referred to in a special report.

Second-class: Convent Schools.—In this district there are 3 convent schools, 2 under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and 1 under the charge of the nuns of the presentation order. The school-rooms are well lighted, well ventilated, and commodious. The average attendance during the past year, as per school, was 370, and the average on rolls, 517; the average number of promotions from class to class, 102; the total amount of school requisites purchased, £33 19*s.* 10*d.*, giving an average to each school of £11 6*s.* 7*d.*; and the amount of gratuities awarded by the Board for order and cleanliness, training paid monitors, &c., £43, giving an average to each school of £14 6*s.* 8*d.* All the pupils attending these schools are admitted free, and all are of one denomination—viz., Roman Catholic.

In the 3 schools there are 26 monitresses paid by the Board for the purpose of assisting the nuns; all of these who attended at last year's examination answered very creditably, and in every case a gratuity was awarded to their instructors. Beyond all teachers in the district, I am satisfied that the nuns are the most industrious; they study at regularly appointed times, prepare notes of lessons, and use every effort in their power not only to improve the children under their charge, but also to improve themselves in method, qualification, &c. I may safely say that their labours are incessant, their zeal untiring, and their devotion to their schools cannot be surpassed.

Third-class: Poor Law Union Schools.—There are 4 schools belonging to this class in the district, situated in the towns of Bandon, Skibbereen, Clonakilty, and Dunmanway. All the school-rooms are commodious, and 3 of them well furnished and tastefully fitted up with maps, diagrams, apparatus, &c.

They are in charge of female teachers, 1 in the highest division of second-class, 1 in the highest division of third-class, and 2 in the lowest division of third-class; 2 receive £15, 1 £25, and 1 £30, from their respective Boards of Guardians. All have rations and apartments. During the year 1865 the average on the rolls, as per school, was 45, and the average attendance, 32·7; the total number of removals from class to class was 62. I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the creditable manner in which these teachers have prepared their pupils, particularly in the essential branches of reading, spelling, and writing. In the Bandon school the writing is of a superior character, and can vie with any school in the district. In addition to their duties as instructors, the teachers are obliged to attend to the children almost from the time they rise in the morning until bed-time—an arduous and unpleasant task.

Fourth-class: Ordinary Day Schools.—There are 88 schools of this class in the district, not including 1 building case. They are in charge of 118 teachers—viz., 88 principals and 30 assistants, who are classed as follows:—Principals: 15 in first-class, 32 in second-class, 39 in third-class, and 2 probationers. Assistants: 1 in second-class, 18 in third-class, and 11 probationers. There are 27 senior and 2 first-class monitors appointed to assist according to the requirements of the schools. The average attendance, per school, during the past year was 54·7, and the proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls was 54·0. The average income of the male teachers from their schools was £39 19*s.* 6*d.*, and of the females, £32 4*s.* 8*d.*; the income of the monitors varies from £5 to £15 per annum. Nine of the principal teachers receive what is called a good-service salary, that is, an annual gratuity from the Commissioners for good and efficient service in their schools. The amount is regulated according to their classification, and also according to the period of time they have acted as National teachers. Good-service salaries are only granted on the joint recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, and provided the teachers have not either been fined or depressed. As a body I believe the teachers to be loyal, peaceable, and well conducted. I am not aware that even one is anxious to give up the calling, or is discontented—I mean discontented with the profession, because many are dissatisfied with the remuneration they receive, considering the Board's grant quite inadequate to their wants, and the receipts from school fees

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and other local sources a mere trifle. Only 2 teachers left the service of the Board during the year; salary was withdrawn from one for inefficiency, and the other, a female teacher, followed her husband to America. Every one knows that the past year has been fraught with danger to the National teachers, in consequence of the spread of the Fenian Society. I took upon myself to caution the teachers against the Brotherhood, and to warn them that had I grounds for suspecting them to belong to that society, I would immediately report the matter to the Board, and call for a searching inquiry. I also advised them to think of their families, to avoid bad company, to shun the public-house, and always to be on their guard against violating the laws of the country. I am glad to say that I believe my caution and advice have had some influence.

Fifth-class: Evening Schools.—There is but 1 evening school in this district; it is in charge of a teacher who holds the rank of first division of third-class; he is also teacher of a day National school. The average on the rolls for the past year was 54·2, and the average attendance 22.

The number of promotions from class to class was 31, and the number remaining on the books for transfer to new rolls, 48.

Reading, spelling, and writing are the principal branches in which instruction is given, and they are taught with a moderate degree of success.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—I. The young teachers, particularly those who had been paid monitors, are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers, and all, both old and young, are devoted to their business, and do not seem anxious to give up teaching for any other pursuit, as their salaries and chances of promotion are increasing year after year.

II.—The moral tone of the schools under my superintendence was very satisfactory during the last year.

III.—The local management of the schools, except in a few cases, is confined to occasional visits to them, to the payment of the teachers' salaries, and to the signing of official returns.

IV.—The extension of the National system has nearly reached its utmost limits in this district, so far as Roman Catholics are concerned, but as regards the members of the Established Church, it is confined to a few parishes, owing to the opposition of many of the Protestant clergy and of their present bishop.

APPENDIX E.

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* The Inspectors are expected to make three inspections of their schools during the year, but of only *one* of these are they required to give in their Reports *full tabulated details* of the results of their examination of the pupils; and it is from this one only that the particulars for this Table, No. 7, are taken, and which, therefore, exhibits neither the *total* results of the entire annual inspection, nor the actual proficiency of *all* the pupils enrolled during the year, but only the results of *one* round of inspection, and the proficiency only of the pupils *then* found present and examined. But, on the well-known principle of averages, such proficiency may be taken as a fair index of the educational *status* of the pupils, as a whole; the more especially as no means are taken to secure a favourable selection.

TABLE No. 1.—Classification of 5,947 National Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts, in regard to Heads indicated in the following Table.

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Building, Repairs, &c.				Furniture and Apparatus.				Premises, Playgrounds.				Out-Offices.			
		Good	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.	Good	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.
1	96	44	29	14	9	29	36	19	12	7	8	2	79	24	6	6	60
2	90	31	34	16	9	23	26	29	12	12	17	32	29	12	17	25	36
3	100	53	25	15	7	51	40	9	.	24	30	9	37	19	21	19	41
4	124	49	46	23	6	35	56	27	6	28	24	18	54	24	20	19	61
5	114	29	42	33	10	10	68	26	10	4	24	19	67	6	35	12	61
6	120	41	45	26	8	39	49	25	7	24	21	6	69	21	22	18	59
7	138	100	12	13	13	97	12	16	13	74	15	42	7	73	16	4	45
8	92	72	10	10	.	72	10	10	.	55	10	10	17	62	10	10	10
9	120	72	28	8	12	58	43	15	4	33	30	19	38	43	27	21	29
10	110	67	27	13	3	76	23	11	.	37	20	21	32	49	20	17	24
11	103	36	37	29	1	32	54	17	.	30	47	24	2	26	15	2	60
12	129	59	32	29	9	58	39	25	7	24	17	13	75	27	6	1	95
13	93	32	22	25	14	26	25	23	19	8	5	6	74	7	15	3	68
14	99	30	44	2	23	36	37	19	7	13	16	4	66	16	17	1	65
15	129	12	37	74	6	7	17	97	8	8	13	57	51	10	8	59	52
16	155	99	45	10	1	79	68	5	3	70	52	13	20	69	43	5	38
17	121	57	55	8	1	56	48	14	3	54	26	11	30	48	33	6	34
18	107	37	37	19	14	33	39	26	9	15	14	11	67	15	14	11	67
19	102	46	39	11	6	37	42	18	5	23	37	10	32	19	44	3	36
20	88	14	15	38	21	14	20	30	24	13	6	3	66	11	5	.	72
21	113	35	50	18	10	12	72	23	6	24	26	16	47	34	7	7	65
22	122	17	52	33	20	18	55	48	1	6	35	27	54	15	20	5	82
23	139	56	40	29	14	41	53	35	10	32	32	29	46	18	14	17	90
24	125	64	43	14	4	54	40	25	6	41	36	18	30	40	16	6	63
25	111	79	28	4	.	74	32	5	.	35	39	10	27	40	34	5	32
26	85	39	23	19	4	31	26	14	14	4	38	10	33	5	39	1	40
27	114	20	23	43	28	23	36	36	19	15	25	20	54	10	18	18	68
28	127	51	57	18	1	52	58	16	1	36	17	8	66	37	8	8	74
29	98	78	18	2	.	50	46	2	.	57	37	4	.	64	26	2	6
30	74	38	17	13	6	29	26	10	9	14	20	13	27	17	28	18	11
31	124	38	63	21	2	41	72	10	1	22	9	.	93	17	7	3	97
32	93	23	32	27	11	14	30	34	15	23	10	23	37	17	13	9	54
33	73	42	19	8	4	28	30	12	3	27	25	18	3	22	6	13	32
34	111	70	34	5	2	52	47	11	1	36	36	20	19	53	26	8	24
35	98	51	38	7	2	29	48	16	5	30	48	11	9	28	21	5	44
36	99	56	27	14	2	48	33	14	4	49	17	12	21	32	9	13	45
37	99	43	40	15	1	22	60	17	.	84	40	15	10	29	38	7	25
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	84	40	16	24	4	27	19	33	5	16	10	25	33	25	11	24	24
40	93	24	32	23	14	25	36	25	7	15	40	12	26	22	6	12	53
41	84	40	36	7	1	45	27	8	4	35	20	5	24	34	19	6	25
42	83	49	19	12	3	52	17	8	6	39	19	3	22	41	7	6	29
43	116	89	23	4	.	89	26	1	.	59	3	2	52	51	6	.	59
44	79	60	8	7	4	36	25	9	9	39	10	12	18	24	7	14	34
45	110	51	47	12	.	39	57	14	.	25	36	8	41	28	25	5	52
46	114	75	16	10	13	53	32	16	13	26	28	10	50	24	22	4	64
47	91	41	1	41	8	38	15	25	13	24	17	5	45	40	10	5	36
48	94	50	31	13	.	45	43	4	2	39	32	11	12	45	20	.	29
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	94	29	50	14	1	27	48	17	2	11	24	35	24	20	18	13	43
51	80	45	19	13	3	41	24	13	2	22	17	14	27	18	24	14	24
52	106	72	14	6	14	73	17	10	6	57	14	.	35	54	13	.	39
53	83	65	13	5	.	58	21	4	.	50	12	1	20	39	7	5	32
54	100	51	22	14	13	53	22	16	9	42	20	16	22	30	10	6	54
55	101	38	38	22	3	40	31	26	4	19	35	30	17	29	18	17	37
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	93	61	19	8	5	54	25	10	4	53	10	15	15	49	12	6	26
58	96	23	43	18	12	18	44	26	8	18	17	21	40	13	19	6	58
59	91	32	37	15	7	42	25	14	10	16	16	6	53	30	14	13	34
60	120	78	32	9	1	66	46	6	2	29	55	18	18	38	42	2	38
Total,	5,947	2,793	1,781	983	390	2,407	2,116	1,074	350	1,675	1,357	833	2,082	1,713	1,034	545	2,655
Per cent.	.	47·	30·0	16·5	6·5	40·5	35·6	18·0	5·9	28·2	22·8	14·0	35·	28·8	17·4	9·2	44·6

* No returns.

TABLE No. 2.—Classification of 5,843 National Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts, as to amount of Accommodation (allowing *eight* square feet to each Pupil).

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Numbers respectively capable of accommodating					No. of District.
		Not more than 50 pupils.	50 but under 75 pupils.	75 but under 100 pupils.	100 but under 150 pupils.	Above 150 pupils.	
1	96	50	34	10	2	.	1
2	91	22	31	25	9	4	2
3	100	34	37	22	5	2	3
4	120	51	54	14	.	1	4
5	115	60	41	8	3	3	5
6	120	40	57	20	2	1	6
7	138	57	68	10	3	.	7
8	92	7	27	26	15	17	8
9	74	8	17	19	14	16	9
10	106	18	45	25	15	3	10
11	100	47	29	22	2	.	11
12	129	75	31	11	9	3	12
13	92	54	30	8	.	.	13
14	99	52	32	11	3	1	14
15	129	49	60	17	3	.	15
16	155	29	63	45	12	6	16
17	121	31	62	21	7	.	17
18	107	40	42	22	3	.	18
19	102	20	31	39	9	3	19
20	88	49	25	9	2	3	20
21	111	41	51	18	1	.	21
22	122	46	67	6	1	2	22
23	139	57	48	24	8	2	23
24	125	40	56	20	6	3	24
25	111	24	45	15	11	16	25
26	85	28	27	25	5	.	26
27	114	69	29	11	.	5	27
28	127	50	50	20	3	4	28
29	98	36	41	17	2	2	29
30	74	11	26	18	11	8	30
31	124	82	35	6	1	.	31
32	93	23	50	10	7	3	32
33	113	34	44	20	12	3	33
34	73	19	30	15	5	4	34
35	92	22	37	18	14	1	35
36	99	18	41	25	6	9	36
37	91	12	39	24	14	2	37
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
39	84	17	15	33	17	2	39
40	93	28	30	12	11	12	40
41	87	29	30	21	2	5	41
42	83	21	30	19	8	5	42
43	110	26	45	36	2	1	43
44	79	11	37	16	10	5	44
45	116	14	53	30	11	8	45
46	114	20	51	25	8	10	46
47	84	17	33	17	10	7	47
48	89	6	45	30	7	1	48
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
50	82	22	43	13	4	.	50
51	80	21	43	14	2	.	51
52	106	21	40	37	4	4	52
53	83	13	41	20	5	4	53
54	100	18	31	29	14	8	54
55	97	28	32	28	4	5	55
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
57	93	12	44	30	7	.	57
58	96	39	29	24	2	2	58
59	88	27	28	21	6	6	59
60	114	18	36	24	18	18	60
Total,	5,843	1,813	2,268	1,155	377	230	
Per cent.,	.	31·	38·8	19·8	6·4	4·	

* No returns.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Rolls of 5,857 National

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Under 5 years.		5 years and under 6.		6 years and under 7.		7 years and under 8.		8 years and under 9.		9 years and under 10.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	92	246	193	347	276	440	359	442	379	504	421	477	379
2	91	264	296	355	374	456	499	530	526	558	489	562	518
3	102	344	297	389	340	535	414	446	479	463	450	440	422
4	124	374	478	606	558	684	654	729	601	720	615	623	507
5	115	366	347	480	431	507	529	595	531	541	490	547	469
6	120	174	114	314	161	448	318	530	452	714	565	641	493
7	138	265	309	488	468	615	552	712	571	700	612	609	558
8	92	631	690	673	638	760	678	996	691	734	679	773	586
9	116	849	896	988	929	1,297	1,087	1,323	1,038	1,294	1,034	1,090	823
10	109	455	439	605	571	669	669	728	678	679	651	636	651
11	100	260	229	367	277	478	392	473	474	552	408	507	434
12	127	243	219	457	469	620	620	794	738	718	683	718	706
13	87	176	166	295	249	352	344	413	367	418	356	402	370
14	96	264	240	388	382	484	429	475	414	465	441	471	361
15	125	264	307	481	397	599	524	689	584	658	576	680	539
16	155	639	693	783	758	942	809	1,076	913	1,039	836	920	778
17	120	380	437	529	491	701	579	697	646	697	591	693	540
18	111	309	296	460	391	543	501	679	562	691	533	676	512
19	102	256	427	428	445	548	562	605	677	637	633	637	572
20	84	224	326	341	331	425	402	432	420	483	411	433	358
21	111	240	340	485	539	775	729	992	839	1,006	843	945	791
22	121	284	338	462	497	629	653	818	808	770	744	781	783
23	137	240	333	484	406	594	561	698	650	760	610	786	693
24	118	210	251	449	402	579	536	700	569	754	631	613	560
25	103	373	446	532	519	548	584	641	714	624	687	613	651
26	79	133	167	287	262	461	391	499	414	484	433	514	387
27	117	193	510	404	327	479	640	718	867	767	827	710	835
28	127	365	339	508	605	735	591	798	702	875	704	674	678
29	107	301	305	324	301	397	420	485	390	416	427	465	431
30	73	504	551	382	353	400	380	508	418	498	343	454	346
31	120	237	260	412	368	555	481	601	546	676	642	611	550
32	93	113	195	288	380	518	514	663	600	749	586	717	609
33	104	153	282	288	377	399	418	498	527	479	521	469	546
34	80	221	531	171	436	214	504	489	532	454	457	497	401
35	91	213	320	359	367	451	484	503	573	618	589	548	596
36	93	209	414	278	383	388	455	467	543	452	511	467	491
37	97	261	280	316	351	442	395	511	483	509	495	512	542
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	78	166	204	293	299	369	318	453	319	441	422	425	357
40	93	264	599	315	509	351	566	614	613	610	649	571	619
41	84	246	219	294	407	390	549	504	618	509	581	483	541
42	83	229	315	265	328	362	370	460	444	509	474	470	458
43	109	205	243	389	363	568	491	566	542	631	569	590	514
44	80	153	251	260	293	338	347	361	379	415	411	433	395
45	103	147	182	432	342	600	490	675	614	707	621	750	686
46	111	307	538	550	660	665	758	809	776	818	797	756	717
47	90	191	344	278	374	433	470	484	541	545	494	482	472
48	92	250	516	444	470	544	601	552	660	560	628	542	529
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	75	162	306	185	303	240	371	381	420	283	458	365	404
51	92	192	619	266	582	393	736	440	784	479	721	448	773
52	106	225	447	480	571	632	685	759	746	704	701	707	666
53	81	110	178	207	262	364	347	414	446	417	460	437	385
54	99	204	477	459	588	650	705	748	736	684	778	642	730
55	100	288	324	422	312	465	680	538	561	536	542	515	621
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	98	256	415	439	505	605	696	740	600	706	724	669	584
58	94	171	267	327	318	482	431	555	465	534	480	502	482
59	98	225	400	382	479	619	629	702	677	632	705	590	684
60	114	538	904	768	1,096	1,000	897	1,047	1,018	1,070	927	913	967
Total	5,857	15,762	21,009	23,658	24,870	30,737	30,794	35,755	33,875	35,946	33,666	34,201	32,050
Per cent.		5·97		7·87		9·99		11·31		11·30		10·76	

* No returns.

Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts, during quarter ended 31st December, 1865.

10 years and under 11.		11 years and under 12.		12 years and under 13.		13 years and under 14.		14 years and under 15.		15 years and above 15.		Total.	Average Ages.		Number of District.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F	
530	384	420	312	433	313	286	192	290	165	487	224	8,499	9·7	9·2	1
536	421	444	398	405	283	284	198	248	138	304	132	9,218	9·2	8·	2
393	400	367	297	286	248	178	188	176	134	247	140	8,073	8·9	9·	3
673	527	576	361	496	339	351	200	242	201	472	179	11,766	9·2	8·4	4
552	431	455	320	370	267	259	199	203	120	320	131	9,460	8·9	8·4	5
590	502	487	351	463	234	414	213	342	288	313	310	9,431	9·4	9·6	6
629	523	561	381	493	299	364	219	318	167	462	150	11,025	9·8	8·9	7
594	489	420	350	287	207	172	137	79	84	81	119	11,548	8·5	8·5	8
1062	728	747	506	539	367	299	234	163	138	104	120	17,655	8·	7·8	9
640	538	509	393	465	290	336	236	200	119	178	88	11,423	9·1	8·7	10
497	396	444	320	402	245	295	193	307	155	594	248	8,947	10·	9·2	11
697	661	647	577	600	478	458	363	400	262	575	272	12,975	10·	9·6	12
425	300	334	255	323	214	247	118	203	78	311	72	6,788	10·3	9·9	13
412	363	361	297	309	186	257	149	211	107	245	68	7,779	9·2	8·4	14
659	512	553	388	463	320	377	187	300	121	372	141	10,691	9·3	8·7	15
827	778	674	514	631	465	423	281	293	220	346	215	15,853	9·1	8·8	16
648	509	587	405	537	391	378	219	257	143	278	185	11,518	9·1	8·6	17
531	548	514	394	483	347	376	231	311	147	422	153	10,610	9·8	9·	18
659	571	527	491	478	441	379	378	327	230	440	296	11,644	9·5	9·	19
463	394	362	322	330	246	243	169	207	130	286	126	7,864	9·2	8·8	20
910	794	746	651	775	565	523	349	463	283	674	277	15,534	10·	9·6	21
677	733	701	583	589	541	502	357	407	289	476	258	13,680	9·9	9·5	22
769	628	666	536	564	496	439	368	396	283	495	264	12,719	10·4	10·	23
635	581	532	487	532	417	459	323	360	257	597	354	11,788	10·	9·6	24
526	578	503	519	397	410	306	293	238	193	237	144	11,276	8·8	8·5	25
494	382	414	317	351	255	276	196	185	130	270	126	7,828	9·8	9·7	26
761	837	661	655	600	647	438	471	312	348	483	370	13,860	9·9	9·5	27
685	597	625	534	497	477	438	370	326	255	436	372	13,186	9·8	9·6	28
425	401	408	326	335	336	225	262	186	205	200	141	8,112	9·3	9·5	29
426	358	347	270	229	219	140	183	83	89	33	60	7,574	8·5	8·6	30
608	534	544	448	478	352	369	316	335	238	410	259	10,830	9·7	9·5	31
673	613	592	485	616	432	486	319	344	226	446	197	11,361	9·7	9·3	32
466	481	429	385	348	353	282	246	186	154	196	146	8,629	8·9	9·8	33
536	387	501	483	413	385	279	297	257	288	432	253	9,418	9·8	9·	34
538	536	482	471	429	367	330	278	300	141	311	120	9,924	9·9	9·3	35
465	480	445	460	419	396	318	319	222	190	252	209	9,233	9·9	9·4	36
507	502	462	472	362	410	290	297	197	214	180	122	9,112	10·	10·	37
															*38
448	390	374	322	336	271	295	204	192	172	255	183	7,508	9·3	9·1	39
540	617	467	531	455	438	270	326	183	211	118	169	10,605	9·4	9·4	40
483	520	373	471	337	516	252	290	155	227	263	236	9,464	9·1	9·1	41
492	469	424	356	362	322	293	222	201	154	303	122	8,404	9·8	9·1	42
604	528	541	476	444	349	326	285	265	209	318	213	10,229	9·3	9·	43
525	578	439	584	428	439	433	331	282	335	215	171	8,796	9·3	9·1	44
725	708	669	546	524	501	469	339	352	213	501	358	12,151	9·7	9·4	45
709	749	684	638	669	572	516	478	420	308	644	421	14,959	9·5	10·	46
461	542	461	421	422	340	333	323	262	241	296	222	9,432	9·8	9·4	47
467	537	444	426	431	408	313	337	256	260	206	301	10,682	9·9	9·	48
															*49
405	509	317	428	290	347	237	291	146	205	178	174	7,405	10·	10·	50
428	714	393	592	357	509	299	398	230	271	347	255	11,226	9·5	8.7	51
663	691	563	559	528	542	455	425	335	347	494	388	13,313	9·2	9·	52
408	426	361	347	368	299	261	203	213	201	246	214	7,574	9·8	9·3	53
627	676	531	608	477	535	406	420	332	260	497	420	13,190	9·9	9·4	54
676	580	654	538	470	511	465	497	509	370	407	273	11,754	10·2	9·7	55
															*56
657	606	545	550	496	508	404	343	312	305	471	326	12,462	9·6	9·3	57
541	485	489	407	383	381	318	289	277	215	281	188	9,268	7·7	7·4	58
565	585	554	578	475	505	397	402	289	291	267	310	11,942	9·3	9·1	59
872	923	765	873	678	778	502	597	343	444	257	508	18,685	8·7	8·8	60
33,414	31,230	29,095	25,965	25,657	22,309	19,720	16,548	15,428	12,169	19,529	12,493	615,880	.	.	
10·50		8·94		7·79		5·89		4·48		5·20					

* No returns.

TABLE No. 4.—Classification of 5,821 National Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts, as to the nature of the Average Daily Attendance commanded by them.

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools respectively in which the average daily attendance of pupils is						Average as per School of those under 30.	Average as per School for entire District.	Average attendance in Ordinary National Schools.*	Proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls throughout the year.	
		Under 30.	30 but under 40.	40 but under 50.	50 but under 70.	70 but under 100.	100 and above.				In *all* Schools.	In the Ordinary National Schools.
1	92	32	32	11	16	1	.	23·5	35·5	36·	47·9	47·6
2	85	14	31	20	16	3	1	25·6	44·5	40·2	52·8	50·3
3	97	22	42	21	8	2	2	24·7	39·7	38·3	57·6	55·5
4	120	29	43	27	19	1	1	22·6	39·9	37·4	57·1	56·6
5	113	35	39	16	18	5	.	25·8	38·3	37·4	55·	55·
6	120	38	47	20	9	5	1	25·4	37·3	37·3	52·	55·
7	138	40	59	27	9	3	.	26·	36·	36·	51·4	51·4
8	92	3	13	11	32	21	12	27·	68·	67·	65·	64·
9	109	12	17	16	32	20	12	25·6	76·	65·	60·	57·
10	109	18	16	15	30	24	6	24·	56·4	54·4	62·7	61·7
11	100	27	39	17	14	2	1	25·4	38·3	38·5	51·7	51·3
12	127	22	43	30	28	3	1	25·5	42·6	40·6	48·7	47·1
13	92	44	36	5	6	1	.	24·7	32·9	31·9	47·9	47·4
14	98	44	32	11	6	5	.	24·8	34·8	32·6	50·3	48·2
15	127	36	54	23	11	2	1	25·5	37·	37·2	50·1	50·1
16	155	17	37	44	41	13	3	26·3	48·2	47·5	53·6	53·3
17	120	20	40	24	31	5	.	17·5	43·	42·6	53·1	52·9
18	111	25	40	23	16	6	1	25·1	40·9	39·3	53·	51·
19	102	9	32	22	29	7	3	25·9	50·7	45·6	51·4	49·6
20	84	38	17	18	7	2	2	24·9	39·2	36·9	46·1	45·
21	108	13	23	23	36	13	.	26·4	51·2	50·3	45·1	44·6
22	121	12	30	30	40	9	.	26·	47·1	46·7	46·6	46·2
23	139	58	40	24	15	1	1	24·	35·	34·3	48·4	48·
24	120	35	42	19	18	6	.	24·6	38·8	38·5	45·9	44·8
25	111	25	31	25	12	12	6	24·3	54·7	46·4	55·6	53·7
26	84	29	19	18	17	.	1	23·3	37·9	38·3	48·1	47·2
27	117	14	40	27	22	12	2	26·5	47·8	43·	48·	46·2
28	127	22	51	21	28	4	1	26·	42·	41·	49·	48·
29	98	37	40	11	8	2	.	24·1	40·1	35·5	57·5	55·4
30	73	16	14	17	10	11	5	25·5	76·3	51·5	61·9	56·
31	124	38	55	15	13	3	.	25·9	36·7	36·8	44·9	44·8
32	93	12	19	16	33	11	2	25·2	51·1	49·9	50·1	48·7
33	111	34	42	20	11	2	2	25·8	39·5	38·2	50·7	50·3
34	73	8	29	17	11	6	2	26·	59·	42·	56·	51·2
35	91	18	34	11	19	6	3	26·	47·2	47·2	50·1	47·
36	95	21	29	21	16	2	6	23·8	49·3	41·	55·5	52·4
37	90	23	26	18	15	5	3	25·4	47·	42·8	56·5	54·2
38†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	84	18	30	15	8	6	7	26·3	50·2	43·3	52·8	51·6
40	93	19	29	15	14	6	10	25·	54·8	43·	53·8	50·8
41	84	21	15	22	13	4	9	20·3	51·9	41·5	63·8	67·7
42	83	15	19	19	24	5	1	24·6	47·9	46·4	52·2	47·9
43	110	20	25	23	38	4	.	26·2	47·8	44·7	54·8	53·5
44	74	9	19	20	18	7	1	25·4	50·7	46·	53·	51·
45	109	14	19	25	31	16	4	23·4	55·7	52·1	52·3	51·6
46	111	9	15	10	41	26	10	25·7	67·7	60·2	54·5	52·9
47	90	11	22	21	22	9	5	25·1	52·9	49·3	56·1	55·
48	87	.	12	32	30	5	8	.	54·5	50·1	58·1	59·8
49†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	94	41	20	15	8	3	7	24·	47·	36·2	56·	52·5
51	80	7	27	23	19	4	.	26·	62·3	44·1	55·	50·2
52	106	3	7	19	35	34	8	27·	40·4	64·3	59·7	60·
53	82	19	17	19	20	4	3	24·9	47·5	43·9	58·3	55·3
54	100	8	22	15	30	16	9	21·5	66·	54·	57·	55·3
55	97	5	14	16	41	16	5	27·5	59·	57·	54·3	53·3
56†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	88	9	20	17	31	8	3	24·7	63·4	52·2	57·3	55·9
58	94	15	23	22	26	5	3	24·4	47·3	45·5	55·7	55·5
59	83	.	14	28	28	12	6	23·3	64·3	54·7	57·4	54·
60	101	5	11	25	30	18	12	20·9	87·6	62·6	61·	59·5
Total,	5,821	1,188	1,653	1,135	1,209	441	192	.	.	.	.	.
Per centage,	.	20·4	28·4	19·5	20·7	7·7	3·3	.	.	.	.	.

* Excluding Model Schools, Convent Schools, Poor Law Union Schools, and Gaol Schools. † No returns.

TABLE No. 5.—Exhibiting State of Attendance for year ended 31st December, 1865, in 5,842 Schools. Prison Schools and Evening Schools excluded.

No. of District.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of *Individual Pupils* appearing on Rolls for the year ended 31st December, 1865.		Total No. of *Individual Pupils* STRUCK OFF Rolls during the year ended 31st December, 1865.		Total No. of *Individual Pupils* ADMITTED to the Schools in the year ended 31st December, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	89	6,430	4,722	2,329	1,718	2,382	1,877
2	91	6,813	6,029	2,406	2,232	2,684	2,641
3	102	5,853	5,120	1,995	1,801	2,150	1,853
4	124	9,449	7,483	4,114	3,399	4,190	3,674
5	115	7,127	5,801	2,610	2,184	2,857	2,348
6	120	7,279	5,349	2,289	1,589	2,488	1,821
7	138	8,656	6,745	3,156	2,660	3,361	2,822
8	88	8,988	7,202	4,559	3,516	4,228	3,203
9	116	14,045	11,525	6,566	5,626	6,960	5,877
10	109	8,413	7,046	3,142	2,855	3,233	2,989
11	100	6,507	4,758	1,809	1,499	2,203	1,646
12	127	8,995	7,317	2,997	2,647	3,226	2,921
13	87	5,544	3,981	2,080	1,630	2,257	1,605
14	96	5,786	4,597	1,884	1,620	2,295	1,780
15	127	9,682	6,171	4,336	2,281	4,687	2,537
16	155	11,750	9,905	4,499	3,732	4,954	4,152
17	120	8,167	6,793	2,793	2,612	3,572	3,171
18	111	8,043	6,064	2,769	2,339	3,421	2,900
19	102	7,705	7,579	2,549	2,640	2,805	2,883
20	84	5,839	4,974	2,172	1,735	2,376	1,770
21	111	12,072	9,835	4,801	3,859	4,852	4,047
22	121	9,225	8,419	3,037	2,736	3,360	2,914
23	137	8,288	6,843	2,895	2,600	3,565	3,387
24	118	8,570	7,096	3,102	2,578	3,304	2,886
25	103	7,305	7,586	2,543	2,598	2,820	2,732
26	79	5,774	4,616	2,276	1,812	2,169	1,703
27	117	9,368	8,575	3,474	2,858	3,897	3,145
28	127	8,779	7,575	2,649	2,098	3,261	2,692
29	107	5,439	5,005	1,640	1,433	1,660	1,493
30	73	6,085	5,101	2,778	2,153	2,765	2,185
31	121	7,496	6,337	2,166	1,795	2,456	1,997
32	93	8,505	6,951	3,042	2,329	3,628	2,682
33	104	5,589	5,624	1,871	1,665	1,837	1,818
34	80	6,025	6,062	2,236	1,819	2,436	1,934
35	90	6,803	6,329	2,400	2,238	2,327	2,115
36	93	6,072	6,751	2,255	2,575	2,600	2,745
37	97	6,031	5,615	1,987	1,496	2,195	1,719
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	78	5,059	4,314	1,475	1,233	1,649	1,291
40	93	6,762	7,428	2,915	2,830	2,914	2,814
41	84	5,985	6,635	2,259	2,010	2,207	2,169
42	83	5,571	5,069	1,881	1,662	1,746	1,663
43	103	7,201	6,387	2,475	2,281	2,574	2,184
44	80	5,522	5,608	1,963	1,731	1,950	1,884
45	103	8,190	6,613	2,464	2,316	2,547	2,285
46	111	9,678	8,705	3,292	2,418	3,507	2,531
47	90	6,045	6,191	2,131	1,992	2,053	2,118
48	92	6,112	6,981	1,932	2,674	2,072	2,660
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	75	4,088	5,457	1,461	2,040	1,544	2,189
51	92	6,002	9,073	2,403	3,424	2,269	3,586
52	106	8,891	8,324	3,228	2,435	3,529	2,752
53	81	4,934	4,371	1,817	1,798	1,867	1,692
54	99	7,959	9,013	2,593	3,059	2,947	3,495
55	100	7,630	7,712	2,572	2,407	2,803	2,549
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	98	7,809	7,734	2,521	2,435	2,965	2,643
58	93	6,104	5,503	2,130	1,922	2,343	2,006
59	98	7,630	7,676	3,020	2,219	3,417	2,684
60	111	11,419	12,929	4,496	5,214	4,518	5,311
Total,	5,842	427,079	386,204	155,234	137,057	166,882	147,175

* No returns.

TABLE No. 6.—Exhibiting the Classification of the Pupils on the

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number on Rolls at opening of year as transferred from Old Rolls.											
		I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	89	1,754	1,317	1,012	700	653	449	405	282	207	90	17	7
2	91	1,629	1,531	1,183	912	676	601	410	255	196	78	35	11
3	103	1,287	1,187	1,121	945	626	568	457	408	168	112	44	42
4	124	1,824	1,380	1,459	1,099	895	609	684	508	351	198	46	15
5	115	1,316	1,203	1,071	882	787	679	704	484	364	204	28	1
6	120	1,869	1,502	1,176	963	769	552	625	367	324	136	28	8
7	138	1,754	1,396	1,540	1,213	941	759	676	410	362	137	22	8
8	88	1,905	1,620	1,285	1,057	721	708	570	404	257	198	22	12
9	116	2,612	2,305	1,975	1,561	1,212	898	742	585	470	248	74	51
10	109	1,868	1,641	1,324	1,008	906	697	728	515	334	196	20	.
11	100	1,722	1,345	1,183	934	626	439	498	266	242	123	33	5
12	127	1,816	1,677	1,646	1,453	1,113	917	744	594	410	245	40	10
13	87	1,089	661	923	682	560	411	474	330	220	85	21	7
14	96	1,219	1,051	984	844	525	412	477	353	263	147	23	10
15	127	1,907	1,529	1,373	1,024	829	608	581	403	296	69	9	1
16	155	2,400	2,201	1,884	1,621	1,177	986	862	636	442	276	31	33
17	120	1,452	1,270	1,412	1,083	789	592	616	477	309	183	17	17
18	111	1,544	1,214	1,289	811	736	616	696	382	321	121	36	20
19	102	1,898	1,868	1,384	1,470	700	665	656	579	237	109	25	5
20	84	1,300	1,332	983	994	516	419	487	358	159	86	18	15
21	111	2,950	2,630	2,149	1,759	1,154	807	706	439	246	148	15	5
22	121	1,894	1,923	1,634	1,560	1,122	991	724	635	470	380	21	16
23	137	1,431	1,113	1,327	1,025	1,011	718	651	382	295	209	8	9
24	118	1,609	1,387	1,528	1,293	909	738	736	564	458	217	26	11
25	103	1,466	1,909	1,229	1,232	771	872	592	541	421	293	6	7
26	79	1,511	1,322	954	759	558	455	411	306	171	61	.	.
27	117	2,048	2,264	1,557	1,515	901	851	595	562	367	238	3	.
28	127	2,160	2,097	1,527	1,412	890	663	661	465	369	242	11	4
29	107	1,179	1,003	983	837	671	787	479	490	410	346	57	49
30	73	1,538	1,296	941	771	444	393	272	313	124	143	1	.
31	121	1,895	1,650	1,626	1,352	749	701	559	469	205	157	6	11
32	93	1,789	1,996	1,541	1,284	724	551	568	321	245	117	10	.
33	104	1,092	1,068	1,196	1,239	719	796	540	495	196	207	9	1
34	80	1,478	2,051	834	954	668	574	408	358	175	175	26	16
35	90	1,616	1,653	1,359	1,308	708	634	527	430	259	185	7	4
36	93	1,131	1,486	1,101	1,203	616	714	417	426	201	165	6	12
37	97	1,293	1,293	1,028	981	679	795	494	446	307	346	35	35
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	79	1,182	1,008	985	848	580	534	421	405	222	195	20	33
40	93	1,534	1,847	1,121	1,261	640	639	319	578	217	265	17	24
41	84	1,484	1,807	1,068	1,209	632	762	397	485	188	194	15	9
42	83	1,354	1,287	1,018	934	720	621	495	385	227	175	11	4
43	109	1,334	1,249	1,316	1,235	929	863	623	517	414	339	11	.
44	80	1,208	1,249	947	994	679	746	441	443	278	290	19	2
45	103	1,954	1,658	1,828	1,394	869	661	681	460	273	155	38	.
46	111	1,639	1,814	1,631	1,806	1,165	1,084	921	831	703	549	112	90
47	90	1,332	1,468	1,110	1,144	700	681	490	443	312	274	48	63
48	92	1,557	1,969	1,017	574	661	949	383	524	407	290	15	15
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	75	895	1,192	694	760	379	610	359	416	201	277	16	13
51	92	1,176	2,213	992	1,484	740	900	478	618	331	272	16	.
52	106	1,467	1,768	1,265	1,318	881	957	848	788	657	599	244	142
53	81	844	1,000	946	962	571	569	441	386	236	251	29	11
54	99	1,514	1,988	1,468	1,582	965	930	687	704	338	276	40	38
55	100	1,626	1,751	1,326	1,559	815	808	658	668	361	350	41	27
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	98	1,460	1,771	1,278	1,204	805	886	704	711	508	394	80	125
58	93	1,324	1,377	1,093	938	622	588	517	444	188	187	17	3
59	98	1,291	1,604	1,227	1,361	841	1,052	544	624	297	319	13	32
60	111	2,421	2,797	1,896	1,660	1,187	1,516	827	917	524	663	46	65
Total,	5,850	90,841	90,388	72,947	65,967	44,432	40,981	32,666	27,585	17,733	12,984	1,684	1,154
Per cent.	.	36·31		27·78		17·11		12·07		6·16		0·57	

* No returns.

Rolls, for the Year ended 31st December, 1865, in 5,850 Schools.

Number of *New* Pupils admitted *to the Schools* after opening of year.												No. of District.
I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,075	1,678	710	530	374	239	326	194	120	28	3	4	1
2,397	2,221	1,082	860	355	361	349	170	89	41	2	4	2
1,548	1,358	682	523	387	305	305	249	105	68	16	21	3
2,786	2,522	1,194	918	603	448	598	415	192	108	11	2	4
1,935	1,634	790	575	508	434	553	424	237	111	10	.	5
1,818	1,560	612	443	289	256	316	201	154	60	5	.	6
2,257	1,889	1,017	811	489	385	458	235	196	89	6	.	7
2,728	2,257	1,101	745	468	328	373	269	117	88	8	8	8
4,745	4,221	1,958	1,383	790	650	505	378	197	123	43	15	9
2,359	2,264	857	644	443	348	359	376	160	109	2	2	10
1,779	1,412	782	454	298	167	292	109	117	35	6	2	11
2,305	2,239	967	821	589	446	499	305	231	71	10	1	12
1,569	1,309	632	425	296	158	377	149	104	23	7	2	13
1,675	1,356	653	447	266	217	293	183	151	11	6	1	14
2,757	2,101	992	738	426	304	452	253	141	20	1	.	15
3,586	3,110	1,142	991	492	388	487	294	157	82	5	4	16
2,542	2,309	1,047	784	443	318	398	309	134	72	8	3	17
2,385	2,063	1,016	750	488	382	480	231	147	51	18	1	18
2,206	2,180	837	714	223	260	328	283	74	53	10	5	19
1,717	1,361	671	536	254	189	329	166	72	38	5	2	20
4,679	3,848	1,750	1,279	755	390	497	231	119	51	2	1	21
2,323	2,107	1,001	755	433	411	388	305	184	104	6	1	22
2,928	2,553	1,180	1,090	713	673	460	340	178	110	3	3	23
2,257	2,089	1,025	886	611	472	585	389	223	128	20	7	24
2,195	2,131	720	559	307	334	244	233	128	69	5	1	25
1,632	1,413	648	488	298	228	280	144	66	15	.	.	26
2,739	2,335	1,072	922	569	400	534	341	191	114	3	.	27
2,579	2,401	912	764	453	369	346	249	165	94	.	2	28
1,428	1,230	410	308	265	260	189	164	112	108	8	4	29
2,113	1,581	632	529	199	187	147	99	28	31	1	.	30
1,845	1,660	704	512	246	184	277	160	78	49	2	1	31
2,662	2,188	1,070	771	336	227	359	159	93	38	4	.	32
1,310	1,426	691	594	249	269	267	175	77	55	6	.	33
1,824	1,808	484	534	346	200	260	149	65	57	7	5	34
1,877	1,781	757	662	307	229	297	165	120	31	1	.	35
1,810	2,035	756	745	273	320	305	232	97	59	4	2	36
1,885	1,448	561	439	254	264	217	180	113	100	4	5	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
1,282	1,028	472	319	225	166	180	135	84	43	6	6	39
2,074	2,080	935	694	273	248	223	212	71	75	1	5	40
1,808	1,888	653	660	270	254	222	150	66	55	1	1	41
1,409	1,318	544	393	172	184	221	166	68	49	5	.	42
1,882	1,576	841	626	365	285	312	277	141	101	5	.	43
1,460	1,346	512	408	218	225	176	196	82	84	3	1	44
2,294	1,909	1,017	827	362	306	397	232	98	53	10	2	45
2,455	2,495	998	788	489	364	475	349	311	217	36	20	46
1,476	1,634	588	532	202	167	204	205	93	83	11	18	47
1,944	1,842	473	437	193	239	191	162	96	172	3	1	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
1,077	1,471	361	427	177	225	188	215	73	81	3	6	50
1,477	2,527	534	790	279	375	221	274	161	99	2	.	51
2,164	2,309	716	670	335	365	382	276	223	160	77	36	52
1,243	1,220	613	429	228	217	232	122	98	65	6	5	53
2,232	2,488	815	875	392	381	339	272	128	114	10	10	54
2,115	1,943	695	604	329	283	268	218	154	90	13	5	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
2,195	2,133	772	525	358	297	334	278	183	158	21	28	57
1,929	1,581	685	554	280	278	268	237	80	52	1	.	58
2,157	2,064	851	642	389	380	274	235	115	92	5	6	59
3,507	3,850	1,116	1,077	419	540	350	395	169	165	16	16	60
123,435	113,780	47,306	38,206	21,050	17,779	19,186	13,514	7,431	4,502	493	275	
58·28		21·01		9·56		8·03		2·93		0·19		

* No returns.

TABLE No. 6.—Exhibiting the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number of Pupils removed *into* Rolls from other Rolls.											
		I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	89	138	137	449	408	227	211	244	172	87	58	8	2
2	91	159	203	582	467	354	296	360	268	151	85	32	14
3	103	.	.	514	520	341	363	318	261	150	96	22	25
4	124	.	.	648	517	415	357	373	266	164	86	20	.
5	115	38	33	521	436	352	327	423	400	177	106	21	.
6	120	.	.	434	342	305	259	354	227	149	83	24	15
7	138	.	.	632	536	558	424	442	297	224	93	30	8
8	83	.	.	500	462	332	293	417	320	159	101	6	.
9	116	115	83	927	727	692	527	643	412	373	147	117	21
10	109	104	133	563	467	419	349	432	351	215	124	15	4
11	100	186	156	594	441	390	275	353	240	173	87	28	13
12	127	.	.	604	578	520	530	462	354	163	137	18	8
13	87	129	77	414	376	311	230	259	185	102	48	25	4
14	96	.	.	544	420	399	335	217	165	170	90	30	12
15	127	238	218	767	636	499	346	446	271	108	70	2	1
16	155	202	184	995	886	729	541	741	581	273	152	31	21
17	120	249	138	561	456	385	298	458	347	175	109	10	14
18	111	.	.	659	524	467	341	579	368	227	101	38	8
19	102	32	40	470	365	242	204	346	295	82	70	5	14
20	84	30	28	462	357	380	295	273	177	82	63	1	7
21	111	357	245	1,131	883	686	553	618	441	163	116	6	5
22	121	573	537	620	630	612	537	565	536	231	189	21	15
23	137	113	89	603	478	428	399	305	234	156	67	4	.
24	118	10	.	561	445	389	297	401	282	167	89	38	23
25	103	14	.	571	603	595	570	427	381	190	152	22	8
26	79	1	.	466	322	268	169	243	162	83	33	.	.
27	117	27	1	673	595	472	467	380	355	133	128	13	11
28	127	.		665	668	525	549	506	462	191	147	12	10
29	107	.	24	473	425	617	657	387	334	218	187	42	36
30	73	.	.	445	305	226	281	274	306	78	72	3	.
31	121	127	113	530	535	395	351	331	283	94	98	3	2
32	93	97	44	672	571	451	324	407	253	126	64	5	.
33	104	21	42	570	609	380	378	261	241	99	92	6	1
34	80	21	13	523	510	396	322	315	341	135	115	11	6
35	90	236	123	542	584	485	518	445	399	177	175	1	3
36	93	310	313	566	531	348	366	353	407	173	156	11	8
37	97	401	269	494	460	399	368	341	356	174	131	25	11
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	79	56	12	410	342	233	322	290	275	154	162	7	22
40	93	196	113	501	605	450	506	417	523	161	225	16	4
41	84	118	86	515	538	319	400	299	320	88	118	12	2
42	83	271	266	530	468	386	372	483	460	130	122	21	10
43	109	140	135	624	599	531	562	441	415	195	168	28	1
44	80	.	.	574	503	291	364	514	617	139	210	19	14
45	103	.	.	943	672	673	469	590	468	199	151	16	11
46	111	340	272	666	714	594	606	663	701	353	346	70	49
47	90	403	332	585	434	338	368	523	515	213	206	38	44
48	92	.	.	630	599	602	617	241	342	169	153	20	1
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	75	89	68	400	346	345	366	285	336	126	102	10	3
51	92	40	70	457	661	381	613	481	658	142	268	10	4
52	106	20	2	731	746	570	521	594	589	435	324	142	17
53	81	.	.	397	454	353	459	344	332	136	168	17	15
54	99	698	498	545	548	677	760	654	672	255	201	22	17
55	100	.	.	559	574	397	405	453	425	201	198	43	19
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	98	277	315	633	755	491	464	564	633	243	236	71	48
58	93	.	.	523	505	364	412	793	732	210	183	5	.
59	93	296	261	620	626	514	449	679	790	270	276	27	24
60	111	226	228	956	1,287	970	1,115	660	831	340	367	45	35
Total	5,850	7,098	5,901	33,804	31,081	25,468	24,057	24,667	22,364	10,154	8,101	1,345	670
Per cent.		6·68		33·32		25·43		24·16		9·38		1·03	

* No returns.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1865, in 5,850 Schools—*continued.*

Number of Pupils removed *from* Rolls to other Rolls during year.												No. of District.
I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
530	489	240	210	283	227	89	53	11	4	.	.	1
666	630	409	285	388	317	142	86	33	15	.	.	2
514	520	357	323	302	301	150	96	22	25	.	.	3
647	522	422	353	367	264	164	87	20	.	.	.	4
464	384	380	351	472	460	181	106	34	1	1	.	5
434	342	305	259	354	227	149	83	24	15	.	.	6
673	523	526	397	483	336	224	93	30	9	.	.	7
539	414	350	306	354	337	157	104	14	15	.	.	8
807	720	754	554	818	472	366	150	122	21	.	.	9
600	562	411	304	488	421	225	133	24	8	.	.	10
696	555	448	318	371	237	178	87	31	15	.	.	11
604	578	458	467	524	417	163	137	18	8	.	.	12
478	431	314	230	298	207	108	48	32	4	.	.	13
544	420	320	283	296	217	170	90	30	12	.	.	14
908	758	558	409	479	292	110	79	5	4	.	.	15
1,179	1,043	700	535	786	614	274	152	32	21	.	.	16
735	568	416	516	491	356	182	108	14	14	.	.	17
691	582	477	300	537	371	229	81	36	8	.	.	18
386	308	329	285	369	299	88	82	5	14	.	.	19
472	362	365	294	307	201	83	63	1	7	.	.	20
1,346	994	738	603	707	524	164	116	6	6	.	.	21
1,112	1,113	566	502	688	625	238	189	21	15	.	.	22
648	540	388	368	407	288	157	71	9	.	.	.	23
542	440	433	302	386	282	167	89	38	23	.	.	24
549	600	482	443	573	512	191	151	24	8	.	.	25
444	313	275	166	251	174	91	33	.	.	.	.	26
615	583	461	437	475	392	133	121	14	24	.	.	27
665	668	525	549	506	462	191	147	12	10	.	.	28
470	437	455	369	552	633	219	188	40	36	1	.	29
445	305	185	238	315	349	78	72	3	.	.	.	30
624	615	424	384	333	279	96	102	3	2	.	.	31
693	576	480	323	447	287	130	70	8	.	.	.	32
465	481	418	385	339	390	108	104	7	3	.	.	33
485	466	380	363	380	386	140	113	15	9	1	.	34
706	656	479	509	519	459	179	175	3	3	.	.	35
631	670	456	439	476	502	186	160	12	10	.	.	36
771	615	354	354	501	487	172	137	35	20	1	.	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
374	338	251	289	361	325	157	161	7	22	.	.	39
647	574	412	597	503	539	160	255	18	11	1	.	40
560	518	327	380	357	446	95	117	12	2	.	1	41
638	527	330	352	691	676	141	130	21	13	.	.	42
695	621	415	487	627	600	189	170	27	2	6	.	43
574	503	291	364	514	617	139	210	19	14	.	.	44
943	672	673	469	590	468	199	151	16	11	.	.	45
932	920	564	544	767	829	351	346	70	49	2	.	46
765	604	430	311	640	731	222	209	43	44	.	.	47
630	599	356	353	487	606	169	153	20	1	.	.	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
456	386	325	297	531	431	130	104	13	3	.	.	50
442	691	293	382	624	929	144	268	16	4	.	.	51
728	743	591	511	585	603	436	325	149	117	3	.	52
397	454	279	343	418	448	136	168	17	15	.	.	53
1,207	1,017	518	608	844	846	256	206	26	19	.	.	54
559	574	397	405	453	425	201	198	43	19	.	.	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
799	891	476	532	690	744	243	236	71	48	.	.	57
523	505	390	345	767	799	210	183	5	.	.	.	58
926	887	337	353	856	886	279	276	27	24	.	.	59
1,038	1,502	711	851	1,055	1,102	346	372	47	36	.	.	60
37,611	34,309	24,404	22,486	28,782	26,654	10,275	8,199	1,455	843	16	1	
36·87		24·04		28·42		9·47		1·18		0·02		

* No returns.

TABLE No. 6.—Exhibiting the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number of Pupils *Struck off* during and at end of year.											
		I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	89	1,484	1,153	891	631	573	384	397	261	196	77	14	8
2	91	1,601	1,447	1,147	923	610	527	428	249	185	94	25	8
3	103	960	874	794	623	505	439	400	362	183	118	46	51
4	124	1,922	1,678	1,422	1,062	846	640	726	551	337	195	55	12
5	115	1,160	1,052	851	643	666	515	726	584	356	219	27	1
6	120	1,067	974	691	517	492	376	462	290	251	113	30	18
7	138	1,310	1,151	1,171	941	729	615	610	375	373	162	25	3
8	88	2,139	1,819	1,345	1,045	666	577	688	404	268	159	20	14
9	116	3,486	3,221	2,010	1,504	1,101	941	715	547	424	255	108	51
10	109	1,591	1,575	936	794	665	546	564	480	306	212	18	2
11	100	1,053	873	810	566	425	311	383	185	190	87	19	10
12	127	1,440	1,368	1,077	936	811	662	652	461	361	176	31	6
13	87	1,012	880	697	531	437	314	451	295	183	65	28	6
14	96	853	749	692	558	517	413	297	242	259	141	22	15
15	127	1,733	1,427	1,135	849	691	518	571	394	278	70	10	2
16	155	2,134	1,939	1,291	1,118	935	713	677	467	351	191	26	21
17	120	1,449	1,358	1,059	843	494	431	513	448	262	145	16	11
18	111	1,382	1,114	996	762	589	548	590	358	282	124	43	11
19	102	1,387	1,339	953	891	422	421	474	488	166	98	20	15
20	84	1,078	925	742	664	431	316	454	275	127	67	12	10
21	111	3,249	2,682	2,250	1,654	1,186	749	793	397	256	127	17	3
22	121	1,388	1,297	976	842	757	634	549	479	320	239	22	14
23	137	1,752	1,557	1,179	984	947	821	600	417	310	196	4	7
24	118	1,519	1,351	1,112	1,004	784	604	673	498	404	195	32	11
25	103	1,259	1,293	830	698	518	580	421	404	285	215	9	3
26	79	1,184	1,103	752	610	511	367	402	263	182	54	.	.
27	117	1,828	1,547	1,213	1,010	751	611	563	469	323	184	7	4
28	127	1,533	1,484	1,003	819	544	467	462	345	291	169	10	1
29	107	950	702	531	380	411	457	284	255	287	251	29	31
30	73	1,510	1,146	914	566	374	324	253	267	80	92	2	.
31	121	1,084	940	844	646	395	388	375	279	159	105	5	6
32	93	1,553	1,497	1,128	829	556	391	494	232	202	81	5	.
33	104	816	802	797	667	450	472	399	293	162	132	10	.
34	80	1,189	1,428	546	417	507	332	352	249	179	209	24	3
35	90	1,321	1,248	964	864	507	447	425	278	228	151	6	3
36	93	1,050	1,347	853	833	474	512	334	376	181	148	8	7
37	97	1,162	770	647	500	426	391	327	273	243	259	20	20
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	79	767	601	538	404	363	325	157	161	7	22	.	.
40	93	1,517	1,624	1,059	691	562	451	224	344	201	200	15	20
41	84	1,239	1,115	845	797	487	470	343	336	149	126	9	5
42	83	925	848	689	512	410	339	341	272	175	133	14	5
43	109	1,042	933	937	765	597	532	488	441	363	291	20	.
44	80	707	614	661	499	387	342	479	425	217	219	13	8
45	103	1,550	1,336	1,134	951	575	493	598	457	210	139	23	4
46	111	1,370	1,552	1,157	984	689	558	655	534	581	423	97	69
47	90	948	916	685	601	375	361	365	358	235	218	44	59
48	92	1,004	1,108	714	250	583	632	108	551	334	315	17	11
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	75	669	967	415	462	240	326	289	308	172	202	11	11
51	92	972	1,730	681	963	455	511	415	463	273	244	12	.
52	106	1,128	1,301	779	747	525	502	526	452	438	384	190	111
53	81	667	791	681	583	410	357	391	248	197	794	24	11
54	99	1,233	1,473	862	915	627	541	525	516	284	229	31	30
55	100	1,249	1,211	813	701	526	479	425	366	285	228	45	16
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	98	1,056	1,131	831	636	571	554	520	486	371	314	70	90
58	93	1,136	966	732	587	494	479	443	399	203	187	17	.
59	98	1,238	1,211	901	646	593	482	398	381	238	209	15	25
60	111	2,258	2,457	1,435	1,305	780	945	580	664	446	552	50	53
Total,	5,850	77,263	72,995	53,798	43,723	32,952	28,433	26,754	21,652	14,809	11,004	1,527	916
		38·94		25·28		15·91		12·55		6·69		0·63	

* No returns.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1865, in 5,850 Schools—*continued.*

Number remaining on Books for transfer to New Rolls.												No. of District.
I. Book.		II. Book.		Sequels.		III. Book.		IV. Book.		V. Book.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,953	1,490	1,040	797	398	288	489	329	207	95	14	5	1
1,918	1,878	1,291	1,031	387	414	549	358	218	95	44	21	2
1,361	1,151	1,166	1,042	547	496	530	460	218	133	36	37	3
2,041	1,702	1,457	1,119	700	510	765	551	350	197	22	5	4
1,665	1,434	1,151	899	509	465	773	618	388	201	31	.	5
2,186	1,746	1,226	972	517	464	684	422	352	151	27	5	6
2,028	1,611	1,542	1,222	776	617	742	474	379	148	33	13	7
1,955	1,644	1,191	923	501	415	515	485	251	213	16	6	8
3,179	2,668	2,096	1,613	775	662	809	678	494	242	126	36	9
2,140	1,901	1,397	1,021	606	427	730	629	379	209	19	4	10
1,938	1,485	1,301	945	518	333	582	343	311	143	48	10	11
2,077	1,970	1,682	1,449	887	814	890	655	425	269	37	13	12
1,287	936	958	722	432	278	551	321	211	87	25	7	13
1,497	1,238	1,169	870	377	334	520	369	295	145	37	8	14
2,367	1,763	1,439	1,140	584	448	798	454	262	85	2	.	15
2,875	2,513	2,030	1,845	677	588	1,139	892	489	298	41	37	16
2,059	1,791	1,545	1,164	632	421	777	577	342	205	19	23	17
1,856	1,581	1,491	1,023	565	420	936	542	377	141	49	18	18
2,363	2,441	1,409	1,373	374	409	763	587	222	120	20	9	19
1,497	1,434	1,009	929	412	386	552	363	185	113	12	14	20
3,391	3,047	2,042	1,664	702	477	864	596	266	182	6	8	21
2,290	2,157	1,713	1,601	722	780	890	808	547	419	26	18	22
2,072	1,658	1,513	1,241	798	781	659	468	310	190	11	5	23
1,815	1,685	1,569	1,318	739	621	882	648	411	216	52	30	24
1,867	2,147	1,208	1,253	582	684	651	600	430	291	24	13	25
1,516	1,319	1,041	793	362	311	441	316	138	55	.	.	26
2,371	2,470	1,628	1,585	716	715	813	668	354	272	12	7	27
2,541	2·346	1,576	1,476	718	652	860	684	422	304	13	15	28
1,287	1,118	880	821	590	614	552	545	413	354	77	58	29
1,696	1,426	919	801	180	188	362	379	147	154	3	.	30
2,159	1,868	1,592	1,369	662	569	696	531	215	197	6	8?	31
2,302	2,155	1,675	1,474	508	424	710	431	254	138	14	.	32
1,442	1,253	1,242	1,390	559	581	561	514	203	219	11	2	33
1,649	1,978	916	1,248	523	382	491	486	192	129	8	24	34
1,722	1,653	1,215	1,181	474	475	665	541	325	237	3	4	35
1,570	1,817	1,114	1,207	287	386	555	529	278	222	13	15	36
1,645	1,625	1,082	1,026	405	567	553	572	316	298	43	31	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
1,379	1,109	1,078	816	359	414	467	442	282	265	19	35	39
1,640	1,842	1,086	1,272	298	403	575	714	230	354	18	13	40
1,611	2,148	1,064	1,236	377	500	480	502	181	239	19	6	41
1,471	1,496	1,073	931	177	162	717	609	229	200	23	9	42
1,619	1,406	1,429	1,208	601	578	699	598	360	315	18	1	43
1,387	1,478	1,081	1,042	287	376	513	621	263	351	28	9	44
1,755	1,559	1,981	1,473	739	475	871	572	344	209	36	9	45
2,132	2,109	1,574	1,780	792	667	1,053	1,001	716	640	119	90	46
1,498	1,914	1,168	1,198	225	124	630	596	340	301	53	66	47
1,867	2,104	1,050	1,007	386	567	538	324	318	299	21	6	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
936	1,378	715	774	330	444	413	555	215	255	18	11	50
1,279	2,389	1,009	1,598	321	448	621	819	345	391	24	4	51
1,795	2,035	1,342	1,476	676	738	862	876	728	582	270	184	52
1,023	975	996	919	324	440	490	424	256	295	28	20	53
2,004	2,484	1,448	1,482	563	684	899	926	411	343	41	45	54
1,933	1,909	1,370	1,631	562	592	753	747	388	391	52	35	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
2,077	2,197	1,376	1,316	393	349	839	900	492	426	102	111	57
1,594	1,447	1,179	1,065	.	.	925	831	270	235	6	3	58
1,530	1,831	1,470	1,630	289	513	829	992	417	454	30	37	59
2,858	2,916	1,822	1,868	735	1,124	911	1,107	540	637	57	63	60
106,715	102,825	75,856	69,263	29,135	27,994	39,389	33,581	18,901	14,349	1,962	1,266	
40·31		27·79		10·94		13·97		6·37		0·62		

* No returns.

TABLE No. 7.—Exhibiting the Proficiency of the Pupils actually examined

Number of District.	SECTION I.—Total Numbers learning and examined in						SECTION II.—Scale				
							Reading.			Grammar.	
	Reading.	Grammar.	Geography.	Writing from Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Writing.	Able to read First Book of Lessons correctly.	Able to read Second Book of Lessons correctly.	Able to read Third Book, or higher Books, with ease and intelligence.	Acquainted with Parts of Speech only.	Able to Parse syntactically.
1	3,170	1,754	1,760	580	1,784	1,273	790	728	564	232	75
2	3,392	2,029	1,995	1,162	2,024	1,419	768	1,254	471	455	87
3	3,929	2,475	2,839	1,305	2,450	1,867	1,173	931	651	512	237
4	4,226	2,302	2,302	610	2,302	1,146	1,076	978	818	337	131
5	4,315	2,880	3,611	1,856	2,765	2,096	962	1,293	1,029	795	221
6	3,003	1,682	1,682	629	1,438	1,177	539	1,066	286	459	247
7	4,258	1,908	3,445	1,850	2,848	2,335	1,236	1,633	1,361	564	295
8	5,964	1,875	5,210	2,061	4,495	2,691	1,314	865	796	753	408
9	8,440	5,057	5,385	3,453	5,089	4,418	2,061	2,576	1,652	1,278	595
10	6,055	3,813	3,443	2,252	3,826	3,358	889	1,495	2,041	1,489	665
11	4,165	6,032	6,482	1,294	3,561	3,712	1,058	895	325	550	105
12	5,255	3,653	3,682	1,884	3,635	2,490	1,215	2,033	888	1,055	224
13	3,266	2,022	2,509	1,196	2,116	1,673	1,030	1,076	527	378	164
14	3,388	2,269	3,393	1,192	2,135	2,027	857	985	541	551	331
15	4,278	2,648	2,778	1,045	2,678	1,803	1,351	1,539	510	974	306
16	7,745	5,194	5,331	2,987	5,149	4,016	1,975	2,492	1,591	1,348	751
17	5,060	3,600	3,600	2,040	3,578	2,969	998	1,246	1,039	811	323
18	4,765	2,906	3,143	1,726	2,989	2,281	1,116	1,638	671	495	210
19	5,255	3,280	3,385	1,253	3,269	2,546	1,003	1,804	914	1,726	393
20	3,497	2,147	2,167	936	2,121	1,671	916	1,145	471	428	107
21	5,725	3,332	3,479	1,993	3,380	2,364	1,523	1,795	1,120	1,044	262
22	5,331	3,570	3,351	1,740	3,586	2,486	1,381	1,663	985	528	629
23	4,689	2,909	3,995	1,524	3,180	2,139	1,253	1,076	221	653	290
24	3,880	2,523	3,865	1,163	2,518	2,017	1,013	1,100	565	674	219
25	5,374	3,479	3,966	2,391	3,555	2,672	1,289	1,481	1,109	1,494	573
26	2,637	1,890	1,918	991	1,856	1,151	593	685	486	365	76
27	6,062	3,473	3,746	3,500	3,436	2,652	1,090	2,238	1,014	979	210
28	6,270	4,043	4,043	4,043	6,270	4,043	1,832	2,221	1,003	1,055	464
29	3,661	2,816	2,816	2,009	2,816	2,316	765	1,549	1,031	1,168	204
30	4,873	2,784	2,962	807	2,930	2,109	1,530	1,517	959	1,044	378
31	4,051	2,529	2,545	1,283	2,538	1,831	1,110	1,133	542	571	221
32	5,535	3,261	3,261	1,586	3,291	2,383	1,470	1,141	738	583	176
33	4,450	2,974	3,030	1,062	2,996	2,248	912	1,633	841	1,188	225
34	4,532	2,340	3,633	1,941	2,855	1,845	1,200	680	1,242	810	449
35	4,274	2,846	3,018	2,358	2,869	2,158	1,189	1,138	971	632	277
36	4,682	2,870	2,870	1,221	2,814	2,378	1,115	1,350	991	929	235
37	4,552	3,649	4,379	2,499	3,090	2,371	1,063	1,578	632	1,089	265
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	2,879	1,998	2,012	964	2,005	1,648	680	625	620	374	197
40	4,938	2,953	2,994	1,807	2,950	2,455	976	1,609	938	838	151
41	5,090	2,743	3,063	1,467	2,598	2,031	1,103	781	528	690	253
42	4,283	2,895	2,895	2,895	2,895	2,895	944	1,675	817	635	247
43	5,527	3,675	3,675	2,026	3,688	2,921	1,053	2,227	1,377	838	527
44	3,264	2,115	2,115	1,686	2,115	1,781	428	984	493	645	173
45	6,199	3,971	5,281	2,741	3,995	3,726	1,452	1,854	1,158	1,144	732
46	6,473	4,549	5,391	3,138	4,510	3,905	1,441	2,000	1,704	1,075	676
47	3,423	2,147	2,147	737	2,147	1,789	658	1,134	658	406	310
48	5,460	3,545	3,952	1,962	3,540	2,806	1,499	1,555	855	905	210
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	3,868	2,508	2,537	1,488	2,392	1,976	794	1,285	720	652	139
51	4,994	3,000	3,024	998	3,000	2,534	1,176	1,412	533	874	153
52	8,063	5,173	5,891	2,278	5,256	5,859	1,369	2,418	1,988	1,255	991
53	4,104	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,602	1,038	1,389	785	701	459
54	5,794	3,366	3,366	1,766	3,471	3,061	1,265	1,672	1,045	1,194	322
55	6,757	4,178	4,178	1,650	4,178	3,325	1,975	2,132	974	1,276	488
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	6,701	4,567	5,133	1,988	4,260	3,384	1,231	1,817	1,420	773	444
58	4,889	3,052	3,272	1,809	3,063	2,403	1,177	1,309	815	727	187
59	5,665	3,640	3,640	1,143	3,640	3,013	1,138	2,193	1,055	947	250
60	6,673	2,738	4,644	1,355	4,433	3,650	2,170	1,937	711	1,364	411
Total,	278,988	176,352	196,956	100,105	181,093	144,395	66,227	83,658	50,790	47,309	18,348
Per cent.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23·7	29·9	18·2	26·8	10·3
							71·8			37·1	

* No returns.

by the Inspectors themselves during the Year 1865, under each Head.†

of Proficiency of Numbers returned in Section I.

Geography.			Dictation.		Arithmetic.				Writing.		No. of District.
Acquainted with outlines of Map of World only.	Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Able to answer on General Course of Geography.	Able to write a sentence from Dictation with tolerable accuracy.	Able to write from Dictation with ease and correctness.	Able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures.	Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction.	Able to work correctly a sum in Division of Money.	Able to solve readily and correctly questions in Proportion or Practice.	Able to write on paper fairly.	Able to write with ease and freedom.	
461	145	20	136	89	361	695	292	133	377	61	1
566	191	.	245	126	309	668	357	160	720	129	2
639	280	42	416	266	712	1,042	517	245	443	197	3
1,220	221	26	245	180	579	1,239	435	275	633	241	4
626	445	39	618	332	685	1,184	609	361	832	190	5
735	173	.	423	138	452	1,058	509	346	702	230	6
1,740	516	58	758	172	830	1,528	690	437	967	126	7
1,018	515	83	724	536	850	950	640	398	712	386	8
935	1,087	76	844	995	1,895	3,029	1,366	716	1,534	1,166	9
1,103	664	32	830	461	1,566	2,129	1,035	715	1,505	742	10
543	175	53	254	310	744	890	477	187	741	375	11
748	268	13	779	343	713	1,431	689	353	1,376	251	12
948	214	3	614	175	659	926	480	262	770	175	13
1,344	.	275	23	707	157	766	1,440	672	381	811	14
1,042	272	94	503	155	719	876	322	342	614	89	15
1,468	913	53	1,221	976	1,862	2,855	1,425	930	2,172	426	16
987	568	52	712	214	1,395	1,724	928	566	842	248	17
1,506	209	20	612	344	774	1,513	720	354	1,037	403	18
1,328	536	20	549	182	1,467	1,863	851	438	670	99	19
565	132	.	319	120	438	1,225	449	152	815	153	20
1,158	401	149	789	626	823	1,696	799	483	995	414	21
570	834	.	382	548	905	2,539	899	686	846	616	22
607	209	4	512	124	983	1,959	789	193	689	102	23
562	363	91	493	79	589	946	487	187	912	102	24
1,611	979	385	919	1,189	1,881	2,051	1,036	644	954	1,283	25
609	298	21	495	263	681	1,215	348	183	572	242	26
1,242	675	.	719	150	1,568	2,153	993	413	1,131	284	27
971	651	165	808	486	875	2,936	771	308	1,134	405	28
788	933	102	632	557	1,043	1,043	710	369	2,574	400	29
997	768	.	186	376	938	893	510	251	840	258	30
819	314	88	440	318	556	1,017	553	277	509	213	31
874	335	.	744	141	1,012	1,319	629	369	1,019	94	32
2,094	489	58	539	291	534	1,656	703	258	1,304	255	33
1,530	872	96	451	354	652	2,016	771	361	523	378	34
1,316	242	37	1,014	506	648	1,440	581	257	1,096	364	35
1,157	394	43	339	451	1,164	1,812	727	289	983	282	36
996	182	28	1,279	290	1,149	1,272	598	176	1,316	385	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
635	276	.	302	150	854	850	486	262	398	177	39
813	724	25	747	198	873	1,565	581	268	1,228	339	40
832	288	.	613	125	968	954	578	205	966	122	41
1,406	532	74	1,261	388	1,127	1,576	876	432	1,581	381	42
1,104	476	352	421	1,045	1,615	2,023	1,067	553	1,418	699	43
892	231	.	624	277	485	935	360	214	722	302	44
1,482	94	187	694	494	1,291	1,867	1,017	557	1,179	693	45
1,245	1,029	105	858	769	1,301	2,341	1,353	819	1,464	922	46
967	505	95	323	319	631	1,679	726	455	651	171	47
1,060	756	96	644	397	668	2,092	734	250	753	462	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
664	128	10	628	194	576	1,034	517	203	929	172	50
1,255	134	6	326	216	771	1,332	597	208	837	372	51
1,771	1,383	159	448	1,019	3,579	3,291	2,033	955	1,723	950	52
1,117	852	21	1,004	213	1,083	1,770	871	426	1,388	280	53
1,261	241	21	418	674	1,352	1,901	937	436	989	764	54
1,465	776	92	746	592	1,950	2,591	1,341	535	1,207	625	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
1,376	310	28	487	534	1,068	2,163	942	455	997	170	57
1,261	188	16	1,140	305	1,044	1,342	584	314	1,532	357	58
679	680	.	335	502	1,340	1,656	638	218	1,341	145	59
1,540	1,180	13	587	368	1,436	2,895	1,092	726	1,489	499	60
60,248	27,816	3,526	34,222	22,404	57,230	91,321	43,465	22,237	58,032	21,177	
30·5	14·1	1·7	33·8	22·1	31·6	50·4	24·	12·2	40·1	14·6	
46·3			55·9						54·7		

* No returns.

† See Note at page 273.

TABLE No. 8.—Classification of 5,867 National Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts as to efficiency with regard both to the extent and quality of Instruction imparted.

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools respectively in which									
		Reading is quite satisfactory.	Reading is good.	Reading is fair.	Penmanship is quite satisfactory.	Penmanship is good.	Penmanship is fair.	Arithmetic is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.	Dictation is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.	Grammar is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.	Geography is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils.
1	97	12	28	40	3	9	24	58	42	44	48
2	84	12	20	48	4	18	35	67	56	41	56
3	102	12	24	46	6	17	42	76	76	58	62
4	124	15	42	50	20	18	35	49	30	26	21
5	116	4	16	69	5	12	53	78	84	75	60
6	120	11	10	31	15	43	46	82	94	54	52
7	138	94	23	11	48	43	24	118	105	103	113
8	92	32	31	29	32	32	28	92	92	40	92
9	111	26	32	30	45	20	15	87	85	46	75
10	110	52	36	19	18	32	42	93	90	93	87
11	100	.	18	76	4	39	52	95	89	81	69
12	127	3	11	44	5	9	56	63	66	61	54
13	89	.	23	55	.	14	20	45	57	42	44
14	96	9	5	50	11	6	44	67	72	83	79
15	129	13	23	64	7	8	35	75	73	57	58
16	155	50	72	33	35	50	61	112	118	101	80
17	124	4	23	63	6	38	53	93	63	93	74
18	111	14	37	32	17	34	37	85	84	63	81
19	100	5	28	47	6	19	43	64	80	74	60
20	84	1	9	38	3	15	38	44	44	35	36
21	110	44	31	28	24	41	32	97	100	97	75
22	122	17	22	54	16	38	36	83	77	60	75
23	139	15	21	25	12	25	20	66	40	45	42
24	120	25	45	44	21	36	56	104	99	97	96
25	103	36	60	7	40	50	13	99	96	87	88
26	79	.	10	45	.	5	37	64	53	20	52
27	114	17	64	16	25	37	41	81	65	46	91
28	127	4	21	58	5	20	45	76	54	56	69
29	107	4	52	29	7	39	34	64	85	45	62
30	83	5	12	42	4	15	30	52	25	50	55
31	124	14	19	78	10	12	58	94	94	82	83
32	93	.	12	57	2	13	52	60	72	47	68
33	110	38	32	17	42	24	26	86	88	66	91
34	84	15	20	16	14	14	15	50	44	50	46
35	93	16	25	40	9	16	43	64	70	71	74
36	93	21	22	39	15	19	31	74	66	63	62
37	98	25	35	31	24	27	34	82	86	80	62
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	84	5	22	57	8	18	58	72	76	64	69
40	93	18	35	30	23	27	30	64	50	53	66
41	84	12	26	40	24	30	24	60	59	49	40
42	83	6	28	35	5	21	22	52	54	37	66
43	115	32	28	55	36	31	48	113	112	113	114
44	80	8	43	27	5	28	38	66	61	69	69
45	108	9	19	54	10	20	54	70	69	68	76
46	97	9	45	43	14	17	42	84	93	86	86
47	63	24	25	13	15	25	18	63	46	57	50
48	92	11	11	55	16	19	49	69	68	47	59
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	91	8	40	40	10	28	30	70	60	30	30
51	92	8	21	56	15	16	57	79	82	61	64
52	106	35	37	29	31	36	26	97	88	95	86
53	81	13	34	28	20	23	27	68	74	76	76
54	99	34	26	34	35	35	25	94	90	90	90
55	100	23	27	28	25	26	32	80	75	72	82
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	103	11	30	42	8	28	33	84	83	68	68
58	94	.	20	58	.	15	63	74	67	48	62
59	98	8	12	70	5	12	52	83	83	55	55
60	113	10	56	39	12	47	45	101	92	88	103
Total	5,867	949	1,599	2,334	877	1,419	2,159	4,382	4,196	3,658	3,903
Per cent.	.	16·1	27·2	39·7	14·7	24·2	36·8	74·6	71·5	62·3	66·5
		83·			75·7						

* No returns.

TABLE No. 9.—Showing the Classification of 7,631 National School Teachers, Principals and Assistants, in Fifty-seven School Districts, their Ages and Periods of Service under the Board.

Number of District.	Number of Teachers returned; Principals and Assistants.		Trained.		Not Trained.		Married.		Not Married.		First Class.					
											1st Division.		2nd Division.		3rd Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	71	23	30	14	41	9	29	7	42	16	1	.	.	1	3	2
2	75	39	48	17	27	22	37	14	38	25	.	.	4	2	6	.
3	86	36	48	18	38	18	38	2	48	34	1	1	2	1	7	3
4	98	52	52	20	46	32	45	7	53	45	1	2	2	1	6	6
5	95	37	62	18	33	19	43	8	52	29	3	.	1	.	6	1
6	104	29	64	16	40	13	43	7	61	22	3	.	4	1	3	3
7	100	41	61	22	39	19	46	14	54	27	5	.	5	2	6	1
8	81	108	49	32	32	76	29	15	52	93	3	1	1	2	5	9
9	128	144	61	54	67	90	43	15	85	129	6	6	4	3	6	14
10	111	74	65	22	46	52	53	9	58	65	5	4	2	1	9	3
11	78	31	43	14	35	17	44	6	34	25	1	.	6	.	4	2
12	102	44	45	17	57	27	33	14	69	30	2	1	1	1	8	5
13	72	20	39	12	33	8	33	5	39	15	.	.	2	1	4	2
14	83	18	52	15	31	3	27	7	56	11	1	1	1	1	11	2
15	111	29	92	6	19	23	31	6	80	23	1	.	2	.	4	.
16	136	100	74	35	62	65	64	20	72	80	4	2	3	5	8	7
17	100	61	57	18	43	43	33	9	67	52	2	2	3	2	11	1
18	103	28	63	12	40	16	39	7	64	21	1	3	3	.	7	.
19	80	47	39	20	41	27	36	13	44	34	2	3	1	.	2	4
20	56	37	22	15	34	22	22	10	34	27	.	.	.	.	1	.
21	94	56	39	15	55	41	37	14	57	42	.	1	1	1	4	1
22	90	56	48	22	42	34	31	12	59	44	.	1	5	3	.	2
23	81	66	37	18	44	48	34	20	47	46	.	1	1	.	.	4
24	95	46	53	21	42	25	41	17	54	29	1	1	4	1	3	2
25	74	59	45	24	29	35	38	20	36	39	1	.	5	5	6	.
26	68	24	23	7	45	17	26	9	42	15	.	.	.	.	1	.
27	77	60	30	9	47	51	33	17	44	43	.	.	2	1	3	1
28	82	61	41	25	41	36	30	23	52	38	1	.	1	.	3	.
29	61	55	41	18	20	37	29	10	32	45	2	1	1	.	3	2
30	43	65	25	37	18	28	21	17	22	48	2	2	2	3	3	5
31	97	40	54	15	43	25	42	16	55	24	1	.	1	.	5	1
32	66	53	34	17	32	36	29	19	37	34	.	.	2	.	3	.
33	60	55	36	27	24	28	31	17	29	38	1	.	.	3	4	1
34	57	34	27	14	30	20	14	11	43	23	1	.	2	2	2	1
35	57	47	26	10	31	37	26	10	31	37	.	1	.	.	1	.
36	68	40	39	19	29	21	28	9	40	31	.	.	2	1	7	3
37	59	54	46	22	13	32	33	12	26	42	3	1	5	1	5	2
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	52	45	28	21	24	24	23	9	29	36	2	2	3	1	2	3
40	68	48	33	18	35	30	29	17	39	31	.	1	4	1	6	2
41	62	37	25	12	37	25	20	12	42	25	1	.	2	1	3	2
42	66	44	27	11	39	33	20	14	46	30	.	.	2	2	2	1
43	85	60	36	9	49	51	31	13	54	47	2	.	3	2	5	2
44	53	56	29	16	24	40	20	9	33	47	2	1	1	2	.	2
45	101	72	47	20	54	52	35	17	66	55	2	1	1	.	4	2
46	115	89	38	19	77	70	31	10	84	79	1	2	2	4	6	5
47	68	56	28	19	40	37	29	14	39	42	4	1	2	4	2	2
48	68	65	37	15	31	50	23	14	45	51	1	.	3	1	3	3
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	60	38	36	9	24	29	32	5	28	33	1	.	.	1	6	1
51	63	51	31	19	32	32	25	15	38	36	4	2	.	.	7	1
52	113	77	48	22	65	55	38	18	75	59	1	.	3	.	3	2
53	58	47	37	20	21	27	27	14	31	33	.	.	2	3	6	6
54	93	37	45	13	48	24	43	10	45	27	.	.	3	.	.	.
55	86	73	37	17	49	56	28	17	58	56	2	.	1	2	6	5
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	83	53	39	19	44	34	36	17	47	36	2	1	4	2	3	2
58	72	56	32	13	40	43	34	15	38	41	1	.	1	1	3	1
59	71	57	39	20	32	37	32	21	39	36	1	.	2	6	5	4
60	95	70	38	26	57	44	42	16	53	54	3	1	6	1	3	7
Total,	4,631	3,000	2,420	1,055	2,211	1,945	1,894	725	2,737	2,275	85	47	126	79	215	143
Per cent.,	.	.	52·2	35·2	47·8	64·8	40·9	24·2	59·1	75·8	9·8 males; 9· females.					

* No returns.

TABLE No. 9.—Showing the Classification of 7,631 National School Teachers, of Service under the

Number of District.	Second Class.				Third Class.				Probationers.		Assistants.		Ages.			
	1st Division.		2nd Division.		1st Division.		2nd Division.						Under 20 years.		20 years but under 30.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	7	.	9	5	24	4	13	3	14	8	.	4	9	5	31	12
2	13	5	17	5	22	11	7	7	6	9	3	20	3	5	29	19
3	13	5	18	6	20	10	14	5	11	5	5	12	14	4	30	26
4	12	1	20	10	31	9	8	9	18	14	4	21	4	16	45	28
5	9	7	18	8	27	7	20	5	11	9	5	12	7	8	42	18
6	17	2	5	3	40	6	18	12	14	2	3	11	9	7	41	12
7	17	11	18	7	30	14	12	4	7	2	1	2	3	1	34	26
8	11	7	22	21	20	30	5	14	14	24	29	69	12	28	46	67
9	13	19	36	18	31	47	21	22	11	15	58	94	13	34	81	92
10	19	5	16	6	29	19	16	12	15	24	19	56	13	21	44	38
11	8	2	5	7	32	7	10	5	12	8	4	6	7	5	31	20
12	12	4	10	3	44	16	12	9	13	5	9	10	8	3	52	28
13	7	.	12	2	24	7	15	6	8	2	1	4	7	5	20	8
14	14	3	11	4	26	5	14	2	5	.	3	3	4	1	44	9
15	10	1	22	1	31	9	26	10	15	8	4	9	5	4	52	18
16	20	2	24	11	39	26	18	24	20	23	19	62	13	17	66	60
17	13	9	12	9	30	11	22	17	7	10	10	32	10	17	47	29
18	10	4	15	2	34	6	20	7	13	6	5	13	7	3	50	18
19	9	4	12	6	29	10	16	11	9	9	12	15	6	6	36	27
20	4	2	9	5	16	13	19	8	7	9	3	9	4	3	27	28
21	10	4	11	6	26	17	22	23	20	3	18	22	11	6	44	37
22	11	5	14	11	30	20	22	9	8	5	7	15	10	8	40	37
23	13	5	9	5	28	20	18	18	12	13	3	11	2	4	37	37
24	14	4	15	8	27	10	19	15	12	5	8	10	4	7	40	29
25	8	4	12	10	19	20	16	11	7	9	13	18	4	6	30	36
26	9	2	6	1	20	5	10	8	22	8	3	2	4	5	39	14
27	9	5	10	6	27	30	18	12	8	5	4	14	6	7	35	39
28	4	6	9	11	34	19	17	17	13	8	7	7	2	4	39	41
29	7	11	10	10	20	14	14	13	4	4	3	9	5	6	25	36
30	6	8	6	8	9	18	11	10	4	11	10	24	1	5	19	41
31	7	3	9	6	38	8	18	9	18	13	1	14	3	1	50	21
32	1	4	14	6	23	14	14	14	9	15	7	17	4	6	31	32
33	8	5	15	10	11	19	16	13	5	4	2	4	3	3	22	35
34	2	1	7	9	18	10	10	3	15	8	8	8	13	9	24	21
35	6	3	10	10	28	11	10	16	2	6	5	9	5	8	21	31
36	9	8	12	8	23	12	12	5	3	3	8	7	3	6	33	22
37	9	2	17	16	15	12	2	11	3	9	5	11	3	9	20	32
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	4	3	8	6	12	18	9	7	12	5	7	10	1	3	24	16
40	8	2	6	10	22	14	15	13	7	5	13	16	5	5	29	30
41	3	6	4	5	27	8	15	5	7	10	4	16	5	5	31	19
42	4	5	4	4	22	14	18	11	14	7	13	13	8	11	36	26
43	10	3	12	12	19	15	23	18	11	8	6	26	6	9	42	42
44	9	6	5	6	26	15	5	3	5	21	6	29	5	9	26	33
45	10	10	12	6	34	16	22	16	16	21	26	37	5	22	65	35
46	12	6	18	15	40	28	20	16	16	13	44	48	17	13	61	72
47	8	8	7	6	21	16	13	8	11	11	12	20	6	6	31	32
48	11	6	4	3	22	11	14	15	10	26	16	30	4	14	33	36
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	10	3	13	7	14	4	10	12	6	10	3	6	3	5	18	24
51	10	9	7	5	14	10	12	8	9	16	14	14	7	7	24	32
52	11	10	15	11	41	27	18	18	21	9	51	35	15	19	66	46
53	8	4	8	13	20	10	11	9	3	2	8	12	3	6	23	32
54	8	.	8	2	30	16	21	13	23	6	28	6	7	7	44	19
55	8	5	14	4	32	31	11	21	12	5	28	31	16	19	34	39
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	12	4	6	6	36	15	9	12	11	11	24	19	10	14	45	28
58	3	6	7	6	25	9	14	15	18	18	8	26	13	14	26	35
59	12	11	10	4	28	18	8	6	5	8	12	22	7	4	37	39
60	7	12	10	10	43	27	11	7	12	5	28	25	7	3	53	57
Total	539	292	675	421	1,503	848	834	632	624	538	660	1,107	391	488	2,145	1,816
Per cent.	26·2 males; 23·8 fem.				50·5 males; 49·3 fem.				13·5	17·9	14·3	36·9	8·4	16·3	46·3	60·5

* No returns.

Principals and Assistants, in Fifty-seven School Districts, their Ages and Periods Board—*continued.*

Ages.										Periods of Service.										No. of District.
30 years but under 40.		40 years but under 50.		50 years but under 60.		60 years and over 60.		Average Age.		Under 3 years.		3 years but under 5.		5 years but under 10.		10 years but under 15.		15 years and above 15.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
18	3	8	2	3	1	2	.	30·4	26·2	18	8	13	4	10	3	13	4	17	4	1
21	8	14	7	6	.	2	.	33·6	29·1	14	11	3	5	21	10	12	6	25	7	2
13	2	12	4	10	.	7	.	31·5	25·8	23	16	8	6	16	8	10	4	29	2	3
18	6	18	1	12	1	1	.	32·6	24·3	24	19	11	9	20	18	10	2	33	4	4
22	10	10	1	13	.	1	.	32·6	26·6	15	9	20	6	18	12	13	7	29	3	5
27	8	13	2	13	.	1	.	36·2	29·	17	6	16	7	28	10	15	3	28	3	6
29	8	15	5	14	1	5	.	36·	30·	22	9	14	10	9	9	15	5	40	8	7
14	9	6	4	3	.	.	.	28·	24·	25	40	17	25	13	32	12	5	14	6	8
15	13	12	2	5	2	2	1	28·	23·	38	44	23	37	29	43	17	13	21	7	9
25	7	16	7	13	1	.	.	32·1	25·2	29	27	14	14	18	22	14	3	36	8	10
21	5	14	1	5	.	.	.	32·7	22·7	18	11	8	5	13	7	16	3	23	5	11
23	10	10	2	5	.	4	1	30·4	27·7	23	10	15	7	23	14	11	6	30	7	12
18	6	12	1	12	.	3	.	33·7	23·	12	5	9	4	8	5	11	3	32	3	13
20	5	10	3	3	.	2	.	31·2	30·8	16	3	8	.	21	7	13	2	25	6	14
30	6	13	1	11	.	.	.	33·1	26·3	24	8	14	6	26	7	21	4	26	4	15
33	18	15	4	5	1	4	.	30·2	25·	33	45	23	18	28	22	24	7	28	8	16
25	10	9	5	7	.	2	.	30·8	25·2	28	26	14	13	18	12	17	6	23	4	17
20	6	15	1	9	.	2	.	32·2	27·2	22	10	9	5	22	7	14	1	36	5	18
18	13	16	1	1	.	3	.	32·1	26·2	12	11	9	10	21	9	12	9	26	8	19
15	4	4	1	3	.	3	1	31·6	26·1	10	7	7	10	10	7	14	9	15	4	20
23	6	7	6	8	1	1	.	30·5	26·7	24	16	12	8	23	18	18	5	17	9	21
16	7	11	4	10	.	3	.	32·3	25·5	20	16	13	9	16	15	13	9	28	7	22
19	23	14	2	7	.	2	.	32·8	27·4	20	18	10	13	20	16	7	7	24	12	23
28	7	12	2	9	1	2	.	32·9	26·	19	11	10	12	11	11	20	4	35	8	24
17	8	10	8	13	1	.	.	33·9	27·2	13	20	8	6	13	13	12	8	28	12	25
11	3	7	2	4	.	3	.	31·	25·5	22	8	5	4	15	4	12	6	14	2	26
17	10	11	4	4	.	4	.	32·5	29·5	26	10	9	6	14	22	10	13	18	9	27
21	13	15	3	2	.	3	.	33·	27·	14	12	10	13	22	15	14	7	22	14	28
16	9	4	4	6	.	5	.	34·2	26·4	12	15	6	8	14	19	7	3	22	10	29
17	15	3	3	2	1	1	.	31·7	27·4	8	17	4	10	10	11	8	13	13	14	30
20	13	13	5	8	.	3	.	32·4	29·8	18	9	7	3	22	12	19	7	31	9	31
17	12	6	3	5	.	3	.	31·8	27·5	16	20	8	10	18	6	13	12	11	5	32
12	15	12	1	7	1	4	.	32·8	26·6	5	8	10	11	9	13	14	10	22	13	33
15	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	28·2	23·	22	12	7	6	6	9	15	4	7	3	34
16	7	9	1	2	.	4	.	33·1	23·7	9	17	8	8	13	10	12	7	15	5	35
23	12	5	.	3	.	1	.	31·2	25·7	11	10	8	6	18	10	20	8	11	6	36
16	8	12	4	7	1	1	.	34·6	25·8	5	23	4	4	13	14	14	6	23	7	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
10	14	3	8	12	3	2	1	34·9	33·	9	3	4	6	10	11	13	7	16	18	39
17	9	9	2	6	2	2	.	32·	27·2	11	13	14	9	15	9	9	7	19	10	40
12	7	7	2	7	4	.	.	31·5	29·4	16	10	4	7	13	8	11	5	18	7	41
11	5	9	2	1	.	1	.	29·2	24·3	17	17	9	7	17	9	16	4	7	7	42
17	6	8	2	8	1	4	.	32·	24·8	21	26	11	11	18	11	13	8	22	4	43
9	7	6	6	7	1	.	.	28·	29·2	11	17	6	10	13	15	8	5	15	9	44
15	9	11	5	5	1	.	.	29·8	26·9	30	29	14	14	25	14	15	6	17	9	45
15	4	14	.	7	.	1	.	29·6	22·9	30	35	20	15	27	22	20	15	18	2	46
15	13	8	4	7	1	1	.	31·6	27·3	11	17	10	9	12	8	13	6	22	16	47
16	13	14	2	.	.	1	.	28·6	24·6	10	22	10	11	14	18	8	6	26	8	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
17	7	13	1	9	1	.	.	37·	27·	9	16	2	2	11	12	16	3	22	5	50
16	9	11	1	3	2	2	.	32·2	25·8	12	16	9	4	13	17	6	8	23	6	51
8	7	9	3	10	1	5	1	29·2	24·2	36	31	12	12	27	18	18	7	20	9	52
16	5	8	3	7	1	1	.	33·1	26·6	12	11	5	5	12	20	12	5	17	6	53
25	9	6	2	8	.	3	.	30·8	25·9	27	11	12	4	16	9	12	8	26	5	54
17	15	9	.	7	.	3	.	30·5	25·	23	23	17	18	14	14	12	7	20	11	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
14	10	7	1	5	.	2	.	29·3	24·3	21	21	16	9	15	5	13	11	18*	7	57
18	5	9	2	5	.	1	.	30·5	23·	23	21	4	12	12	13	14	6	19	4	58
14	11	4	2	5	1	4	.	31·6	28·	16	13	4	6	20	17	11	11	20	10	59
14	7	12	3	7	.	2	.	30·2	25·4	23	14	13	14	19	23	14	10	26	9	60
1025	501	574	158	377	32	119	5	.	.	1,055	933	590	523	952	755	766	376	1,268	413	
22·2	16·7	12·4	5·3	8·1	1·	2·6	·2	.	.	22·8	31·1	12·7	17·4	20·5	25·2	16·5	12·5	27·5	13·8	

* No returns.

TABLE No. 10.—Showing the Total Incomes of 7,223 National Teachers, Principals

Number of District.	Total Number of Principal Teachers returned.		PRINCIPAL													
			Numbers, respectively, whose total incomes are													
			£15 and under.		Above £15 but under £20.		£20 but under £25.		£25 but under £30.		£30 but under £40.		£40 but under £50.		£50 and above.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	70	16	3	4	17	1	9	5	16	2	19	2	3	2	3	.
2	69	15	.	.	6	3	4	1	15	6	22	3	10	1	12	1
3	77	17	.	1	9	2	8	3	11	3	26	4	11	4	12	.
4	92	28	.	1	9	4	11	8	19	4	37	7	11	2	5	2
5	88	23	2	.	5	3	16	3	13	8	31	7	12	1	9	1
6	99	14	2	1	16	3	22	4	19	2	18	2	8	2	14	.
7	99	39	.	1	8	3	7	10	24	10	27	8	15	6	18	1
8	51	37	.	1	2	3	.	4	6	6	12	10	15	9	16	4
9	66	44	.	.	.	2	2	4	7	5	21	15	17	10	19	8
10	90	15	1	.	5	.	3	2	11	1	25	5	17	2	28	5
11	74	22	6	5	10	3	6	5	20	3	15	4	9	2	8	.
12	90	30	.	.	15	7	10	13	32	4	20	3	7	2	6	1
13	71	16	4	1	11	5	11	5	23	1	15	2	3	2	4	.
14	79	12	.	.	11	1	7	3	25	7	20	.	11	1	5	.
15	106	19	.	.	8	6	26	9	23	3	33	1	8	.	8	.
16	116	37	.	.	6	6	13	5	19	5	35	6	20	9	23	6
17	90	29	.	.	2	1	9	3	15	12	34	8	14	2	16	3
18	96	10	.	.	8	1	16	3	24	4	29	.	11	1	8	1
19	67	30	.	.	5	7	12	6	13	5	23	8	7	1	7	3
20	52	25	3	.	11	9	12	10	12	6	8	.	5	.	1	.
21	76	32	.	.	9	8	20	12	21	6	17	3	5	1	4	2
22	81	39	1	2	7	4	18	14	20	9	24	6	5	3	6	1
23	77	53	2	4	13	14	16	19	21	7	20	5	4	3	1	1
24	86	31	.	4	15	7	8	8	19	6	31	4	8	2	5	.
25	58	37	.	.	4	3	3	12	10	13	15	4	14	2	12	3
26	64	19	11	5	13	4	7	7	8	1	20	2	4	.	1	.
27	71	42	3	1	9	10	15	15	17	8	17	.	2	8	8	.
28	72	51	.	4	9	14	15	15	24	11	15	6	5	1	4	.
29	56	40	.	.	4	5	8	12	15	15	18	8	6	.	5	.
30	33	41	.	.	.	3	4	5	2	7	9	17	9	5	9	4
31	97	25	3	1	24	7	14	8	30	6	17	3	5	.	4	.
32	56	31	.	1	5	6	8	9	14	10	22	2	2	1	5	2
33	57	50	1	1	9	10	7	18	12	13	20	6	6	1	2	1
34	45	21	1	1	14	4	3	9	12	3	11	4	1	.	3	.
35	51	34	.	.	4	12	7	9	18	7	14	5	6	.	2	1
36	55	26	.	.	4	5	7	4	13	11	15	4	7	1	9	1
37	51	39	.	.	.	9	2	6	9	10	19	11	8	2	13	1
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	41	34	.	.	5	3	6	16	9	6	9	3	5	1	7	5
40	54	30	.	.	3	5	11	7	10	8	10	5	12	3	8	2
41	55	18	.	.	3	3	13	2	16	6	14	3	1	4	8	.
42	50	26	.	.	10	6	6	5	10	7	16	6	4	1	4	1
43	78	31	.	.	9	3	14	7	18	9	16	9	12	1	9	2
44	47	27	.	.	1	2	6	8	12	5	17	8	7	3	4	1
45	73	31	.	.	2	7	11	6	19	6	25	9	8	3	8	.
46	68	38	.	.	1	.	3	4	11	8	19	7	14	10	20	9
47	51	30	.	.	6	4	4	6	16	9	11	5	9	2	5	4
48	52	35	.	.	.	5	4	8	10	8	18	7	12	5	8	2
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	53	26	.	.	3	7	9	7	7	10	25	1	7	1	2	.
51	46	34	.	1	3	6	10	6	4	11	12	5	8	4	9	1
52	59	40	.	.	1	.	2	7	4	12	20	15	21	6	11	.
53	46	29	1	.	.	1	3	8	8	6	17	6	10	8	7	.
54	62	27	1	2	3	6	11	14	14	5	23	.	4	.	6	.
55	57	39	.	.	2	4	5	11	10	10	23	11	10	1	7	2
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	57	31	.	.	2	3	6	8	12	11	17	7	14	1	6	1
58	64	27	1	1	9	6	12	6	16	9	19	3	3	2	4	.
59	58	30	1	.	1	1	3	7	9	8	22	8	11	3	11	3
60	61	40	.	.	.	.	4	6	8	9	20	16	14	5	15	4
Total,	3,860	1,712	47	43	371	267	509	437	835	403	1,127	319	497	153	474	90
Per cent.,	.	.	1·2	2·5	9·6	15·6	13·2	25·6	21·6	23·6	29·2	18·6	12·9	8·9	12·3	5·2

* No returns.

and Assistants, in Fifty-seven School Districts, as derived from their Schools alone.

Teachers. Average Incomes. Males. £	s.	d.	Females. £	s.	d.	Assistant Teachers. Total No. of Assistant Teachers returned. M.	F.	Numbers, respectively, whose total incomes are: £15 and under. M.	F.	Above £15 but under £20. M.	F.	£20 but under £25. M.	F.	£25 but under £30. M.	F.	£30 but under £40. M.	F.	£40 but under £50. M.	F.	£50 and above. M.	F.	No. of District.
27	18	6	24	7	7	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
37	4	9	29	2	8	.	15	.	6	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
36	2	10	32	14	0	3	10	.	.	2	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	3
32	19	8¾	29	7	4¾	3	19	2	9	.	4	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
35	3	0½	30	0	5½	5	12	3	6	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
31	18	8	25	15	5	3	10	2	5	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
38	2	0	29	15	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
41	13	2	36	11	0½	27	66	9	25	7	21	4	14	3	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	8
49	10	0	40	2	0	44	76	7	9	10	19	18	37	5	8	4	3	.	.	.	.	9
45	6	8	46	4	7	16	52	4	20	6	13	4	16	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	10
32	8	8¾	24	3	4¼	4	6	1	2	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
30	11	6½	24	19	11½	7	8	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
26	19	10½	26	6	8¼	1	4	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
31	11	4	25	12	8	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
31	5	0	22	7	3	4	9	2	5	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
38	15	10	35	7	2½	19	62	8	18	3	19	6	20	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	16
39	12	6	33	0	8	10	32	4	10	3	12	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
31	12	6	30	14	6	4	12	3	5	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
33	1	5¼	28	14	8½	11	14	5	7	2	5	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	19
24	17	10¾	21	7	4½	3	8	.	3	1	2	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
29	5	6¼	25	14	5	18	22	13	1	2	14	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
30	6	5½	25	19	9¼	7	15	3	1	3	7	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	22
26	13	0	23	8	0	3	11	.	3	3	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
31	12	3½	24	9	3½	7	9	5	2	2	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
40	2	5	25	9	9	13	18	4	5	7	5	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
36	0	8½	19	13	10	3	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
30	15	6	25	15	7	4	14	2	4	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
26	10	0	21	12	0	7	7	4	2	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
32	18	6¾	25	19	0¾	2	7	.	2	1	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
42	6	2	34	13	6	10	24	.	5	7	7	.	9	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	30
27	9	5	25	5	3	1	13	1	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
31	16	10	26	3	1	7	17	.	13	4	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	32
31	6	8	25	8	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
27	0	0	24	8	5	6	7	2	6	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
31	1	3	24	2	7	5	9	.	1	1	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
37	11	2	27	14	8¼	7	6	.	.	2	2	1	4	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	36
42	14	10¾	28	5	6¾	5	11	3	7	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
34	19	10	29	6	8	7	10	4	3	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	39
37	5	8	29	4	9	13	16	4	5	3	5	4	5	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	40
30	6	3	30	6	3	4	16	.	6	1	4	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
31	18	6	27	18	10½	13	13	.	2	11	5	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
33	14	4	29	13	2	6	26	3	7	1	10	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
34	15	9	30	15	8	6	29	3	20	2	2	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
34	4	10	28	5	1	26	37	11	16	9	10	4	11	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	45
43	7	2½	38	5	2½	44	46	14	11	12	10	13	25	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
35	0	9	31	16	0	11	13	3	8	3	5	5	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
58	12	5½	31	10	8½	16	30	4	24	10	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
32	14	8	24	6	0	2	5	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
37	4	1½	28	12	5½	13	10	4	6	2	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	51
42	17	7	31	19	0	51	35	24	8	16	16	10	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
38	0	5½	32	0	6½	7	11	2	1	3	5	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
33	14	8	21	3	10½	28	6	16	2	7	3	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	54
37	0	3½	29	0	8	28	29	8	3	6	11	14	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
37	12	7	28	11	10	24	19	11	9	1	6	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
29	9	10	25	1	9	8	26	5	14	.	7	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
39	19	6	32	4	8	11	19	.	6	7	5	3	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
43	18	1	36	5	7	24	18	8	3	2	2	14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
.		.	.		.	615	1036	216	360	181	304	168	328	27	30	19	12	4	1	.	1	
.		.	.		.	.	.	35·1	34·7	29·4	29·3	27·3	31·7	4·4	2·9	3·1	1·2	0·7	0·1	.	0·1	

* No returns.

TABLE No. 11.—Exhibiting Classification of 5,553 National Schools in

Number of District.	Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools respectively in which						
		Amount to nothing.	Are under £1.	Are £1 but under £2.	Are £2 but under £3.	Are £3 but under £5.	Are £5 but under £7.	Are £7 but under £10.
1	87	11	10	18	14	18	7	2
2	83	1	3	10	21	11	11	12
3	93	7	3	6	10	29	19	12
4	120	1	7	11	14	28	22	22
5	113	.	5	2	7	27	30	23
6	120	4	18	18	15	21	23	6
7	138	1	6	29	21	42	18	11
8	88	5	.	2	1	3	6	21
9	108	1	.	1	2	7	13	19
10	105	2	.	.	2	6	12	22
11	97	15	22	17	14	14	8	6
12	120	4	19	28	28	26	7	7
13	87	4	15	28	12	19	2	6
14	91	4	16	23	18	17	11	2
15	125	1	4	17	16	49	21	7
16	153	5	4	6	12	39	30	27
17	119	.	1	6	7	24	25	30
18	106	.	2	13	24	27	21	9
19	97	3	1	14	10	25	16	16
20	79	29	5	19	10	7	5	2
21	108	13	10	20	13	29	14	7
22	119	7	8	19	32	28	21	3
23	131	4	24	29	21	35	10	7
24	112	6	10	28	26	24	11	3
25	95	4	2	6	7	17	19	18
26	79	30	14	12	9	9	3	2
27	111	9	22	18	24	15	11	6
28	123	8	16	41	22	26	5	1
29	98	4	2	6	19	36	18	12
30	73	1	4	2	13	25	10	9
31	120	5	24	38	23	25	1	3
32	87	5	5	8	13	20	18	8
33	102	1	6	22	19	32	13	6
34	68	9	7	16	8	6	10	9
35	85	4	5	20	20	15	10	9
36	81	4	1	12	11	24	10	8
37	90	2	1	10	6	26	18	12
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	78	.	6	13	6	24	13	8
40	84	.	.	8	14	26	9	17
41	73	.	9	1	9	28	10	12
42	76	2	3	8	11	16	16	13
43	109	1	1	8	10	30	22	14
44	74	.	5	4	10	22	5	18
45	103	.	1	3	7	35	25	17
46	106	1	.	1	.	7	17	15
47	81	2	4	9	6	23	16	11
48	87	3	1	4	11	30	12	10
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	64	2	1	3	7	20	11	13
51	80	.	2	2	7	23	20	12
52	100	.	.	.	.	18	16	18
53	74	1	3	.	5	14	16	17
54	89	8	4	11	6	18	14	16
55	96	.	1	2	11	20	12	28
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	88	2	.	5	3	26	20	13
58	91	2	5	9	13	24	22	7
59	86	7	.	4	4	21	13	11
60	101	.	.	.	.	9	18	22
Total	5,553	245	348	670	689	1,265	816	677
Per cent.	.	4·4	6·3	12·1	12·4	22·8	14·6	12·2

* No returns.

Fifty-seven School Districts, as regards School Fees and Annual Endowments.

School Fees		Annual Average of Fees for Schools returned.	Annual Average for Pupils in daily attendance.	Endowments.				No. of District.
Are £10 but under £15.	Are £15 and over £15.			Schools Unendowed.	No. of Schools respectively with Endowments			
					Under £5.	Of £5 but under £10.	Of £10 and above £10.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
5	2	2 14 10½	0 1 6¾	74	6	3	4	1
7	7	5 12 2¾	0 2 9¼	47	10	12	14	2
2	5	5 3 0	0 2 8½	55	6	12	20	3
11	4	5 11 0¾	0 2 10½	98	5	9	8	4
13	6	6 16 8¾	0 3 1	97	8	6	2	5
9	6	2 2 2½	0 1 5	92	10	8	10	6
5	5	4 11 6	0 2 6½	81	12	23	22	7
22	28	12 12 3	0 3 9	76	4	4	4	8
23	42	16 0 4	0 4 10	91	6	4	7	9
23	38	13 2 8¾	0 4 9¾	75	7	10	13	10
1	.	2 8 9½	0 1 3	72	.	17	8	11
.	1	2 15 7½	0 1 4½	102	1	10	7	12
1	.	2 13 7¼	0 1 8	75	7	3	2	13
.	.	2 10 11½	0 1 4¼	75	3	5	8	14
6	4	5 6 10	0 2 10	101	14	7	3	15
17	13	7 6 11¼	0 3 1	101	7	14	31	16
11	15	7 17 0	0 3 5¼	93	8	6	12	17
8	2	4 14 0	0 2 5	90	1	4	11	18
11	1	5 18 11¾	0 2 4	83	1	4	9	19
1	1	1 17 0½	0 1 0	63	4	3	9	20
2	.	3 2 11	0 1 3	99	3	1	5	21
.	1	3 4 9¼	0 1 4½	103	1	4	11	22
1	.	2 14 4½	0 1 6¼	125	2	2	2	23
4	.	3 2 8¾	0 1 7½	82	13	8	9	24
16	6	6 19 3	0 2 11¾	69	11	8	7	25
.	.	1 9 10½	0 0 9¼	55	11	10	3	26
6	.	2 17 7¼	0 1 1½	96	2	5	8	27
3	1	2 12 0	0 1 3	112	2	3	6	28
1	.	4 1 9½	0 2 3½	74	8	10	6	29
6	3	5 7 8	0 2 1	27	3	24	19	30
1	.	2 2 6¾	0 1 1¾	106	5	7	2	31
8	2	4 14 5½	0 1 10½	65	7	6	9	32
3	.	3 9 11	0 1 11¼	91	1	6	4	33
2	1	3 8 3½	0 1 6¾	60	.	5	3	34
2	.	3 10 10½	0 1 4¾	72	5	5	3	35
9	2	5 8 7	0 2 7½	64	4	4	9	36
8	7	6 16 0¾	0 3 1¼	72	4	8	6	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
5	3	4 17 3	0 2 3	67	4	3	4	39
6	4	5 17 10	0 2 8¾	63	5	6	10	40
2	2	4 8 9	0 1 6¾	51	6	6	10	41
6	1	3 4 4	0 2 1	71	1	3	1	42
13	10	6 17 0½	0 3 4½	104	3	0	2	43
10	.	4 15 3	0 2 1	65	1	3	5	44
10	5	6 11 4	0 2 6	94	5	1	3	45
22	43	13 4 0½	0 4 4½	92	1	4	9	46
10	.	5 5 1¾	0 2 1½	65	5	3	8	47
12	4	6 10 0¾	0 2 3¾	54	13	12	8	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
4	3	5 17 8½	0 3 3	61	2	.	1	50
9	5	6 10 5½	0 2 10½	59	9	8	4	51
30	18	10 9 9¾	0 2 10¾	72	11	12	5	52
10	8	8 13 7	0 3 10¾	61	6	1	6	53
8	4	5 11 1½	0 1 8½	72	8	8	1	54
17	5	7 10 7½	0 2 7¾	94	1	1	.	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
11	3	6 1 3¾	0 1 9	66	14	5	3	57
6	3	5 4 6	0 2 3½	84	.	2	5	58
17	11	8 4 3	0 3 0	79	1	4	4	59
26	26	12 13 5	0 4 0¼	83	3	3	12	60
482	361	.	.	4,470	301	365	417	
8·7	6·5	.	.	80·5	5·4	6·6	7·5	

* No returns.

TABLE No. 12.—Exhibiting the Division of the 5,553 Schools of the

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools under each respective head of *Income* from *School*																			
		Amount to nothing.								Are under £1.								Are £1 but			
		Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	
1	87	3	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	4	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	7	4	12	
2	83	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	11	
3	93	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	
4	120	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	2	4	
5	113	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	2	
6	120	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	8	1	1	.	1	.	3	8	15	
7	138	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	5	9	20	
8	88	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
9	108	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	
10	105	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
11	97	9	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	7	4	7	1	2	1	.	.	1	4	12	
12	120	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	10	1	1	1	.	.	7	9	24	
13	87	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	8	.	.	1	.	.	4	9	15	
14	91	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	2	2	.	1	.	1	7	17	
15	125	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	12	7	
16	153	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	5	4	
17	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	
18	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	15	
19	97	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	10	
20	79	3	9	8	8	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	6	
21	108	.	1	5	4	1	1	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	1	.	.	3	10	9	
22	119	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	9	19	
23	131	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	11	10	18	
24	112	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	5	13	17	
25	95	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	
26	79	15	7	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	1	3	.	.	.	4	4	8	
27	111	2	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	10	4	1	.	1	.	4	8	14	
28	123	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	3	15	29	
29	98	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	5	11	
30	73	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	8	
31	120	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	6	10	1	3	.	.	.	7	15	24	
32	87	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	7	8	
33	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	7	
34	68	4	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	5	7	
35	85	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	16	
36	81	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	7	
37	90	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
39	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	10	
40	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	4	
41	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	6	
42	76	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	6	
43	109	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	7	3	
44	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	7	
45	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	
46	106	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
47	81	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	9	
48	87	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	5	
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
50	64	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	
51	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	5	3	
52	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
53	74	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	
54	89	2	2	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	7	8	
55	96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
57	88	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	6	
58	91	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	1	
59	88	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	
60	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total,	5,553	55	52	62	45	12	11	7	1	74	87	114	38	23	6	5	1	168	315	485	
		245, or 4·4 per cent.								348, or 6·3 per cent.								1,359, or			

* No returns.

preceding Table, No. 11, in connexion with the rank of their Teachers.

Fees alone, divided according to the rank of their several Teachers.

under £3.					Are £3 but under £5.								Are £5 but under £7.								No. of District.
II2.	III1.	I3.	I2.	I1.	Prob.	III2.	III1.	II2.	II1.	I3.	I2.	I1.	Prob.	III2.	III1.	II2.	II1.	I3.	I2.	I1.	
4	3	.	1	1	3	4	6	3	2	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	1
6	3	4	.	.	2	3	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	1	.	.	.	2
4	.	2	.	.	5	6	8	5	3	2	.	.	2	1	7	3	4	1	1	.	3
5	3	3	.	.	3	6	11	4	3	1	.	.	4	1	8	6	2	1	.	.	4
1	.	.	.	.	3	8	7	5	3	.	.	1	2	7	9	5	5	1	1	.	5
2	4	1	.	.	2	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	9	4	1	6	.	2	.	6
6	7	1	1	1	2	5	16	6	7	1	3	2	1	.	3	6	6	1	.	1	7
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	8
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	5	4	2	.	.	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	1	.	1	10
7	2	2	3	.	.	2	8	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	11
4	5	6	1	.	2	.	13	4	4	2	.	1	.	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	12
7	4	.	1	.	.	5	7	1	3	4	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13
4	8	3	.	1	.	1	7	3	2	3	1	.	.	2	.	4	2	3	.	.	14
6	1	.	.	.	5	13	18	5	5	2	1	.	1	4	7	6	1	1	1	.	15
2	2	2	.	.	6	7	18	4	1	2	1	.	2	5	8	6	6	.	.	3	16
5	4	.	.	.	2	6	9	1	3	2	.	1	1	6	4	4	6	3	.	1	17
5	1	1	.	.	.	10	8	3	3	2	.	1	2	4	6	4	3	2	.	.	18
2	.	3	.	.	2	6	9	5	2	.	.	1	1	5	5	2	3	.	.	.	19
4	5	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	20
4	4	1	1	1	3	8	8	7	2	1	.	.	3	2	5	.	4	.	.	.	21
11	6	.	3	.	1	7	9	4	4	1	2	.	.	3	6	4	4	1	2	1	22
7	3	1	.	.	1	5	14	6	6	3	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	.	.	1	23
8	8	2	1	.	1	5	9	7	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	1	2	2	1	.	24
2	1	.	.	.	2	3	4	5	1	1	1	.	.	5	8	3	1	1	1	.	25
1	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	26
9	4	2	1	.	.	2	7	.	3	2	1	.	1	3	4	.	3	.	.	.	27
11	4	1	.	.	6	3	10	3	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	28
1	5	.	.	.	2	10	11	8	4	1	.	.	1	3	6	2	3	2	1	.	29
1	2	1	.	1	3	1	4	5	6	3	2	1	.	1	2	2	3	1	1	.	30
7	5	3	.	.	6	2	9	3	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31
2	1	1	.	.	1	4	9	4	1	1	.	.	2	5	4	7	.	.	.	.	32
10	4	2	.	.	.	6	11	7	6	1	1	.	.	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	33
5	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	1	1	.	.	34
7	3	.	.	.	1	2	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	35
5	4	.	.	.	2	4	6	4	6	2	.	.	.	2	4	.	2	1	1	.	36
3	1	.	.	.	4	2	9	8	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	4	3	1	.	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
1	.	2	.	.	5	4	6	6	.	1	2	.	.	2	6	1	3	.	1	.	39
7	.	.	.	.	1	8	11	1	4	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	2	.	40
1	.	.	.	.	.	9	11	2	5	1	.	.	1	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	41
2	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	6	.	.	.	42
1	1	.	.	.	2	8	8	7	2	2	1	.	2	6	5	3	5	1	.	.	43
3	2	.	.	.	1	2	12	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	44
.	2	.	.	.	2	8	14	3	5	2	.	1	1	5	7	6	4	2	.	.	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	6	7	2	2	.	.	.	46
2	1	.	.	.	3	3	6	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	4	.	1	1	47
2	1	2	2	.	2	9	9	2	2	4	2	.	1	1	4	2	3	1	.	.	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	.	2	.	.	50
.	.	.	.	.	7	5	4	2	4	.	.	1	2	2	5	4	3	3	.	1	51
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	4	4	.	.	.	1	1	10	1	2	.	.	1	52
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	4	1	1	.	.	.	4	5	2	4	1	.	.	53
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	1	2	.	.	.	1	5	5	3	.	.	.	.	54
2	2	.	.	.	1	4	9	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	7	.	2	1	.	.	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
1	1	.	.	.	1	4	11	4	4	1	.	1	1	2	10	3	.	2	2	.	57
1	5	1	2	.	5	4	10	4	.	1	.	.	2	4	8	5	2	1	.	.	58
1	1	.	.	.	1	1	9	3	5	1	1	.	.	1	6	2	3	1	.	.	59
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	9	2	3	.	1	.	60
194	128	47	17	5	111	249	461	187	152	65	25	15	51	131	275	154	130	42	22	11	
24·5 per cent.					1,265, or 22·8 per cent.								816, or 14·6 per cent.								

* No returns.

TABLE No. 12.—Exhibiting the Division of the 5,553 Schools of the preceding Table, No. 11, in connexion with the rank of their Teachers—*continued.*

Number of District.	Number of Schools under each respective head of *Income* from *School Fees* alone, divided according to the rank of their several Teachers.																							
	Are £7 but under £10.								Are £10 but under £15.								Are £15 and over £15.							
	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.
1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
2	1	2	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.
3	.	1	3	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.
4	1	3	5	6	3	2	2	.	.	1	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
5	.	2	7	6	2	4	1	1	.	1	3	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	1
6	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	1
7	.	.	1	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1
8	1	3	5	4	2	5	1	.	.	.	7	8	3	3	1	.	.	.	4	8	8	5	1	2
9	.	2	6	5	1	2	2	1	.	3	5	13	2	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	9	10	4	7
10	1	4	5	7	4	1	.	.	.	3	10	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	11	6	2	6
11	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
13	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
15	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1
16	2	1	8	3	5	3	4	1	.	.	4	5	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	3	4	3	2	1
17	.	6	13	6	4	.	.	1	.	2	2	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	5	4	.
18	.	.	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
19	.	1	4	5	4	1	.	1	.	.	4	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
21	.	1	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
23	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	1	1	4	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	4	3	4	1	3	1	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	.
26	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
29	.	.	3	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
31	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	1	2	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
33	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	.	1	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	1	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	.	.	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
37	.	.	2	8	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	2
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
40	1	2	6	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.
41	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
42	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
43	.	2	2	5	1	3	.	1	.	3	3	2	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	3	3	1	1	.
44	1	1	7	2	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	1	2	9	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1
46	1	3	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	2	5	9	4	1	1	.	.	1	8	12	5	9	5	3
47	.	1	4	.	2	1	2	1	.	2	3	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	.	.	4	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	1	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
51	1	2	3	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.
52	.	2	6	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	8	4	.	.	.	.	3	8	3	1	3	.
53	.	2	4	2	3	5	1	.	.	.	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	2	1	.
54	2	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
55	.	3	9	7	6	3	.	.	.	1	3	5	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	.	.	6	1	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
58	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
59	.	1	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	5	.	4	.	.	1	2	1	3	3	.	1
60	.	5	5	6	4	2	.	.	1	4	12	3	3	1	2	.	.	1	10	3	5	2	4	1
Total,	24	74	204	149	116	62	32	16	6	35	129	118	95	39	41	19	5	7	60	58	87	70	43	31
	677, or 12·2 per cent.								482, or 8·7 per cent.								361, or 6·5 per cent.							

* No returns.

TABLE No. 13.—Exhibiting the Classification of 5,553 National Schools in Fifty-seven School Districts as regards Annual Payments to their Teachers from *all* Local Sources whatever.

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools respectively whose Income from Local Sources												Annual Average Amount for all Schools returned.	Annual Average Amount for Pupils in Average Daily Attendance.
		Is nothing.	Is under £1.	Is £1 but under £2.	Is £2 but under £3.	Is £3 but under £5.	Is £5 but under £7.	Is £7 but under £10.	Is £10 but under £15.	Is £15 but under £20.	Is £20 but under £25.	Is £25 but under £30.	Is £30 and over £30.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	87	11	9	18	13	15	7	2	7	4	1	.	.	3 12 10½	0 2 1
2	83	1	1	7	20	7	12	5	12	10	3	2	3	8 13 11	0 4 3½
3	93	.	2	3	8	21	14	10	15	10	4	2	4	10 0 11	0 5 3½
4	120	1	6	9	13	23	15	24	20	5	1	2	1	7 4 8¼	0 3 9
5	113	.	4	2	5	24	28	24	18	7	1	.	.	7 10 7½	0 3 5
6	120	4	15	11	18	12	16	19	8	7	5	2	3	9 1 4	0 4 10
7	138	.	3	18	16	30	17	17	9	12	12	3	1	8 4 11	0 4 6¾
8	88	3	.	2	1	3	5	18	22	16	6	2	10	13 3 3	0 4 0
9	108	.	.	1	1	7	10	19	29	18	6	4	13	17 5 2	0 5 2
10	105	1	.	.	3	7	5	20	20	16	16	5	12	15 7 8½	0 5 8
11	97	11	18	14	10	9	14	8	8	3	2	.	.	4 8 7½	0 2 2¾
12	120	4	17	21	26	24	7	11	6	.	1	2	1	4 5 10¼	0 2 1¾
13	87	4	12	24	13	20	6	3	1	1	2	.	1	3 7 2½	0 1 10½
14	91	3	10	23	17	14	13	2	6	.	2	.	1	4 1 5	0 2 2½
15	125	1	4	15	17	39	20	8	9	9	1	1	1	6 7 7	0 3 4½
16	153	1	4	6	8	22	23	28	23	18	9	5	6	10 16 0¾	0 4 6¾
17	119	.	.	3	7	20	22	28	14	14	6	4	1	9 12 9	0 4 6¾
18	106	.	2	10	17	18	11	15	14	10	5	3	1	6 18 1	0 3 7
19	97	.	1	13	10	20	18	15	13	3	3	.	1	6 18 9¼	0 2 11¾
20	79	18	6	18	8	6	8	4	6	2	3	.	.	3 17 5½	0 2 1
21	108	11	9	18	13	23	16	6	2	4	1	.	.	3 18 8	0 1 6¾
22	119	5	7	16	31	23	21	5	5	3	1	.	2	4 14 8½	0 2 0
23	131	3	23	29	22	33	9	8	3	1	.	.	.	3 0 0	0 1 8
24	112	4	8	22	18	23	12	9	13	2	.	.	1	4 18 3¼	0 2 7
25	95	2	2	6	6	16	13	16	21	7	1	4	1	8 18 6	0 3 10
26	79	22	12	10	4	13	6	7	3	1	1	.	.	3 0 7½	0 1 6¾
27	111	6	10	20	20	24	13	7	7	3	.	.	1	4 1 2	0 1 6¾
28	123	4	15	39	23	25	6	3	4	2	1	1	.	3 10 0	0 1 8
29	98	1	1	6	13	29	21	17	5	2	1	1	1	5 17 1	0 3 3½
30	73	.	1	1	4	7	9	11	24	6	8	1	1	10 18 0	0 4 2¾
31	120	4	20	32	25	23	7	5	4	.	.	.	.	2 13 8	0 1 4¾
32	87	.	5	5	9	18	17	15	12	3	3	.	.	6 12 8	0 2 7¾
33	102	.	5	21	18	28	13	11	2	1	1	1	1	4 12 8	0 2 7
34	68	7	7	15	5	7	13	9	2	2	1	.	.	4 17 6½	0 2 3
35	85	2	4	17	18	14	12	13	3	1	1	.	.	4 10 4¾	0 1 9½
36	81	.	1	12	11	22	9	9	9	2	1	1	4	8 11 10½	0 4 2¾
37	90	.	1	9	7	24	14	11	11	6	1	4	2	8 4 10½	0 3 9½
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—
39	78	.	6	10	6	22	12	11	5	1	4	1	.	6 2 8¾	0 2 10
40	84	.	.	6	13	20	10	11	10	5	4	5	.	8 9 0	0 3 11
41	73	.	4	1	6	22	11	14	8	3	4	.	.	6 17 6	0 2 4½
42	76	2	3	6	9	15	17	16	7	1	.	.	.	5 11 10	0 2 4½
43	109	1	1	8	8	30	22	13	14	10	2	.	.	7 7 6¾	0 3 2
44	74	.	5	4	9	18	6	18	10	3	1	.	.	7 1 0	0 2 11
45	103	.	1	3	7	32	25	17	9	7	.	1	1	7 0 10	0 2 8
46	106	.	.	1	.	6	16	15	19	19	13	6	6	14 15 0	0 4 10¾
47	81	1	3	10	6	20	14	10	7	2	6	1	1	7 3 5¾	0 2 11
48	87	1	.	2	4	24	14	14	19	6	3	.	.	9 0 8	0 2 10¼
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—
50	64	1	1	3	7	20	11	12	5	4	.	.	.	6 4 0	0 3 5
51	80	.	2	2	6	18	16	13	13	6	1	.	3	8 11 2½	0 3 10½
52	100	.	.	.	.	12	13	17	20	21	4	2	1	11 5 4	0 3 1½
53	74	.	1	.	6	12	12	18	13	9	1	1	1	10 4 0	0 4 7½
54	89	5	2	11	7	13	20	19	8	2	1	.	1	6 8 3	0 1 11¼
55	96	.	1	2	11	20	12	28	17	1	2	1	1	7 12 9	0 2 8¼
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—
57	88	2	.	4	4	23	17	22	10	4	.	1	1	7 5 10	0 2 0¾
58	91	2	5	10	13	20	20	6	10	1	1	2	1	5 17 1	0 2 7½
59	88	7	.	4	4	19	13	11	16	4	6	1	3	9 0 10	0 3 3
60	101	.	.	.	.	8	13	19	21	14	12	5	9	14 11 1	0 4 7½
Total,	5,553	156	280	583	604	1072	776	746	641	334	181	77	103	—	—
Per cent..	.	2·8	5·	10·5	10·9	19·3	14·	13·4	11·5	6·	3·3	1·4	1·9	—	—

* No returns.

TABLE No. 14.—Exhibiting the Division of the 5,553 Schools of preceding

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools, under each respective head of *Income* from *all*																		
		Is nothing.								Is under £1.								Is £1		
		Prob.	III^{2}.	III^{1}.	II^{2}.	II^{1}.	I^{3}.	I^{2}.	I^{1}.	Prob.	III^{2}.	III^{1}.	II^{2}.	II^{1}.	I^{3}.	I^{2}.	I^{1}.	Prob.	III^{2}.	III^{1}.
1	87	3	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	4	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	8	3	10
2	83	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	9
3	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
4	120	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
5	113	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2
6	120	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	7	1	1	.	.	.	4	10	5
7	138	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	6	15
8	88	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
9	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
10	105	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
11	97	8	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	5	5	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	10
12	120	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	1	1	.	.	.	6	9	24
13	87	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	.	.	1	.	.	3	8	15
14	91	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	8	17
15	125	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	8
16	153	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	4	4
17	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
18	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	9
19	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	9
20	79	3	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	10	7
21	108	.	1	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	10	8
22	119	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	9	18
23	131	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	18
24	112	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	11	12
25	95	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7
26	79	13	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	1	2	.	.	.	4	4	3
27	111	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	19
28	123	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	4	16	27
29	98	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	8
30	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
31	120	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	7	1	1	.	.	.	6	14	24
32	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	3
33	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	7
34	68	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	4	8
35	85	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	14
36	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	8
37	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	7
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	10
40	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	4
41	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
42	76	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	3
43	109	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	6	3
44	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	7
45	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3
46	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
47	81	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	10
48	87	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	64	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3
51	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	5	2
52	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
53	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
54	89	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	7	9
55	96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	88	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
58	91	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	1
59	88	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
60	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	5,553	52	41	36	20	1	3	3	.	69	76	94	22	14	4	1	.	158	294	429
Per cent	.	156, or 2·8 per cent.								280, or 5 per cent.								1,187, or		

* No returns.

Table, No. 13, in connexion with the rank of their Teachers.

Local Sources, divided according to the rank of their several Teachers.

but under £3.					Is £3 but under £5.								Is £5 but under £7.								No. of District.
II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	
5	3	.	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	1
5	3	4	.	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	2	.	.	.	2
3	.	1	.	.	6	4	7	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	6	2	2	.	1	.	3
3	3	3	.	.	1	7	10	3	2	.	.	.	3	1	6	4	1	.	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	4	3	.	.	1	2	8	10	6	2	.	.	.	5
4	5	1	.	.	.	4	7	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	2	2	1	.	6
4	4	1	1	.	3	4	13	6	3	.	.	1	.	2	4	6	4	1	.	.	7
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	10
4	2	2	2	.	.	2	5	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	5	2	4	.	.	.	11
2	2	3	1	.	2	.	12	5	3	2	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	12
7	3	.	1	.	.	5	6	2	2	4	1	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	13
3	7	3	.	1	.	.	5	3	2	2	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	3	.	.	14
5	1	.	.	.	5	11	11	4	6	1	1	.	1	4	8	5	1	1	.	.	15
1	1	1	.	.	4	4	9	3	.	1	1	.	1	6	5	4	6	.	.	1	16
4	1	.	.	.	2	6	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	5	2	.	1	17
4	.	1	.	.	.	6	7	3	2	.	.	.	1	4	2	1	1	2	.	.	18
2	.	3	.	.	1	6	8	4	1	.	.	.	2	5	6	2	3	.	.	.	19
3	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	20
4	4	1	1	.	3	7	9	7	2	.	.	.	3	3	5	.	4	.	1	.	21
10	4	.	3	.	1	6	8	3	3	1	1	.	.	3	6	4	5	1	1	1	22
7	3	1	.	.	1	5	13	5	6	3	.	.	1	2	3	2	.	.	.	1	23
4	6	2	.	.	.	4	7	3	2	.	2	.	.	2	5	1	1	2	1	.	24
1	1	.	.	.	2	3	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	3	6	3	1	.	.	.	25
.	3	.	.	.	1	2	5	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	26
4	4	1	.	.	4	7	4	3	5	1	.	.	.	2	5	1	3	1	1	.	27
11	3	1	.	.	5	3	11	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	28
.	5	.	.	.	2	7	9	8	2	1	.	.	.	3	9	5	3	1	.	.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	30
7	3	3	.	.	5	2	9	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	31
1	1	1	.	.	1	4	8	4	1	.	.	.	2	4	5	6	.	.	.	.	32
9	4	2	.	.	.	6	11	6	5	.	.	.	.	1	6	6	.	.	.	.	33
2	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	5	5	2	.	.	.	34
7	2	.	.	.	1	3	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	5	2	1	.	.	.	35
5	3	.	.	.	2	4	6	3	5	2	.	.	.	2	4	.	2	.	1	.	36
3	1	.	.	.	4	3	8	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	3	3	.	.	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*38
1	.	1	.	.	4	4	6	6	.	1	1	.	.	2	6	.	3	.	1	.	39
6	.	.	.	.	1	7	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	40
1	.	.	.	.	1	10	8	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	.	1	.	.	41
1	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	8	2	6	.	.	.	42
1	1	.	.	.	2	8	8	7	2	2	1	.	2	7	5	3	4	1	.	.	43
2	2	.	.	.	1	2	10	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	44
.	2	.	.	.	2	8	13	3	4	1	.	1	1	5	7	6	4	2	.	.	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	7	2	2	.	.	.	46
2	1	.	.	.	3	3	6	4	2	1	1	.	1	1	5	4	3	.	.	.	47
.	.	.	.	.	2	8	7	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	7	2	2	2	.	.	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*49
1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	.	2	.	.	50
.	.	.	.	.	5	4	3	2	3	.	.	1	3	2	5	2	3	.	.	1	51
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	3	3	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	1	.	.	.	52
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	2	2	1	.	.	53
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	9	4	.	.	.	.	54
2	2	.	.	.	1	4	9	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	7	.	2	1	.	.	55
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*56
.	1	.	.	.	2	2	10	4	3	1	.	1	.	5	7	2	.	2	1	.	57
1	5	1	2	.	3	3	10	3	.	1	.	.	2	4	8	4	2	.	.	.	58
1	1	.	.	.	1	1	8	3	5	.	1	.	.	1	6	2	3	1	.	.	59
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	7	2	1	.	.	.	60
154	101	37	12	2	96	232	395	173	119	38	13	6	49	133	281	150	110	36	11	6	
21·4 per cent.					1,072 or 19·3 per cent.								776, or 14 per cent.								

* No returns.

TABLE No. 14.—Exhibiting the Division of the 5,553 Schools of preceding

Number of District.	Number of Schools, under each respective head of *Income* from *all*																					
	Is £7 but under £10.								Is £10 but under £15.								Is £15			
	Prob.	III^a.	III^1.	II^a.	II^1.	I^a.	I^a.	I^1.	Prob.	III^a.	III^1.	II^a.	II^1.	I^a.	I^a.	I^1.	Prob.	III^a.	III^1.	II^a.
1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1
2	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	5	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	3
3	1	2	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2
4	2	4	6	5	3	2	2	.	1	1	6	8	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	2
5	.	3	7	5	3	4	1	1	.	2	2	7	3	1	1	2	.	.	1	2
6	.	3	6	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
7	.	3	2	3	5	1	2	1	.	.	3	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	1
8	1	3	5	3	2	4	.	.	.	.	7	7	3	4	1	.	.	.	3	5
9	.	1	10	4	2	1	.	1	.	4	4	13	2	4	2	.	1	2	3	.
10	2	4	5	5	3	1	.	.	.	4	9	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	7	2
11	1	.	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
12	.	.	5	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
14	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	4	2
16	2	2	13	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	6	8	3	3	1	.	1	1	6	5
17	.	4	11	6	4	2	.	1	.	3	4	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	5	2
18	1	2	8	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	1	4	1	1	.	1	1	2	2
19	.	.	4	5	4	1	.	1	.	.	6	3	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	2
20	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
21	.	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1
23	.	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
24	.	2	3	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
25	.	2	4	3	1	1	5	.	1	1	5	4	5	2	2	1	.	.	2	1
26	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
27	.	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1
28	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
29	1	2	4	4	4	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	2	1	4	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	5	7	4	3	1	2	.	.	2	1
31	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	1	3	6	4	.	.	1	.	1	3	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
33	.	3	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
34	.	2	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
35	.	1	4	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	.	.	2	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
37	.	.	2	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	1
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	3	.	1	2	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.
40	.	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
41	.	3	6	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
42	2	3	4	3	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
43	1	2	2	5	1	1	.	1	.	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	.	.	2	2
44	1	1	8	2	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.
45	1	2	9	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
46	1	3	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	2	4	9	3	.	1	.	.	2	4	4
47	.	1	3	.	2	1	1	2	.	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	1	.	7	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	9	5	3	.	.	.	.	1
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	1	3	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
51	2	2	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	2
52	.	2	9	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	10	2	.	.	.	.	4	10
53	.	3	4	2	3	5	1	.	.	.	3	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
54	2	4	10	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
55	.	3	9	7	6	3	.	.	.	1	3	5	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	.	1	11	2	4	1	2	1	.	.	1	2	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	.
58	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
59	.	1	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	5	1	2	.	.	.	2	1
60	.	5	5	4	3	2	.	.	1	4	10	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	3
Total,	33	100	253	143	117	53	32	15	13	53	187	155	116	56	42	19	8	12	73	69
Per cent.	746, or 13·4 per cent.								641, or 11·5 per cent.								334, or			

* No returns.

Table, No. 13, in connexion with the rank of their Teachers—*continued.*

Local Sources, divided according to the rank of their several Teachers.																					No. of District.
but under £20.				Is £20 but under £30.								Is £30 and over £30.									
II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Prob.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.		
.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		1
3	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		2
4	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.		3
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		4
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		5
1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1		6
3	1	3	1	2	.	2	3	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.		7
3	3	1	1	.	.	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	1	2		8
5	5	.	2	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	3		9
4	1	.	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	3	.	.	1	1	3	4	.	3		10
.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		12
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		15
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	7	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1		16
1	1	1	2	1	.	.	2	2	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		17
4	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		18
1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		20
1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		21
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.		22
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		23
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		24
2	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		25
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		26
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		27
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		28
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		29
2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		31
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		32
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		33
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		34
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		35
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.		36
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		*38
1	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		39
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		40
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		41
4	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		42
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		43
4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		44
4	4	1	.	.	.	5	8	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3		45
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		46
1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		47
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		48
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		*49
2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1		50
4	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		51
2	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		52
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		53
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		54
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		55
2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		*56
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1		57
1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.		58
3	2	1	.	.	.	8	2	4	.	2	1										59
																					60
81	54	25	12	12	5	38	46	64	36	36	21	3	4	4	9	22	26	17	18		
6 per cent.				258, or 4·7 per cent.								103, or 1·9 per cent.									

* No returns.

TABLE No. 15.—Exhibiting Classification of 5,954 National Schools, in Fifty-seven School Districts, as to observance of Cleanliness, Neatness, and Order.

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools, respectively, which, in regard to											
		Premises, are				School-rooms, are				Children, their persons and habits, are			
		Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or None.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.
1	96	20	13	5	58	40	30	10	16	35	30	23	8
2	92	30	23	15	24	41	30	16	5	36	23	22	11
3	101	30	12	17	42	61	31	5	4	55	38	5	3
4	124	19	17	18	70	51	37	29	7	49	41	21	13
5	116	7	76	12	21	23	68	18	7	13	76	24	3
6	120	37	18	6	59	44	47	17	12	41	35	13	31
7	138	68	45	10	15	67	57	7	7	69	52	11	6
8	92	75	.	.	17	90	2	.	.	92	.	.	.
9	116	54	24	4	34	58	31	27	.	45	25	40	6
10	110	46	43	20	1	52	41	16	1	36	56	17	1
11	100	28	50	22	.	28	62	10	.	3	86	11	.
12	129	32	16	4	77	56	30	34	9	32	68	26	3
13	93	5	16	1	71	36	39	17	1	37	45	10	1
14	99	17	28	2	52	37	50	12	.	39	51	9	.
15	129	12	29	33	55	33	50	46	.	16	66	47	.
16	155	88	44	3	20	100	54	1	.	46	107	2	.
17	121	43	38	10	30	64	45	12	.	26	77	18	.
18	114	22	12	9	71	72	20	12	10	52	25	31	6
19	102	43	22	6	31	66	32	4	.	64	37	1	.
20	85	10	6	4	65	10	23	42	10	3	22	46	14
21	111	46	13	7	45	77	25	5	4	81	23	7	.
22	122	17	29	16	60	22	67	26	7	25	64	27	6
23	135	17	44	21	53	43	42	42	8	23	67	43	2
24	120	38	35	21	26	44	56	14	6	47	52	15	6
25	111	50	31	.	30	72	38	1	.	85	20	1	5
26	84	8	37	29	10	8	42	27	7	3	33	35	13
27	114	14	20	14	66	31	28	24	31	39	15	40	20
28	127	35	18	7	67	55	49	23	.	50	58	19	.
29	98	70	26	2	.	70	26	2	.	60	36	2	.
30	74	24	21	16	13	39	30	5	.	18	20	24	12
31	123	15	5	1	92	35	82	6	.	37	81	5	.
32	93	34	12	13	34	20	44	26	3	10	53	29	1
33	111	45	42	14	10	62	38	9	2	28	74	7	2
34	87	31	29	21	6	33	31	20	3	34	34	19	.
35	94	36	42	8	8	56	33	5	.	28	57	9	.
36	97	36	14	12	35	53	30	10	4	48	34	12	3
37	99	37	35	17	10	44	45	9	1	39	55	5	.
38*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	84	24	27	13	20	38	16	29	1	56	24	4	.
40	93	26	20	19	28	55	15	20	3	50	25	15	3
41	84	30	16	20	18	40	20	23	1	45	30	9	.
42	83	31	21	5	26	42	26	11	4	34	32	15	2
43	118	51	14	1	52	86	31	1	.	87	30	1	.
44	81	32	16	14	19	33	17	21	10	32	20	22	7
45	110	25	25	16	44	40	54	14	2	20	70	17	3
46	112	23	28	18	43	34	70	7	1	36	76	.	.
47	90	62	9	13	6	60	11	13	6	69	13	5	3
48	92	41	20	11	20	45	32	15	.	50	33	9	.
49*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	94	20	30	20	24	20	50	23	1	50	40	4	.
51	92	38	31	11	12	51	18	21	2	39	44	9	.
52	106	57	14	.	35	77	18	3	8	42	63	1	.
53	84	48	7	.	29	76	8	.	.	78	6	.	.
54	100	42	27	8	23	60	26	10	4	70	17	10	3
55	100	41	28	22	9	28	38	25	9	26	40	25	9
56*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	93	55	23	9	6	55	16	20	2	50	21	20	2
58	96	19	18	17	42	20	38	30	8	10	35	45	6
59	91	16	16	6	53	42	25	14	10	50	25	10	6
60	119	47	51	4	17	74	38	7	.	49	68	1	1
Total,	5,954	1,977	1,426	647	1,904	2,769	2,052	896	237	2,387	2,448	898	221
Per cent.,	.	33·2	23·9	10·9	32·0	46·5	34·5	15·	4·	40·1	41·1	15·1	3·7

* No returns.

APPENDIX F.

Reports on National Agricultural School Farms.

No. I.—General Report for the year 1865, by Thomas Baldwin, esq., Superintendent of the Agricultural Department.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Glasnevin, Dublin, 13th May, 1866.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to your instructions, I beg to submit the following report on the agricultural department of National education for 1865.

It is unnecessary for me to premise that the department was engrafted on the National system for the purpose of improving the agricultural practice of the small farmers of Ireland. It aims at effecting this object by affording systematic instruction in agriculture to the young, and by exemplifying on school-farms improved modes of farm management for the instruction of both old and young. The Commissioners afford this species of instruction in schools of different grades, which in all reports of this kind it is well to distinguish and describe.

I.—Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

These consist of ordinary National schools, in which agriculture is superadded to the literary instruction. The title "agricultural" schools as applied to these, conveys the notion that agriculture is the principal subject taught, whereas in reality it occupies but a secondary, though a useful part in the course of instruction.

The cost to the State of the agricultural instruction afforded in the Board's ordinary agricultural schools is very small, consisting of an addition of £5 a year to the salary of the teacher, and a small occasional grant of agricultural books, the value of which might be put down at an average of 10*s.* per school per annum.

The total number of this class of schools in operation last year was 62, together with 4 school gardens.

In the same year, 1,500 boys, chiefly the sons of tenant-farmers and labourers, received agricultural instruction in these schools, which gives about 4*s.* 9*d.*, as the cost per boy per annum.

It has always appeared to me that there is not a member of the community who would object to so small an outlay for so useful a purpose as the instruction of the rising farmers and farm labourers of Ireland, in the principles of the art by which they are not only to earn their own subsistence, but by which they are to contribute to the wealth and power of the State. This truth appears to me so self-evident as to require no proof. Indeed I have never heard a second opinion on this question.

Knowing the good which is capable of being accomplished in this inexpensive class of schools, I have always strongly recommended an extension of their number. I should even encourage them if in order to do so it were necessary to curtail the operations or number of the more expensive class of schools to be hereafter referred to, for I would prefer disseminating enlightened ideas of agriculture among the mass of the agricultural classes, who are otherwise inaccessible to the light of agricultural intelligence, rather than give a higher agricultural education to a limited number.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In this year's estimate it will be seen that while the total grant for agricultural education is not increased, provision is made for a considerable increase to the number of ordinary agricultural schools; and I fondly hope that the grant for the same purpose will increase year by year, until the number of these schools shall increase tenfold. If we carefully examine the good which these schools are capable of effecting, this hope will not appear at all too sanguine. In the first place the advanced boys receive a daily lesson in the elementary principles of agriculture, and they are occasionally taken over the school farm, where they see these principles reduced to practice. Can anything be better calculated to promote the agricultural interest? Can any reasonable man suppose that if a judicious system of agricultural instruction of this kind had been carried out in twenty spots in every county in Ireland during the past fifty years, the country would have been spared an immensity of the misery through which it has passed? I am very far from thinking that agricultural instruction is the only thing needed in Ireland, but I do state as the result of experience and reflection, that notwithstanding the defects in the social and political relations of the country (which will in time be all swept away before an enlightened public opinion), the extensive diffusion of suitable agricultural knowledge among the people of Ireland would vastly mitigate the effects of the fearful ordeal through which they have passed. In urging this view on country gentlemen and others, I have been often told that no striking effects have been produced by the agricultural schools in operation under the National Board. I am free to admit that from a variety of causes these schools and farms have in many cases wanted that active vitality which more enthusiastic teachers would have infused into them. I visited in 1865 a few ordinary agricultural schools which appeared to me to exercise no action whatever on agricultural progress, but I visited others of great utility, and the whole should not be condemned for the few.

In the second place, the title "model farms" as applied to the little farms attached to those schools has been a most unfortunate one. The name is too ambitious and pretentious. When a large farmer, or the proprietor of a well managed "home farm," who has no time to think of all the advantages of the department passes by one of these so called model farms, which can rarely vie with his, he condemns the whole department if he does not see something better than, or at least equal to his own, forgetting that these little farms were not established for rivalling his, but for illustrating a system of cropping from which the poor struggling farmer could learn something, and which would impress on the minds of youths the principles expounded in the schools.

Others are opposed to these school farms, because they believe they are likely to aid in perpetuating rather than discouraging a system of small cottier farms. The truth is they are not intended to encourage or discourage either small or large farms. The teachers who occupy these farms are not solely dependent on them for their subsistence, and so far their existence can have no influence in maintaining small farms. To me it appears they are likely to have a contrary effect. For if they fairly succeed in exemplifying improved modes of tillage a desire must naturally be created in the persons so instructed to acquire more land; and if they served to the utmost in showing how to extract the greatest produce out of the land, they will surely contribute to the maximum extent in consolidating farms. Those who object to school farms on this ground overlook the true causes which have produced this subdivision of land in Ireland.

If, then, it will be said, the inculcation of elementary agricultural instruction in the way now pointed out be capable of so much good, whence does it arise that the system has not extended? The solution of this

question must be sought in the circumstance that many of the Inspectors and Managers of schools have not taken a sufficiently deep or active interest in the agricultural department, and not to any defect in the principles of the system itself. Practically speaking, agriculture is ignored in the classification and promotion of the teacher. Agriculture is taught in the Central Training Department, but as proficiency in the subject is not considered in the classification at the close of the course, it is studied under discouraging circumstances.

Again, at the annual examination of teachers held in the provinces by the Head and District Inspectors, agriculture is generally excluded. Now, if agriculture is ever to be thoroughly engrafted on the course of literary study in ordinary National schools we must make it the interest of the teacher to engage in the work.

I would also suggest a classified system of paying the teachers for giving agricultural instruction in those schools. At present every teacher who affords agricultural instruction in ordinary agricultural schools receives from the Board £5 a year in addition to his class as a literary teacher. All are paid alike; the good teacher gets no higher reward than the indifferent, which I consider a most defective arrangement. Instead of this I would propose a sliding scale, varying from £2 to £8 a year. The payments in each case should depend on—

1st. The proficiency of the teacher, as tested by examination;
2nd. His success in teaching the agricultural class in his school;
3rd. The amount of skill displayed in the management of his school farm or garden, if there be one.

But even this will not extend the number of ordinary agricultural schools without the co-operation of the patrons and managers. I believe there are few managers of rural National schools in Ireland who would not be glad to see agriculture taught as a branch of instruction in those schools, but they are so engrossed with their important duties as to have little time to think of a collateral matter of this kind. I would respectfully suggest that their attention should be prominently directed to this department, and more particularly to the good that might be effected by means of the class of ordinary agricultural National schools under consideration. The landlords should feel, and I am sure do feel, deeply interested in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among their tenants. The clergy of all denominations are equally interested in everything which would improve the condition of their flocks.

The following is a list of the ordinary agricultural schools in operation in 1865, with the area of land attached to each:—

Name.	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A.	R.	P.
1. Ballytibbert,	Bushmills,	Antrim,	2	1	0
2. Taniokey,	Poyntzpass,	Armagh,	7	0	0
3. Drumbanagher,	Do.,	Do.,	1	0	0
4. Balleighan,	Manorcunningham, Strabane,	Donegal,	12	0	0
5. Convoy,	Raphoe,	Do.,	10	0	0
6. Carradoan,	Rathmullen, Rathmelton,	Do.,	7	1	10
7. Tooban,	Buncrana,	Do.,	4	0	0
8. Myragh,	Dunfanaghy,	Do.,	4	0	0
9. Donoughmore,	Castlefin,	Do.,	9	0	0
10. Ballynenor,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	54	0	0
11. Drumnafern,	Castlecaulfield,	Do.,	5	1	16
12. Drumlish,	Dromore,	Do.,	4	2	0

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List of the ordinary agricultural schools in operation in 1865—*con.*

	Name.	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A. R. P.
13.	Drung,	Tullyvin,	Cavan,	11 0 25
14.	Termon,	Killinkerre, Virginia,	Do.,	3 0 0
15.	Corracleigh,	Cavan,	Do.,	3 2 0
16.	Tyrehan,	Fivemiletown,	Fermanagh,	1 2 0
17.	Crieve,	Do.,	Do.,	10 2 0
18.	Lack,	Lack, Kesh,	Do.,	5 3 0
19.	Broomfield,	Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	6 3 0
20.	Ashburton,	Do.,	Do.,	5 0 0
21.	Ballinvally,	Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath,	6 2 0
22.	Ratoath,	Ratoath,	Meath,	7 3 20
23.	Ballygloss,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	3 3 24
24.	Whitechurch,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Do.,	3 0 15
25.	Clonmore,	Piltown,	Do.,	3 1 0
26.	Delgany,	Delgany,	Wicklow,	4 2 26
27.	Twomilehouse,	Newbridge,	Kildare,	4 3 17
28.	Clane,	Clane,	Do.,	2 1 12
29.	Tiermohan,	Kilcock,	Do.,	2 0 30
30.	Rathcline,	Lanesborough,	Longford,	7 0 0
31.	Cloontagh,	Killashee,	Do.,	10 0 0
32.	Ballyegan,	Parsonstown,	King's,	5 0 0
33.	Parteen,	Limerick,	Clare,	2 1 7
34.	Tubber,	Gort,	Do.,	3 0 0
35.	Ballinruan,	Crusheen, Ennis,	Do.,	1 1 1
36.	Moveen,	Carrigaholt,	Do.,	11 1 14
37.	Cross,	Do.,	Do.,	15 0 0
38.	Dromandoora,	Feakle,	Do.,	25 0 0
39.	Clonkeen,	Roscarberry,	Cork,	3 0 0
40.	Kildinan,	Rathcormack, Fermoy,	Do.,	5 2 0
41.	Freemount,	Freemount,	Do.,	9 0 0
42.	Newmarket,	Newmarket,	Do.,	15 1 29
43.	Dirreendarragh,	Kenmare,	Kerry,	4 0 0
44.	Lansdowne,	Do.,	Do.,	2 0 0
45.	Sneem,	Sneem,	Do.,	6 0 0
46.	Lismore,	Lismore,	Waterford,	5 0 0
47.	Grange,	Ardmore,	Do.,	2 0 0
48.	Kinvarra,	Kinvarra,	Galway,	19 0 0
49.	Castlehackett,	Castlehackett, Tuam,	Do.,	5 0 0
50.	Drumadorn,	Mohill,	Leitrim,	2 2 0
51.	Carragorra,	Ballina,	Mayo,	9 0 0
52.	Doocastle,	Bunanadden,	Do.,	1 2 19
53.	Brusna,	Ballaghadereen,	Do.,	3 2 0
54.	Rooskey,	Do.,	Do.,	2 0 0
55.	Cloughans,	Ballina,	Do.,	2 0 0
56.	Cornafulla,	Athlone,	Roscommon,	13 3 11
57.	Ballymurray,	Ballymurray,	Do.,	17 2 2
58.	Ballymintan,	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2 3 15
59.	Ballyforan,	Ballyforan, Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2 0 3
60.	Geevagh,	Ballyforan, Carrick-on-Shannon,	Sligo,	3 0 0
61.	Camphill,	Collooney,	Do.,	7 0 0
62.	Curry,	Curry,	Do.,	2 3 0

It is gratifying to find that these school-farms realize an average profit of about £16, for their occupants, which together with the allowance for agricultural instruction, adds £21 on an average to their income.

School Gardens.

	Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A. R. P.
1.	Glasnevin,	Glasnevin,	Dublin,	1 2 19
2.	Lough Glynn,	Lough Glynn, Frenchpark,	Roscommon,	0 2 0
3.	Ballaghadereen,	Ballaghadereen,	Mayo,	0 1 0
4.	Derrycughan,	Markethill,	Armagh,	0 1 0

II.—First Class Agricultural Schools under Local Management. *Appendix F.*

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

I have next to offer some observations on a class of agricultural schools which are on a larger and more expensive scale than the ordinary schools, and which are usually called first class agricultural schools under local management.

The character of the schools in this class varies very much ; some differ merely in name from well managed ordinary agricultural schools ; others are on a more comprehensive plan. With one or two exceptions the farms attached to all these schools, like those of ordinary agricultural schools, are worked by the teachers, the necessary buildings and fittings being supplied by the landlord.

The aid granted by the Commissioners consists of a salary for agricultural instruction, which in all except Templemoyle and Loughash, is £10 per school per annum, the usual grants of agricultural books, and an allowance for the education and maintenance of a limited number of resident agricultural boarders, who undergo a regular course of training in the theory and practice of agriculture.

There is thus introduced a second stage in the agricultural education afforded in the agricultural department. In the ordinary agricultural schools all that is aimed at is to afford popular instruction in the elements of agriculture. In the first class schools now under consideration there is afforded the same instruction as in the ordinary National schools, and in the majority of cases we endeavour to give a professional course of training to a class of agricultural boarders. The following is a list of those schools with the area of ground attached to each.

First Class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.

Name.	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A.	R.	P.
1. Larne,	Larne,	Antrim,	7	0	38
2. Ballycarry,	Ballycarry,	Antrim,	7	2	20
3. Templemoyle,	Eglinton,	Londonderry,	172	1	32
4. Cornagilta,	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	33	0	0
5. Loughash,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	70	0	0
6. Cahersherkin,	Ennistymon,	Clare,	20	0	0
7. Sallybank,	Broadford,	Clare,	16	0	0
8. Feakle,	Feakle,	Clare,	14	2	16
9. Glengarra,	Lismore,	Waterford,	20	0	16
10. Garryhill,	Bagnalstown,	Carlow,	11	2	10
11. Piltown,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	8	1	20
12. Rahan,	Tullamore,	King's,	12	13	0
13. Dromiskin,	Castlebellingham,	Louth,	10	0	24
14. Woodpole,	Kells,	Meath,	9	2	0
15. Ballinakill,	Marble Hill, Loughrea,	Galway,	30	0	0
16. Clonkeenkeryl,	Menlough, Mount Bellew,	Galway,	26	0	0
17. Glanduff,	Lecarrow, Athlone,	Roscommon,	20	3	10

There are two schools in this class which require a few special remarks. The first of these is the old-established agricultural school of Templemoyle, now called Eglinton, county Derry.

This was one of the first agricultural schools established in Ireland. It arose at a time when agriculture was backward, and when no grants of money were made for agricultural education out of the public purse, and was established by the gentry of the North of Ireland, who were liberally supported by the wealthy landed companies who own land in Ulster. It was founded and for many years supported solely by private subscriptions.

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It is managed by a local committee, and for several years it has been endowed by the Commissioners with an annual grant of £320, of which £200 is available as scholarships to a class of twenty-five pupils at £8 each.

In making this grant the Commissioners confidently expected that it would have called forth a great many candidates. It was to be expected that the industrious and comfortable tenant-farmers in the North of Ireland would have sent their sons in large numbers to a school in their own province managed by gentry whose position commanded respect and confidence. But I regret to say that the present number of pupils in the school falls short of the number of scholarships endowed by the Commissioners, for which there is, therefore, no competition.

The agricultural schools established and conducted by the Commissioners themselves have rendered it almost impossible for the local committee of the Eglinton school to command an adequate attendance of agricultural students to justify a continuance of the grant on the existing terms. It now ranks second to the Central Establishment at Glasnevin, and lacks some of the appliances of the Board's provincial agricultural schools. Under those circumstances I cannot help thinking that it would be better to transfer this school to the Commissioners, and rank it with the first class agricultural schools under their exclusive control. If this be not done I fear the Commissioners will after a time find themselves reluctantly compelled to withdraw a portion or all of the present grant.

The second school of this class to which I purpose briefly to advert is Loughash, near Dunamana, in the county Tyrone. I visited this school for the first time in 1865, and a pretty careful inspection of the farm and school gratified and instructed me. I feel bound to say that this school appears to me to have succeeded in realizing the objects of the founders of agricultural education to a greater extent in proportion to its cost than any agricultural school with which I am acquainted. It is situated in a mountain district where no other agent of agricultural progress has penetrated; and through the exertions of Mr. James Moore, its able and worthy agriculturist, aided and encouraged by Colonel J. P. Kennedy, the manager, barren mountain and bog have been converted into good arable land, and productive employment afforded to an industrious and deserving peasantry.

The wisdom of a proprietor and the influence of an agriculturist have seldom been crowned with more success than at Loughash. This agricultural school may be said to have formed the life as it has formed the centre of an agricultural colony planted in the Loughash district thirty years ago. The total area of the colony is 1,160 statute acres, of which only 141 acres were arable and 1,019 waste in 1834, when the school and colony were intrusted to Mr. Moore; in 1864 there were only 500 acres of waste land. In 1834 the total population was 96; in 1864 it had increased to 282. In 1834 the rental was £145, and in 1864 it had increased to £320.* The Government advanced £333 for drainage; the

* The following table embodies a few additional interesting particulars:—

	1834.	1864.
No. of Cows,	90	251
„ Sheep,	56	25
„ Horses,	8	28
„ Pigs,	18	65
„ Farm Carts,	2	27
„ Ploughs,	3	28
„ Holdings,	13	43
Average size of Holdings,	36	24

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landlord expended £120 in making roads, and the rest was done by the industry of the tenants.

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I cannot doubt that if an adequate number of schools such as Loughash were dispersed throughout Ireland, and that their managers understood the wants of the country, and were determined to make themselves useful in diffusing agricultural knowledge among the people, the agricultural interests of Ireland would thereby have been immensely advanced.

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The agricultural boarders' class in this school, has been exceedingly successful. From its formation in 1834 up to the end of 1865, 180 young men have been in this class, and the majority of these are now engaged in inculcating the theory and illustrating the practice pursued and taught by Mr. Moore.

The total number of distinct pupils in this class in 1865 was 21. For each of these Mr. Moore got £7 10*s.*, which was inadequate for their maintenance; but they were employed for six hours daily on the farm, and Mr. Moore considers that their labour for this time, together with the fee, reasonably compensates him for their maintenance and education.

The Commissioners pay the fee (£7 10*s.*) for six of these boarders; four are paid for out of a fund left in the hands of Colonel Kennedy by the late Lady Banbury; for the remainder the parents or guardians pay the fee. Loughash thus affords an admirable example of a private agricultural school, locally endowed, and aided and encouraged by the State.

In addition to the agricultural boarders, Mr. Moore has afforded agricultural instruction to a class of the more advanced boys in the Loughash National School, which immediately adjoins the model farm, and to the ideas inculcated on the minds of the boys in this class, many of whom are now farmers and labourers in the district, we must ascribe a large share of the success of the experiment. The total number of boys instructed in this class in 1865 was fourteen.

The Loughash Model Farm at present contains 70 statute acres. In 1865 the rent and taxes amounted to £59 13*s.* 6*d.* The soil is principally composed of light bog or peat, and has almost all been reclaimed from a state of nature by Mr. Moore. He has all along presented a judicious and profitable example of the mode of reclaiming such land. Several years' patient and plodding industry were required to bring it to its present state. It had to be drained, deeply tilled, limed, and otherwise well manured. The tenant has been amply repaid for the expenditure of his labour and energy; the proprietor who encouraged him has derived from his labours an infinitely higher reward, and the public have reaped from his exertions, as an educationist, a return which it is impossible adequately to measure.

The rotation pursued is the six-course, which gives three years' grass. The chief crops grown are potatoes, turnips, oats, artificial grasses, and cabbage, that is—the crops best suited to the soil and climate. The rotation is well adapted to the rearing of young stock, and the entire system of management well suited to the circumstances of the surrounding farmers. Ten milch cows are generally kept; and the calves of all are reared.

III.—First Class Agricultural Schools under the Management of the Commissioners.

These schools were established solely at the expense of the State. The Commissioners had to erect the offices, to drain and improve the land, and to furnish the necessary implements and stock for the farms. A large amount of capital is thus invested in these schools, and their supervision

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consumes a great deal more of my time and attention than any other class of agricultural schools.

In my last report I observed that these farms had not hitherto proved as profitable as could be desired, and I ventured to express a hope that they would be more so for the future. It now affords me great pleasure to be able to report for the information of the Commissioners, that a satisfactory measure of success was attained in the management of these farms in the financial year ended 31st March, 1866.

Including the central establishment at Glasnevin, there are twenty agricultural schools in this class. Of these, the following farms were sublet some years ago to the agriculturists at the rent paid by the Commissioners, and did not in 1865 require more supervision than first school farms under local management.

List of School Farms worked by Agriculturists as Subtenants in 1865.*

Name.	Area.	Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
1. Bailieboro', county Cavan,	48 0 15	69 10 0
2. Ballymoney, county Antrim,	23 2 2	52 18 0
3. Bath, county Monaghan,	42 2 0	29 15 0
4. Farrahy, county Cork,	41 3 8	23 14 8
5. Glandore, county Cork,	24 3 8	31 0 0
6. Gormanstown, county Tipperary,	47 2 33	49 4 2
7. Kyle Park, county Tipperary,	16 0 2	16 0 0
8. Leitrim, county Leitrim,	15 0 0	12 0 0
9. Mount Trenchard, county Limerick,	30 0 0	21 0 0
10. Woodstock, county Kilkenny,	8 2 35	8 14 0

I now purpose to publish the balance sheets of the remaining ten farms with a few explanatory observations on each.

It may be premised that the valuations were made with the greatest possible care. On the 31st March, 1865, a professional valuator was associated with Mr. Brogan and me in this duty. Owing to domestic afflictions, Mr. Brogan was unable to act except in a few cases on the 31st March, 1866, and in the other cases I had the assistance of competent local valuators.

As regards the sums entered on the Cr. side of those balance sheets, it may be stated that the receipts were transmitted by the agriculturists to the Commissioners. The payments entered on the Dr. side have been all supported by vouchers, which were all carefully audited in the Education Office. In addition to all this, Mr. Brogan has audited all the balance sheets now published.

I wish further to explain that on the recommendation of the valuators, and in consideration of the high rents, the amount expended on drainage and similar permanent improvements, have been regarded as landlord improvements at Belfast, Kilkenny, and Glasnevin.

1. *Athy School, county Kildare.*—This farm contains 64A. 0R. 20P., and is held at a rent of £78 a year from the Duke of Leinster.

It has been hitherto managed as a tillage farm. Two farm horses, an average of ten milch cows, two breeding sows, and two good boars for the use of the neighbourhood, are kept upon it.

* Since the close of 1865 the Commissioners have taken four of these farms into their own hands; a fifth will be taken up on the 1st October.

I am fully of opinion that the Commissioners should not in future sublet any of their farms.

The following is the balance-sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1866 :— *Appendix F.*

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ATHY SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation on 31st March, 1865,	838	7	7	By Cash received for farm produce, &c.,	481	8	0
„ Labour (including labour of pupils),	95	1	0	„ Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1866,	864	9	0
„ Cash paid for sundries, seed, manure, implements, live stock, &c.,	240	2	9½				
„ Rent,	78	0	0				
„ Balance being gain,	94	5	7½				
	£1,345	17	0		£1,345	17	0

In the year immediately preceding there was a loss on this farm.

2. *Derrycastle School-farm,* near Killaloe, county Tipperary, contains 18A. 1R. 22P., is situated on a mountain side, and is held from F. and W. Spaight, esqrs., at a rent of £13 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum. In the year 1864–5 it was the only farm under the Commissioners, except the School-farm at Glasnevin, which realized a profit.

In the financial years 1865–66 there was a profit of £39 14*s.* 9½*d.*, as shown in the accompanying balance-sheet.

DERRYCASTLE MODEL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1865,	187	13	11	By Amount received for sales of crops and live stock,	88	15	7
„ Valuation of free labour of pupils,	2	0	0	„ Valuation on 31st March, 1866,	198	19	7½
„ Amount paid for labour and wages,	14	5	7				
„ Amount of cash paid for sundries,	30	5	2				
„ Amount of rent,	13	15	9				
„ „ profit,	39	14	9½				
	£287	15	2½		£287	15	2½

3. *Dunmanway School-farm.*—This is attached to the District Model Schools of Dunmanway, which stand on 16A. 2R. 20P., adjoining the town of Dunmanway. Twelve acres of the land are used as a school-farm.

I had to make unfavourable reports on this farm during the year, and I may here observe that it is the only first-class farm, the results of whose management were not satisfactory in 1865. The following is a copy of the balance-sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866 :—

DUNMANWAY MODEL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation, 31st March, 1865,	164	0	1	By Sales of farm produce,	127	15	5
„ Amount paid for labour,	44	19	9	„ Labour expended on ornamental ground, and included on Dr. side,	6	18	9
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	3	0	0	„ Amount of Valuation, 31st March, 1866,	162	5	11
„ „ paid for sundries,	77	7	10	„ Balance being loss,	22	7	7
„ „ rent,	30	0	0				
	£319	7	8		£319	7	8

4. *Kilkenny School-farm* contains 79A. 34P. of clay land, and is situated within a mile of that city. It is held on a lease of 999 years, at a yearly rent of £146 11*s.* It realized a profit for the first three in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866, and in future I expect a much larger return.

The greater portion of the farm has been thoroughly drained, limed, and put through a regular course of cropping. The profit is not as satisfactory as I could wish, but it is a *great* improvement on the past.

KILKENNY MODEL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1865,	692	13	1½
„ Amount paid for wages and labour,	117	16	1¾
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	20	0	0
„ Amount paid for seeds, manure, implements, and live stock,	476	12	0½
„ Amount of rent,	146	11	0
„ „ balance being gain,	59	5	3
	£1,512	17	6½

CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received for farm produce sold,				428	18	5
„ Amount included in Dr. side not chargeable to farm, viz.:—						
a. A servant's wages,	9	0	0			
b. Pumping and drawing water to literary department,	9	14	7½			
c. Labour on ornamental grounds,	8	9	11			
d. Seeds and bedding plants for ditto,	2	11	2			
e. Horse labour in connexion with ornamental ground,	12	15	0			
				42	10	8½
„ Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1866,				1,041	8	5
				£1,512	17	6½

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It will be seen that the valuation is much higher on 31st March, 1866, than at the corresponding period of 1865. This arises from the fact that a large number of cattle were on hand on 31st March, 1866, which would have been sold were it not for the Cattle Plague, which rendered it impossible to dispose of them except at a great sacrifice. The profit is also lessened by the low value put upon these animals in consequence of the depression of prices caused by the plague.

5. *Limerick School-farm* is situated within three miles of Limerick, and contains 70A. 3R. 3P. It is held by the Commissioners at the moderate rent of £1 per acre from the Trustees of a local fund, who refund the rent to the Commissioners towards the maintenance of agricultural boarders. After debiting the farm with this rent and all other expenses there was a profit of £238 4*s.* 2*d.* in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866, as the following balance-sheet shows:—

LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1865,	787	16	6
„ Amount of cash paid for wages and labour,	112	10	6
„ Amount of value of free labour of pupils,	20	0	0
„ Amount paid for sundries,	193	4	4
„ „ of rent,	70	0	0
„ „ charges of Tervoe against this farm,	7	10	0
„ Amount of profit,	238	4	2
	£1,429	5	6

CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for farm produce sold,	633	4	2
„ Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1866,	776	6	10
„ Amount of charges of this farm against Tervoe farm,	19	14	6
	£1,429	5	6

In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1865, there was a heavy loss on this farm. Its increased productiveness in 1865, as compared with 1864 or any previous year, arose from several causes. On the 31st March, 1865, there were five farm horses, which were reduced to two before the close of the year; and notwithstanding this, the bill for manual labour was reduced from £139 18*s.* 4½*d.* in 1864, to £105 10*s.* 6½*d.* in 1865.

The gross receipts were increased from £428 8*s.* 5½*d.* in 1864, to £633 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1865.

6. *Munster School-farm* is situated on the Lee, about three miles above the city of Cork. It contains 126A. 3R. 17P. of very kind land, and is held on a ninety-nine years' lease from the Duke of Devonshire, at a yearly rent of £220.

Part of it is in permanent pasture and part under rotation. A herd of eighteen dairy cattle, and a proportionate number of young stock, together with a breeding flock of eighty ewes, were kept on it last year. The number of farm horses was reduced from four to three, and the management made as economical as the circumstances permitted. The result was a respectable profit of £185 18*s.* 11½*d.*, as shown in the accompanying balance-sheet.

MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CONTRA—CR.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Amount valuation, 31st March, 1865,	1,085	7	10	By Cash received for farm produce sold,	711	17	8½
„ Cash paid for labour,	96	14	6	„ Amount of valuation, on 31st March, 1866,	1,318	11	9
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	42	0	0	„ Amount of labour included on Dr. side, expended on ornamental grounds,	10	13	9
„ Cash paid for sundries,	410	5	5	„ Overcharge in valuation of crops, 31st March, 1865,	13	14	0
„ Rent and taxes,	234	10	6				
„ Profit,	185	18	11½				
	£2,054	17	2½		£2,054	17	2½

The amount of the valuation on this farm, like that of Kilkenny, was much greater on 31st March, 1866, than on 31st March, 1865; and this is accounted for partly by the purchase of a large number of sheep in the autumn of 1865, and partly by the fact that an increased quantity of farm crops was on hands, and young stock unsold, on 31st March, 1866.

It will be seen that credit is taken in this valuation sheet for a sum of £13 14*s.*, which was an overcharge in the price of mangels and turnips, on 31st March, 1865. This requires an explanation. On the 31st March, 1865, there were 28 tons of mangels on hands, which were valued at 20*s.* a ton. This price had been adopted in the valuations at this establishment from the beginning, which I know to be far above their value for feeding in the district. On the 31st March, 1866, there were on hand 84 tons of mangels, and 6 tons of turnips, and I suggested to my co-valuator that it would be better to value them at a price as near as possible to their feeding value, namely, 12*s.* a ton for mangels and 10*s.* for turnips. This lowered the valuation and lessened the profit, but it merely changed the profit from a fictitious to a real one. In making this change it manifestly became necessary either to alter the valuation of 31st March, 1865, or to take credit for the overcharge in the balance-sheet, as I have done.

I may mention that my co-valuator at Cork, on 31st March, 1866, was Mr. Ross, an intelligent Scotch farmer, who rents one of the late Mr. Jeffrey's farms at Blarney.

7. *Templedouglas School-farm, county Donegal.*—This farm is situated in a poor mountain district, about seven miles from the town of Letterkenny. It contains twenty statute acres of poor, hilly land, and is held on a ninety-nine years' lease, at a rent of £9 (and 1*d.* additional, if demanded) per annum.

When I visited this school for the first time, in April, 1865, the farm was managed by the teacher of the Templedouglas National School, which is distinct from the agricultural establishment. It was thought desirable to separate the duties, to confine the literary teacher to the labours of his own office, and to appoint a working steward to manage the farm. This change has been eminently successful, for while there was a loss of £42 0*s.* 4*d.* on the farm in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1865, there was a gain of £17 2*s.* 3*d.* in the twelve months ending 31st March, 1866, as shown in the following balance-sheet.

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TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation, 31st March, 1865, . .	231	18	4	By Cash received for farm produce sold, . . .	38	19	0
„ Cash paid for labour, . .	11	14	8½	„ amount of valuation, on 31st March, 1866, . .	258	5	6
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	8	0	0				
„ Cash paid for sundries, .	19	9	2½				
„ Rent, ...	9	0	0				
„ Balance being gain, . .	17	2	3				
	£297	4	6		£297	4	6

I was unable to attend at the valuation of this farm on the 31st March, 1866, which was made by Mr. Brogan and a competent farmer in the district.

8. *Tervoe School-farm*, near Clarina, Limerick, contains 23A. 2R. 21P., and is held from the Right Hon. Colonel Monsell, M.P., at a yearly rent of £23 12*s.* 6*d.*

The Tervoe Agricultural School was conducted for many years at so heavy an outlay as to induce the Commissioners to discontinue its existence as a distinct establishment, and make the land a "draw-farm" for the Limerick School-farm, from which it is about three miles distant.

The Agriculturist at Limerick had charge of the cropping of the Tervoe Farm, and went there three or four times a week to afford agricultural instruction to the agricultural class in the Tervoe Ordinary National school, which is situated on the school-farm, but quite distinct from the Tervoe agricultural establishment. This appeared to me to be an unsatisfactory arrangement, and I suggested an inexpensive way of managing Tervoe as an independent establishment, which was approved of by the Commissioners, and came into operation in the beginning of the summer of 1865.

A "flying" stock has been kept on it from that date to the present, and as soon as the present stock can be disposed of we shall endeavour to set a judicious example of rearing stock on this piece of land, three-fourths of which is in permanent pasture.

TERVOE SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of cash paid for labour,	25	2	1	By Cash received for sheep and wool sold, . . .	112	2	5
„ Cash paid for seed, manure, and implements, . .	24	15	10½	„ Cash received for grain, .	13	15	5½
„ Cash paid for cattle and sheep,	195	19	0	„ Valuation, 31st March, 1866,	188	12	5
„ Charges of Limerick against this farm, . . .	19	14	6	„ Charges of this farm against Limerick School Farm, .	7	10	0
„ Rent, ...	23	12	6				
„ Profit, ...	32	16	4				
	£322	0	3½		£322	0	3½

The profits on this farm materially suffered from the depression of prices caused by the Cattle Plague. In 1865 twenty-two two-year-old bullocks and heifers were purchased to consume the grass, and these would have been sold off at a considerable advance before the 31st March, 1866, had it not been for the plague. In taking stock at that date they were, of course, valued at the then depressed price of store cattle.

9. *Ulster School-farm* is within three miles of Belfast, and consists of 108A. 1R. 25P. of heavy clay land, which is held at an annual rent of £284 11*s.* 4*d.* on a lease renewable for ever.

Considering the proximity of this farm to Belfast, and that parts of it would answer as sites for building, the rent is not excessive; but for agricultural purposes it has been hitherto found impossible to make it profitable. The ground was excessively wet and covered with coarse herbage

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when the Commissioners took it up. Part of it has been thoroughly drained at a heavy outlay, and put through a proper course of tillage, and the drainage of the remainder will be completed this year.

The management of this farm has been intrusted for many years to Mr. J. W. Smyth, whom I believe to be a clever agriculturist. His balance-sheets have not shown any profit; but I can say that during my superintendence of the department, he has shown fully as much ability and judgment as any other agriculturist. The following is the balance-sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866:—

ULSTER MODEL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation, 31st March, 1865,	704	19	9	By Cash received for farm produce sold,	639	15	8
„ Amount cash paid for labour,	141	1	2½	„ Amount expended on permanent improvements during year, and including items on Dr. side,	34	6	1
„ Amount value of free labour of pupils,	16	0	0	„ Amount expended on ornamental ground, literary departments,	5	6	1
„ Amount cash paid for sundries,	203	17	3½	„ Valuation, 31st March, 1866,	661	4	4
„ Amount of rent,	287	8	9	„ Loss,	12	14	10
	£1,353	7	0		£1,353	7	0

I fully expect a profit will be realized this year. In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1865, the balance-sheet of this farm, made out in the same way as that given above, shows a loss of £204 3*s.* 2*d.*

Summarizing the foregoing balance-sheets, we get the following table:—

School Farm.	Area.	Results in the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1866.	
		Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athy,	64 0 20	94 5 7½	—
Derrycastle,	18 1 22	39 14 9½	—
Dunmanway,	12 0 0	—	22 7 7
Kilkenny,	79 0 34	59 5 3	—
Limerick,	70 3 3	238 4 2	—
Munster,	126 3 17	185 18 11½	—
Templedouglas,	20 0 0	17 2 3	—
Tervoe,	23 2 21	32 16 4	—
Ulster,	108 1 25	—	12 14 10
	523 1 22	667 7 4½	35 2 5

Net gain, £632 4*s.* 11½*d.*

IV. THE ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN.

In my last report I gave a sketch of the course of training afforded in this institution, and explained some changes which the Commissioners were pleased to make, and which, I am happy to say, worked remarkably well in the year with which I am now dealing.

In the first place a most satisfactory change was made in the mode of admitting pupils. The purely competitive examination by question and answer was found to exclude young men who had more taste and aptitude for agricultural pursuits than those who headed the list in such an examination. It was necessary to take into account the previous history and agricultural experience of the candidates, and their fitness, physically

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and otherwise, for the business. With the sanction of the Commissioners marks are now given for—

1. Proficiency in literary subjects, due prominence being given to arithmetic, composition, and accounts.
2. Proficiency in agriculture, as tested by examination.
3. The general fitness of the candidates for carrying out the objects of the establishment.

The following is a list of the pupils admitted on this system in 1865, with the number of marks obtained by each, the maximum number of marks being 600 :—

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where Educated.
Admitted in January, 1865.		
1. John O'Grady,	432½	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
2. John Byrne,	357	Kyle Park do.
3. Samuel Woods,	339	Belfast do.
4. William Carmody,	337½	Limerick do.
5. Peter Foley,	309	Tinryland National School.
6. Denis Flynn,	302	Whitechurch do.
7. John Maybury,	292½	Munster Agricultural School.
8. Robert M'Dowell,	277½	Athy do.
9. William Peake,		Not stated.
10. Francis M'Donnell,		Do.
Admitted in July, 1865.		
11. Henry Byrne,	440	Dunlavin National School.
12. John Nesbett,	399	Newbliss do.
13. Malcolm Cavanagh,	385	Templemoyle Agricultural Seminary.
14. James Bradden,	351	Loughash Agricultural School.
15. Michael Laffey,	310	Clonkeenkerril do.
16. John Cummins,	300	Athy do.
17. John M'Keon,	295	Ratoath do.
18. Patrick Jennings,*	290	Leitrim do.
19. Michael Curran,	282	Loughash do.
20. Cornealius Creed,*	275	Bantry National School.
21. William O'Brien,	274	Gormanstown Agricultural School.
22. Patrick Rogerson,	270	Tisrara do.
23. John Boyd,	265	Coleraine Model Literary School.
24. Peter Clarke,	255	Greencastle National School.
25. Philip Bohan,	255	Munster Agricultural School.
26. Edward Hendley,	250	Cork and Belfast do.
27. William Mulcahy,*	241	Glengara do.
28. James Keating,	225	Cappamore National School.
29. Ambrose Jeffares,	220	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
30. Felix Rooney,	200	Killea National School.
31. Patrick Fox,	200	Loughash Agricultural School.

* Left very soon after admission.

In the beginning of 1865 a special class was organized, the members of which are employed as assistants in the several departments of the establishment as follows :—

a. Three of them are engaged as working stewards on the three farms into which the land is now divided.

b. One is employed as assistant in the gardens.

c. A fifth assists in keeping the accounts.

d. And the sixth makes himself useful in the management of the internal department.

The members of this class are changed from one department to another every month, and in six months a young fellow takes his place as assistant in the six sections named. His services in no way lessen the responsibility of the officer under whom he is placed for the time being; but it

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is evident that he gains experience and confidence, and an insight into the plans and views of his superior. In 1865 the system was adopted of sending out the members of this class as working stewards on the Board's own farms to gain additional knowledge and experience before they go into the world to fill responsible positions; and, as was fully anticipated, they render active and most useful service in the management of those farms.

At first the working stewards were not favourably received by some of the Board's agriculturists, who thought these young men were sent out with the sole object of exercising a check upon them; but I believe a fuller and calmer consideration has led to a clearer appreciation of the office. It appears to me a fortunate circumstance that as all the accounts of sales and purchases have to pass through the hands of these working stewards, there can be no actual fraud without collusion between the agriculturist and his assistant.

It is these young men who are recommended as stewards and agriculturists to the landed gentry who apply for them. They are young, it is true, but they nevertheless have gone through a long course of training in agricultural industry. The majority of those men are the sons of small farmers; they have been accustomed to agricultural operations all their lives; they spent two years as ordinary pupils at Glasnevin, about six months in the special agricultural class, and some time longer as working stewards on the country school farms, and many of them had been for some time previously as agricultural boarders on those school farms.

The usefulness of this branch of the agricultural department devoted to the training of these young men must depend greatly on the landed gentry of Ireland, who owe it to themselves and to the country to send us young men of good promise and to employ them afterwards as stewards and agriculturists. Their training is not an essential part of the system of elementary agricultural instruction, which forms the groundwork of the agricultural department; but the least reflection must satisfy any thinking mind that the boarding class at Glasnevin, and in the first class agricultural school, by opening a field for advancing themselves to the most talented and deserving boys who attend the agricultural classes in the ordinary agricultural school, must complete and crown the whole system.

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RETURN of Pupils who left the Albert Institution in 1865, with their present Occupation.

Name.	Date of Leaving.	Present Occupation, and Observations.
Richard Galbraith,	14th February,	Steward and gardener to F. Hutchison, esq., J.P., Portrane, co. Dublin.
John Keating,	March,	Foreman in the garden of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
John Heffernan,	Do.,	Steward under the Commissioners.
Patrick Bourke,	May,	Do.
Michael Lee,	June,	Emigrated: did not finish his course of training.
James Denning,	Do.,	Unsuited to the place; not permitted to complete his course.
William Allardice,	July,	Steward to G. Shackleton, esq., Ballitore.
Edward Lee,	Do.,	At home.
John O'Connor,	Do.,	Do.
Edward Mogan,	Do.,	Do.
Samuel Agnew,	Do.,	Do.
Thomas Gray,	Do.,	Steward to Finlay Chester, esq., J.P., co. Louth.
Patrick Jennings,	August,	Remained only a short time.
Peter Fox,	Do.,	Teacher.
Thomas Kennedy,	Do.,	Joined the Royal Engineers.
John Graham,	Do.,	Steward to J. Barden, Esq., co. Wexford.
John Martin,	October,	Steward to Rev. C. Reeves, LL.B., Burran House, co. Clare.
Michael O'Connor,	Do.,	At home, farming for his father.
Robert M'Dowell,	Do.,	Agriculturist, Athy Workhouse.
William Peake,	Do.,	Remained only a short time.
James M'Allister,	November,	Emigrated to the colonies.
William Farrelly,	Do.,	Left in bad health.
Henry Musgrave,	December,	Steward to C. M. Wilson, esq., Caherconlish House, co. Limerick.
Florence O'Driscoll,	Do.,	Clerk in Dublin.
Barnabas Deane,	Do.,	I am informed he is farming at home with his father.
John Lane,	Do.,	Steward to J. Patten, esq., J.P., co. Wicklow.
Thomas O'Riordan,	Do.,	Unknown.
Michael Clarke,	Do.,	Did not finish his time.
Denis Roche,	March,	Too young; remained only a short time.

The total number of entries on the Register of "Intern" or Resident Pupils at the Albert Institution, from May, 1838, to August, 1866, is 930; deducting 10, the number of duplicate entries for readmissions, &c., we have a total of 920 distinct names. If we deduct from this the number of pupils at present on the rolls, 72, we find that 848 distinct pupils have passed through the establishment.

The following table gives the occupations of these men:—

1. Farming on their own account,	189
2. Land stewards, agriculturists, and gardeners,	204
3. Teachers of agricultural and other schools,	107
4. Other industrial pursuits connected with farming,	55
5. Emigrated—Planters in Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Canada, &c.,	52
6. In the Customs, Royal Engineers, Constabulary, &c.,	36
7. Entered various colleges,	10
8. Died,	12
9. Unknown,	183
	848

I believe further inquiry will enable us to trace the history of the large number (183) entered as "unknown."

The course of instruction at Glasnevin embraces the several branches of a sound English education, the theory and practice of agriculture, botany, chemistry, gardening, land surveying, mapping, &c. The teaching staff consists of—

1. Mr. Denis Downing, a first-class literary teacher, on whom also devolves the supervision of the internal discipline of the institution.

2. Doctor Moore, curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, gives lectures on botany.

3. Doctor W. K. Sullivan, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry and the Catholic University, gives lectures on chemistry and geology.

4. Mr. William Boyle, who carries out the cropping and management of the school and intermediate farms, gives a daily lecture on agriculture, and examines the pupils three times a week on the same subject.

5. Mr. E. Carroll, who has charge of the horticultural department, gives lectures on gardening.

Mr. M'Carthy, of the Central Training Department, Marlborough-street, comes out every Saturday and gives instructions in the theory and practice of land-surveying and mapping.

Prizes to the amount of £10 are given every half-year. The following are the prize lists for the two half-yearly sessions of 1865 :—

FIRST SESSION.

Agriculture.

	£	s.	d.
1. Joseph M'Allister,	1	10	0
2. John Martin,	1	5	0
3. John Graham,	1	0	0
4. William Edghill,	0	15	0
5. Thomas M'Gann,	0	10	0
	5	0	0

Literary Subjects.

1. Thomas M'Gann,	–	5	0
2. John Graham,	1	0	0
3. Edward Lee,	0	15	0
	3	0	0

Botany.

1. William Allardice,	1	0	0

Horticulture.

1. Henry Musgrave,	1	0	0

SECOND SESSION.

Agriculture.

	£	s.	d.
1. J. Walsh,	1	10	0
2. S. Harden,	1	5	0
3. J. Nesbitt,	1	0	0
4. M. Cavanagh,	0	15	0
5. R. Feeny,	0	10	0
	5	0	0

Literary Subjects.

1. Florence O'Driscoll,	1	5	0
2. James Crotty,	0	15	0
	2	0	0

Botany.

1. James Crotty,	1	0	0

Chemistry.

1. John Walshe,	1	0	0

Horticulture.

1. Francis M'Donnell,	1	0	0

There are 178A. 3R. 24P. (statute) of land attached to the Albert Institution. The average rent is £3 19*s.* 3*d.* per statute acre.

The land is, as shown in my last report, appropriated as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
a. Gardens, pleasure grounds, &c.,	10	0	22
b. A school or spade-labour farm,	5	2	37
c. An intermediate size farm, worked by simple appliances,	22	3	7

d. The remainder, called the Large Farm, is worked with the aid of a select collection of modern implements and machines.

I propose to offer a few remarks on each of these departments.

(*a.*) *The gardens* embrace a large kitchen garden, a fruit garden, pleasure ground, with a small range of glass, containing a conservatory, a vinery, and a peach-house. The pupils are all employed in regular rotation in this department, so that those who have a taste for horticulture, have an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of gardening as well as of farming.

Gardening involves such a multiplicity of details, that in the space of two years a young man cannot at Glasnevin acquire that knowledge of it which would fit him for holding a responsible situation as gardener. All

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that he can do is to acquire a taste for, and a good share of useful information on, the subject; and if he should have a peculiar predilection for, or previous knowledge of it, he could at Glasnevin qualify himself to act as steward and gardener,—offices which many employers wish to combine in one person.

There is, however, one advantage in the Glasnevin establishment over a private one, even for the horticultural pupil, namely, the systematic lectures which are there given on botany and gardening.

(*b.*) *The School-farm;* area, 5A. 2R. 37P., is cultivated by spade-labour, and is designed to illustrate a judicious and productive system of cultivating small holdings. All the pupils of the Albert Institution work upon it in regular rotation, and are made fully acquainted with every feature of interest in its management. It is divided into four fields, and the following four-course rotation is pursued upon it:—

First year, turnips and mangels; second, potatoes, which are lifted in time to be followed in autumn by the third year's crop, Italian rye-grass; fourth, oats.

In a former report I remarked that any rotation of cropping devised for the small farmers of Ireland must provide an adequate area of potatoes. In the school-farm rotation one-fourth of the ground is devoted to this crop. On a larger farm this would be rather too high a proportion for potatoes. Cabbages or some other crop could then be partly substituted for the potatoes. Again, in the ordinary four-course rotation one-half the land is devoted to grain; in this rotation there is only one-fourth. The five-acre farmer who relies largely upon grain cannot make a living.

The Glasnevin School-farm rotation is mainly based on the principle of raising as large a quantity as possible of the most profitable kinds of cattle feeding; and with this view one-fourth of the land is devoted to mangel-wurzel and turnips for winter use, and one-fourth to Italian rye-grass for summer use. In this way we have been enabled to keep three milch cows, and four for part of the year, on this little farm. The cattle are house-fed summer and winter—a system well adapted to the smaller class of farmers, who in their own families have free labour to carry it out.

The following is the balance-sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866:—

ALBERT SCHOOL FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1865,	79	2	0	By Amount received for dairy produce,	105	2	9
„ Amount paid rent,	22	14	2	„ Amount for potatoes,	10	6	8
„ „ paid for seed, manures, and feeding,	13	19	11	„ „ for cattle (1 calf),	0	12	6
„ Amount paid for cattle,	33	7	6	„ „ harrow transferred to Intermediate Farm,	2	10	0
„ „ implements and repairs,	2	3	5	By Amount valuation on 31st March, 1866,	95	6	10
„ Amount paid for labour,	12	10	7½				
„ „ horse work (carting),	4	3	1½				
„ „ miscellaneous expense,	0	14	6				
„ Balance,	45	3	6				
	£213	18	9		£213	18	9

The free labour of the pupils is not charged in this balance-sheet. It appears to me that the correct way of viewing the results here shown is this, to add to the amount shown as "balance" (£45 3*s.* 6*d.*) the amount paid for hired manual labour (£12 10*s.* 7½*d.*), and which would be saved by the small farmer who had the labour within his own family, the sum

being the amount available for the maintenance of the farmer and his family, and as the reward of their labour.

(*c.*) *Intermediate Farm*, area 22A. 3R. 7P., came into operation on the 1st April, 1865, and is intended to afford an example of farm management suited to the wants of the great bulk of the tenant farmers of this country who hold farms of this size. We have in Ireland upwards of 400,000 farmers (representing a population of about two millions), not one of whom holds over thirty statute acres of land.

It is principally to improve the condition of these that the agricultural department was established. They are farmers of limited means, deficient in agricultural knowledge, and are little, if at all, influenced by agricultural societies. It is idle to talk to them of improved implements and pure-bred stock, which are beyond their reach. They naturally look upon themselves as outside the domain of agricultural societies, and the only effectual way of influencing them is by affording suitable agricultural instruction to the young, and by presenting to the present generation a skilful and successful system of simple and inexpensive farming. When all the land at Glasnevin was worked as one farm, with the aid of numerous costly agricultural implements and machines, it overreached the wants of this class.

Regard being had to the objects for which the Glasnevin establishment was formed, few will, therefore, question the propriety of parcelling out the land so as to illustrate different grades of farming.

The appliances on the intermediate farm are exceedingly simple. The tillage implements consist of a plough, a harrow, a roller, and a convertible grubber. Hitherto only one horse has been kept, and a second horse hired, when required, for ploughing, &c. The ordinary five-course rotation is followed on this farm.

The following is the balance-sheet for the twelve months, ended 31st March, 1866 :—

INTERMEDIATE FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation on the 31st March, 1865, . .	143	6	0½
„ amount of rent, . . .	91	1	3
„ „ paid for seed, . .			
„ „ lime manures, . .	35	13	6
„ „ paid for cattle and pigs,	102	3	0
„ „ for implements and repairs, . .	27	18	6
„ „ harrow transferred from School Farm,	2	10	0
„ „ for labour, . .	34	14	0
„ „ paid to Large Farm :—			
„ for manure, £13 19 6			
„ for seeds, . 2 16 1			
„ for horse-work, 10 2 1			
„ delivering milk, 9 15 3			
	36	12	11
To amount of miscellaneous expenses, ...	4	1	0
„ „ Balance, . . .	68	9	4
	£546	9	6½

CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for grain, .	35	5	9
„ „ „ for potatoes,	13	18	11
„ „ „ for cattle, .	47	1	0
„ „ dairy produce, .	137	4	11
„ „ miscellaneous, .	5	8	1½
„ „ due for dairy produce sold in March, .	16	3	9
„ amount of valuation, 31st March, 1866, . .	289	3	9
„ amount of paid labour expended on experimental plots, ...	2	3	4
	£546	9	6½

This farm, in common with all the other farms at Glasnevin, suffered from contagious diseases. Thus, a fine cow, worth £18, died on the 20th September, after a rapid attack of pleura pneumonia, and another, worth about fourteen guineas, died of the same disease on the 6th October.

(*d.*) *The Large Farm* contains 140A. 0R. 38P. Of this nearly thirty acres are in permanent pasture, about twenty acres are under a four-course rotation similar to that pursued on the school farm, and the remainder

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cropped under the common four-course shift. A great part of the produce is consumed by dairy cattle, which were hitherto house-fed, summer and winter. From experience it is found that the summer soiling of so large a number of cattle as are maintained on this farm is not suitable to the circumstances of the large farmers of the country; and we therefore resolved to send out the cattle to graze on the permanent pasture in summer and to house-feed them in winter. We have thus three different modes of farm management on the three farms into which the land is now divided at Glasnevin, each, I should hope, well adapted to the circumstances of a large class of Irish farmers.

A heavy loss was sustained last year by contagious cattle diseases. In June, 1865, two milch cows were purchased in Smithfield market. I happened to be present at the purchase. They were good healthy animals; but one of them contracted "foot and mouth" disease (*eczema epizootica*) in the market. In due time it appeared in her, and was communicated in a very short time to twenty-three others. Their wants were promptly and skilfully attended to. We did not lose a single beast by the disease itself; nevertheless there was an immense pecuniary loss, the chief items of which it may be well to distinguish.

1st. The first of these which I would point out is the loss of milk. It is difficult to estimate this in so large a number of beasts; but from the records of the daily yield of milk kept at Glasnevin, I am justified in saying that the total loss to the farm in milk alone amounted in this case to 4,000 gallons, at prices varying from 10*d.* to 1*s.* a gallon, or say in round numbers £180.

2nd. Loss of condition and value of the animals. When foot and mouth disease attacks a lot of fattening beasts it throws them back, and depreciates their value; how much more it lessens the value of a herd of dairy cows is known only to those who have had experience of the effects of diseases on such stock. Assuming that none of our cattle contracted any other malady after recovering from foot and mouth disease, the loss of condition could not be put down at less than £5 per cow, or a total of £120.

3rd. It is well known that one disease is apt to weaken the constitution and make the frame more susceptive of other affections. Foot and mouth disease has this peculiar effect, particularly in dairy stock, whose constitution is already weakened by the demand which the secretion of milk imposes on the system. Of the twenty-five cows on this farm which had foot and mouth disease in the summer of 1865, eighteen contracted lung disease afterwards, the additional loss from which was about £8 per cow, or a total of £144.

4th. The prevalence of lung disease prevented us from renewing the stock, and thus by compelling us to dispose of the produce at a disadvantage, caused an additional loss.

Combining the operations of the foregoing circumstances, the loss from the introduction of foot and mouth disease on the large farm at Glasnevin last year, amounted to upwards of £400.

Many Irish stock owners suffered heavily in 1865 from eczema epizootica, and diseases which, like it, are propagated by contagion. It was a year prolific in disease among the herds of these islands. Cattle Plague spread destruction and ruin in many districts of Great Britain, and "foot and mouth" disease, lung distemper, and a number of other maladies, caused heavy losses to many farmers in this island.

With the foregoing explanation, I submit the following balance sheet of the— *Appendix F.*

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ALBERT LARGE FARM.—From 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation, 31st March, 1865,	1,662	0	7½
,, amount of outstanding debts,	63	6	3½
,, ,, paid for cattle,	422	11	6
,, ,, paid for horses,	57	0	0
,, ,, paid for pigs,	18	0	0
,, ,, paid for labour and wages,	157	3	11½
,, amount paid for feeding stuffs,	193	1	1
,, ,, paid for manures,	73	0	7
,, ,, paid for implements and repairs,	96	3	11
,, amount paid for seeds,	40	1	4
,, amount paid for harness, horse-shoeing, and veterinary attendance,	35	8	4
,, amount paid for oils, paints, and medicines,	12	11	5
,, amount paid for tiles for drainage,	19	10	2
,, amount paid for miscellaneous expenses,	13	6	1
,, value of milk received from Intermediate Farm in May and June, 1865,	19	3	0
,, estimated value of coals used for farming purposes,	20	0	0
,, rent for one year, viz.: 140A. 0R. 38P., at £3 19s. 3d. per acre,	555	13	10
	£3,458	2	1½

CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
By receipts for dairy produce,	651	12	11
,, ,, cattle sold,	393	17	9
,, ,, sheep,	70	11	2
,, ,, horses,	13	12	0
,, ,, pigs,	104	7	6
,, ,, grain,	125	7	11½
,, ,, Italian rye-grass seed,	58	10	6
,, ,, potatoes,	80	9	1½
,, ,, service of sires,	38	19	6
,, ,, miscellaneous,	1	2	4
,, value of live stock, implements, &c., transferred to Intermediate Farm,	178	3	6½
,, horse-work done for Albert Gardens, School Farm, and Training Establishment,	16	6	3
,, Rent of Albert Lodge for ten months, at £40 per annum,	33	6	8
,, Valuation on the 31st March, 1866,	1,552	8	2
,, Outstanding on 31st March, 1866,	85	10	2
,, Balance,	53	16	7
	£3,458	2	1½

V.—AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT OLDCASTLE, CO. MEATH.

Having concluded my report on the agricultural department of National education, I may be permitted to offer a few observations on the agricultural branch of the Oldcastle Endowed Schools, county Meath.

The Oldcastle Endowed Schools owe their existence to the munificence of the late Mr. Laurence Gilson, who left Oldcastle a very humble man, and realized a large fortune in England. He bequeathed a sum of £25,400, in the three per cents., to found and endow in his native town a school for the education of the humbler classes of all creeds. The rector of the parish, and the parish priest, together with James W. Naper, esq., D.L., proprietor of the town, James Arthur Dease, esq., V.L., of Turbotstown, a neighbouring Roman Catholic gentleman, and the Chief Secretary for the time being, were named trustees. The schools were reconstructed in 1859, in accordance with the order of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and have since consisted of—

1. A Boys' School.
2. A Girls' School.
3. An Infant School.
4. An Agricultural Department for the boys.

Those schools provide an admirable education for upwards of 500 children—about 200 boys, 200 girls, and upwards of 100 infants.

They form no part of the National system, and have no connection whatever with it; but it is noteworthy that Mr. Gilson, who by his ability, industry, and integrity, raised himself from a very humble to

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a very affluent position, forestalled in his will the principles of that system which has conferred such vast benefits on Ireland. The Oldcastle schools are in principle and spirit the same as the National system. They resemble the Board's District Model Schools, in all essential particulars except the absence of a boarding department for training pupil teachers. There is another peculiarity in the Oldcastle schools, namely, that the two clerical trustees are paid out of the endowment for affording religious instruction to their respective flocks.

These schools have been eminently successful in every department, and their utility is no less owing to the munificence of their founder, than to the wisdom and spirit of harmony that have prevailed in the council of the trustees. The rector and the parish priest have devoted much time and attention to these schools. Mr. Dease has at considerable inconvenience attended the meetings of trustees, and placed at their disposal the experience and reflection of his well stored mind. He has studied the wants of the Irish people with anxiety and care, and is thoroughly imbued with a profound desire to ameliorate their condition. Mr. Dease is an extensive landed proprietor, Vice-Lieutenant of the County Cavan ; and it is a hopeful sign to find a man of his property and position take so deep an interest in the study of the means of improving the condition of his humbler fellow-countrymen.

The efforts of Mr. Naper, the lord of the soil, in the cause of the labouring classes are well known. He is a man of large fortune, and of broad and most benevolent views. He has used his high position wisely and well. He has given a large amount of employment in the improvement of his property ; has built a great many comfortable and commodious cottages for his labouring people, and contributed most handsomely towards the maintenance of schools on his property. He and his family have in every possible way aided in promoting the utility of the Oldcastle schools. He has wisely used Mr. Gilson's generous endowment as the centre of a system of educating and elevating the people on his property, which has been most successful.

I have made several reports of those schools to the trustees. The agricultural class in the school is well instructed ; and the farm affords an example of clean, deep, and successful tillage, and presents a most gratifying contrast, as regards cleanliness and fertility, to the land surrounding it.

The farm is all in tillage, and a herd of eight dairy cows, and a suitable proportion of young stock are maintained upon it. About two-thirds of the farm are under the common five-course rotation, and one-third under the following new five-course :—1st, roots ; 2nd, Italian rye-grass ; 3rd, grass ; 4th, oats ; 5th, one-half flax and one-half potatoes.

The following is the balance-sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1866.

Oldcastle School-Farm, from 31st March, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1865, . . .	195	13	7
„ Rent and taxes, . . .	32	10	7½
„ Amount paid for seed, manure, &c., ...	27	11	5
„ Amount paid for cattle during year, ...	75	10	0
„ New implements and repairs,	9	19	5
„ Labour, ...	48	1	2
„ Balance, being gain to Trustees, ...	45	3	1
	£434	9	3½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for grain, .	14	9	10½
„ „ potatoes, roots, &c., .	12	15	8½
„ „ cattle food, . .	83	12	6
„ „ dairy produce, . .	107	19	4½
„ „ valuation on 31st March, 1866, . . .	215	11	10
	£434	9	3½

There are no agricultural boarders at this school, and the day-pupils are paid at the rate of 1*d.* an hour for any labour they perform on the land, which is my estimate of its full value. The amount paid in this way is included under the head of labour on the Dr. side of the account. A small farmer and his family could easily perform all the labour of the farm.

If, then, to the amount shown as profit, .	£45	3	1
We add the amount paid for labour, . .	48	1	1
	£93	4	3

The farmer and his family would have £93 4*s.* 3*d.* to live upon.

This result has not been produced by any heavy or unnecessary outlay of capital. At the commencement the trustees furnished the farm with live stock and implements. I found this capital upon it in 1862, and from that date to the present, no further demand has been made on the funds of the trustees. And on the 31st of March, 1866, there was on hands, not only the amount of the valuation (£215 11*s.* 10*d.*), but cash to the amount of £85 18*s.* 1*d.*, out of which I requested Mr. Smyth to hand over to the trustees the profit (£45 3*s.* 1*d.*), shown in the balance-sheet.

I have watched the progress of this agricultural school with great interest since I undertook its direction; and the results are so satisfactory that I have much pleasure in submitting them for the information of the Commissioners and the public.

VI. New Agricultural Class-Book.

Several text-books have been used in the Board's agricultural schools. Several years ago the Commissioners published an agricultural class-book written by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, better known as "Martin Doyle," a pleasing popular writer on agriculture and rural economy. They have from time to time sanctioned the use of other text-books, such as Hodges' "First Lessons in Agricultural Chemistry," Johnston's Catechism on the same subject, Murphy's "Agricultural Instructor," Stephens's "Catechism of Practical Agriculture," "Pringle on Green Cropping," &c., all of which have been very useful. It recently occurred to the Commissioners that a text-book on a more comprehensive basis than any of those should be used in their agricultural schools; and they were pleased to request me to undertake its preparation. It so happened that the writing of this work and my present office were intrusted to me about the same time. My own interests—the reputation to be gained from a successful book—would naturally prompt me to occupy my thoughts chiefly on this work; but a sense of what was due to the Commissioners and the public good induced me to concentrate my energies on the improvement of the department itself, and to employ my leisure moments in writing the new text-book.

The work is now in the hands of the printer, and will be illustrated by numerous wood-cuts from the hands of a clever artist.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Baldwin.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

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No. 2.—Report on Agricultural Schools, inspected during the year 1865, by Michael Brogan, esq., Agricultural Inspector.

4, Drumcondra-terrace, Dublin,
April, 1866.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to your instructions I beg to submit the following statement as my general annual report on the agricultural schools inspected by me during the past year, and on the details of the working of which separate (ordinary) reports have been already transmitted to your office.

The manner in which my time was occupied, and the amount of official duty performed by me during the past year, are as follow:—

Employment of Time.

Engaged in ordinary inspection duty,	185 days.
Employed in special duty, writing reports, &c., attending valuations,	76 „
On leave of absence during illness, &c.,	35 „
Sundays and official holidays,	69 „
Total,	365 „

Work Performed.

Ordinary visits of inspection reported upon in the usual manner,	200
Special visits for valuations, investigations, &c.,	25
Total distance travelled on official duty at an expense of 2½*d.* per mile for locomotion (statute miles),	10,580
Average distance travelled to each visit of inspection,	52·9

The total number of agricultural schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1864, was ninety-four. The total number in connexion on 31st December, 1865, was 104, classified as follows:—

Agricultural Schools of the "First Class,"	38
„ „ "Ordinary,"	62
Industrial School Gardens,	4
Total,	104

The following table shows their distribution in provinces:—

Provinces.	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.
Ulster,	11	20	1	32
Munster,	13	15	—	28
Leinster,	9	12	1	22
Connaught,	5	15	2	22
Total,	38	62	4	104

First Class Agricultural Schools.

No change has occurred in the number of agricultural schools of this class during the past year; as, since it was found expedient to diminish the annual cost of the agricultural department by striking off the agricultural departments of workhouse schools, and adopting other modes of retrenchment, it has been considered advisable not to establish any additional institutions of this class, but rather to favour the increase of the class of "ordinary" agricultural schools, whose industrial departments are maintained at comparatively slight expense. But some slight changes have occurred in the numbers of those the farming departments of which are worked for the public account, and in the other section in which the farming departments are worked for the private account of the agriculturists in charge. In consequence of the resignation of the argricultural teacher at Glandore, and of the removal

of the agriculturist at Leitrim, the number of agricultural schools the farming departments of which had been worked for the account of the persons in charge has been reduced by two, and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of those which are worked for the public account.

The agricultural schools of this class continue, in their general working, to maintain a fair average standard of efficiency. The results of their educational departments, as will be seen from the tabulated returns of the answering of the agricultural pupils appearing under the head "Agricultural Boarders" in a subsequent part of this report, may be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the care and attention devoted to this important section of their operations, when it is considered that a large proportion of the pupils, the results of whose answering are embodied in these returns, are extremely deficient in both literary and industrial knowledge at their entrance. The issue of the industrial phase of their operations, as exhibited by the balance sheets of their farming departments for the year ended 31st March, 1865, has not been as satisfactory as I expected, owing, partly, to the summer of 1864 being so very dry and unfavourable to vegetation, and partly to a new arrangement for effecting the valuation of farming stock at the close of that year, which seriously affected the results shown by the balance sheets. From the appearances which the model farms presented at my visits during the present summer, combined with the almost unprecedently favourable autumn with which it pleased Providence to bless the country last year, I expect that the balance sheets for the past year will exhibit a very different result, and show a gratifying improvement.

Having premised so much as to the aggregate results of their working, I now beg to submit a few remarks on the operations of each of the most important of this class of agricultural schools :—

Munster (Cork) Agricultural School.—This establishment, which ranks next to the Albert Institution in extent, and in the number of its resident pupils, continues to be conducted in a creditable manner. Its director, besides successfully imparting industrial instruction to his pupils, and carrying out the cultivation of the model farm in a skilful and efficient manner, still affords valuable co-operation as a member of the Cork Agricultural Improvement Society, in carrying out the objects of that body for the diffusion of agricultural intelligence. Works of "permanent improvement," which it will take a few years more to have fully completed here, continue to be gradually effected; and the model farm, gardens, ornamental grounds, &c., have been already brought into such a state of systematic arrangement, and present such a neat, orderly, and well-managed appearance to the eye of a visitor as not only to be in perfect harmony with the character of a *model* institution, but to be also eminently adapted for the great and primary object of affording the best example of industrial management, and of the judicious combination of the *ornamental* with the *useful*, to the successive classes of young men trained in this institution.

An important change has been effected during the past year in one section of its management by the transfer of the superintendence of of the boarding department from the agriculturist to the head master of the district model school recently brought into operation in the city of Cork, who, with his pupil-teachers, resides in the agricultural establishment, under a similar arrangement to that carried out at Belfast, Limerick, Kilkenny, &c. This arrangement, by relieving the agriculturist from the duty of catering for the domestic requirements of the

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boarding department, will enable him to devote more time and attention than heretofore to the performance of the special duties of his office.

Limerick Agricultural School.—The working of this establishment during the past year has been unexceptionable. The attendance of boarders has been up to a fair average, and their progress and proficiency in industrial knowledge considerably above the average of schools of this class. For some years past the agriculturist of this establishment has had to superintend the management of the model farm connected with a neighbouring agricultural school (Tervoe), and to afford instruction, on three days in each week, to an agricultural class of the pupils attending thereat. The appointment of a separate agriculturist to manage the business of the Tervoe Agricultural School, which took place in May last, will enable the agriculturist of the Limerick Agricultural School to devote all his time and attention to the management of the business of his own establishment, and with, I expect, proportionately increased efficiency.

Eglington, or Templemoyle Agricultural School.—This being the largest and most important agricultural school under local management, I have devoted special attention to its supervision. I visited and inspected it four times during the past year, and on three of these occasions I held both an oral and written examination of the pupils. The result of the last of these examinations (that of 6th December, 1865) is embodied in the return that appears in a subsequent part of this report, and it shows the high and creditable position that this establishment has attained as regards the efficiency of its educational department. In justice to some of the other agricultural schools, with the low proficiency of whose pupils the high standard attained at Templemoyle must appear in unfavourable contrast, I think it right to mention that the average time during which the latter have been inmates of the institution and receiving instruction is considerably above that of the other agricultural schools. I mention this circumstance to explain an apparent anomaly, and not by any means to depreciate the efficiency and success of the labours of those entrusted with the management of the Templemoyle establishment, who evidently spare no exertion in the faithful and effective performance of their duties.

Loughash Agricultural School.—In my last annual report I submitted a statement from the very able and intelligent conductor of this establishment, giving an account of its origin, operation, and results as an agency of industrial and social improvement in its locality. I have only to state, on this occasion, that it still continues steadily, perseveringly, and successfully under the same system of management by which the very striking, but true and unexaggerated results detailed in the statement to which I have referred were realized. Its pupils are highest in the scale of proficiency—its industrial operations continue to be most systematically and efficiently carried out—and its influence on the agricultural industry of the surrounding district continues to be productive of the most beneficial results. At my last visit to it I became cognizant of a circumstance which, although it may appear trivial to many, affords, I consider, strong corroboratory evidence of the soundness of the instruction afforded to its pupils, and of the successful manner in which this instruction is applied by them in after-life. A pupil of this school (James Cairns) who, after his period of training had expired, and after holding an important situation as land steward to a gentleman in the south of Ireland, married, and settled down to farm on his own account in the neighbourhood of Clonakilty, county Cork, happened, through a friend in America, to hear that a prize

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for the best essay on the "Cultivation and Management of the Flax Crop" was offered by the proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*. He entered the lists, with thirty-three other competitors, and succeeded in obtaining the *second* prize; the first being taken by a gentleman resident in America, whose local knowledge of the peculiarities of soil, climate, machinery, &c., must have given him very considerable advantage. I extract the following remarks from the report of the committee that awarded the prizes :—

"*In November*, 1864, *the proprietor of the* American Agriculturist *published an offer of* $125, *to be divided in premiums for essays on the culture and treatment of flax*, '*from the preparation of the ground to the marketing of the crop.*' *It was requested that the essays should not exceed twenty pages of foolscap paper, and it was specifically provided that they should be written by practical men, and that they should be accompanied by drawings of implements, &c., and sufficiently clear explanations, so that when published they might be illustrated by engravings. The prizes offered were :—For the best essay*, $50 ; *for the second best*, $25 ; *and for the next best five*, $10 *each. Thirty-four essays were presented, twenty-nine being in the English language, and five in German. Almost all contained excellent instruction in regard to the crop, showing thorough practical familiarity with its culture. The second prize essay is from Ireland, and though by itself not fully adapted to this country, yet, taken in connexion with the others, it is of great value and interest.*"

Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

The great majority of the establishments of this class continue to be conducted with a satisfactory amount of efficiency. Where the number is so large, and the circumstances under which they are conducted are so different, a uniform condition of efficiency cannot be expected. Many of them have attained a most advanced state of organization and utility, while some, on the other hand, still remain in a backward condition, owing to local circumstances which, I have reason to hope, will in most of these cases be of only temporary duration. On the whole, however, I can safely affirm that a fair average standard of efficiency is maintained in the operation of the agricultural department of this class of schools ; and that, whether they are regarded as agencies for the diffusion of industrial intelligence amongst the rising generation in our rural districts, or for affording an example of improved husbandry to the small farmers in their respective localities, or for enabling their conductors to occupy a more independent and respectable position than they could possibly attain as mere literary teachers, they are returning an ample equivalent for the very moderate annual expenditure connected with their maintenance.

The schools of this class in connexion at the close of the past year, exclusive of those received into connexion during the year, and which have scarcely had time to become perfectly organized, may, with respect to the efficiency of their working, be classed as follows :—

Highly efficient	21
Fairly efficient	24
Inefficient	4

The latter I have not recommended to be struck off, as I have reason to believe, as before stated, that the causes of their want of due efficiency are not of a permanent nature, and will disappear in due time.

I am glad to be enabled to report that there appears a strong tendency towards an increase in the number of this class of schools.

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During the past year I reported upon nine applications for aid to schools of this class, in five of which I was enabled to recommend that the usual grants of additional salaries and books might at once be awarded; while, in the remaining four cases, I recommended that they might be received into connexion *conditionally*—the grants not to be awarded until the suggestions I left respecting the means to be adopted to put them into a proper condition of organization and working had been carried into practical effect. The location of these nine "applicant cases" is as follows:—

Ulster, . .	4
Munster, . . .	3
Connaught, . .	2

All these new cases, with the exception of two which are situated on the Bath estate, in county Monaghan, are placed in remote localities where agricultural industry is in a very backward and primitive condition, and where an example of improved and systematic husbandry, accompanied by the communication of proper industrial instruction to the young, is calculated to be productive of the best results.

School Gardens.—The number of industrial schools of this class was also increased during the past year, as I visited and reported favourably on two applicant cases (one in Ulster, county Armagh, and one in Connaught, county Mayo), which will, I expect, be conducted with due efficiency and success. The number in connexion at the close of the past year was four, which are exclusively confined to horticultural operations, as a means of imparting practical industrial instruction to their pupils; but, as stated in my previous reports, there are horticultural sections connected with some of the model and ordinary agricultural schools which, though not recognised or aided by the Board, are managed in a creditable manner. Indeed, wherever the opportunity presents itself, I urge upon the agricultural teachers the propriety and utility of setting an example of taste, neatness, and order in the arrangement and cultivation of their *gardens*, as well as of their *farms;* for, as gardening is nothing more than agriculture carried out in a more skilful, exact, and elaborate manner than is usually practicable in farming operations—and as most of what are considered "modern improvements" in practical farming had long previously been discovered and carried into effect by the gardener—the perfect cultivation of a garden is the best preparative to the perfect cultivation of a farm. It also has the additional advantage, when properly carried out, and where the *ornamental* is to a reasonable extent combined with the *useful*, of improving the *tastes* as well as the industrial habits of the pupils, a matter of no small importance, even if it be regarded solely in its beneficial effect on the *formation of character* in the pupils on whom this influence is brought to bear.

Glasnevin Industrial School Gardens.—The industrial garden system so long established in connexion with the male National school in the village of Glasnevin continues to be conducted in a creditable and satisfactory manner. The balance sheet of that portion of it worked for the account of the Board is a considerable improvement on that of the previous year. The balance sheets of the pupils' allotments do not exhibit equally satisfactory results, the "average acreable profit" realized by their working having declined from £32 10*s.* 7*d.* in 1864, to £25 9*s.* 10*d.* for the past year, 1865. The circumstance that four of the "allotment holders" left school during the past year, and were succeeded by others who, as new hands, did not possess the same ability or experience as their predecessors, sufficiently accounts for this falling off.

The following table shows the results of the balance sheets of the pupils' allotments in connexion with this school garden for the past year, 1865 :—

Allotment.	Holder's Name.	Area.	Total Expenses.	Total Receipts.	Total Profit.*	Acreable Profit.
		Stat. perches	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A,	James Lowe, .	12	0 13 1	2 12 6½	1 15 7	23 14 5
B,	George Campbell,	11	0 9 9	2 14 10½	2 3 8½	31 15 9
C,	John Maguiness, .	11	0 9 10	2 15 0	1 9 5	21 7 10½
D,	Robert Collins, .	12	0 12 11	3 2 4	2 6 9	31 3 4
E,	William Synnott, .	10	0 8 11	1 16 7	1 9 8	23 14 8
F,	Nicholas Connell, .	10	0 8 3	1 19 11	1 5 2½	20 3 4
	Total, .	66	3 2 9	15 1 3	10 10 4	25 9 10 Average.

Loughglynn Industrial School Gardens.—The industrial operations in connexion with this establishment continue to be carried out with their wonted efficiency, both as regards the character of the instruction, and example of improved industrial management afforded to the pupils, and the successful results of the working of the allotment system during the past year. The annual inspection and exhibition, the results of which are looked forward to with such interest by the pupils and their friends, constitute the chief feature of importance connected with its working during the year ; and the results of this annual inspection and competition afford the surest test whereby to determine the efficiency and success of the year's operations. The exhibition of the past year, of which I have already furnished a special and fully detailed report, occurred on the 14th October, and was a fair average success, both as to the variety and excellence of the produce exhibited, and the efficient management of the several garden allotments on which this produce was raised; and, judging from the number of spectators who were present, it seemed to excite a more than ordinary amount of interest. The patron, Charles Strickland, esq., attended, as usual, to act as one of the judges, and to distribute the prizes after the award was made. The amount of prizes distributed was as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Sec.	I. Best cultivated "home allotments," eight prizes, ranging from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, ...	3	0	0
„	II. Best collection of garden produce grown by exhibitor, eight prizes, ranging from 10*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, ...	2	0	0
„	III. Best arranged and kept homestead, offices, yard, manure, &c., four prizes, ranging from 10*s.* to 5*s.*	1	10	0
„	IV. Best proficiency in industrial knowledge, determined by an examination in the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson books published by the Board, ...	0	10	0
	Total, ...	£7	0	0

The last section was, as stated in my last annual report, only introduced the previous year; and I am happy to say that it has acted as a healthy stimulus to attention and progress in this department of instruction. The average value of the answering at the competitive examination of the previous year was 40 per cent., whereas it has amounted to 60 per cent. for the past year, thus exhibiting a very gratifying amount of progress, and more than realizing the anticipations on this head expressed in my last report.

* The profit is not merely the difference between the expenditure and receipts, as the stock on hands at the commencement and close of the year is entered in each account.

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The success of the industrial garden system at Ballaghadirreen has not realized my expectations; and, as the teacher holds some land adjacent to the school, I have recommended the substitution of a *farming* department as being more suited to the industrial requirements of the district. As both the manager and teacher concur in the propriety of the change, I expect it will be carried out next year; and that it will work much more efficiently, and be productive of more improvement as an "ordinary agricultural school," than it has done under the "school garden" system.

The school gardens taken into connexion during the past year are of rather limited extent; but, from the neat and orderly manner in which they are laid out and kept, and from the character of their conductors, one of whom is a trained agricultural teacher, and the other had for several years ably conducted an "ordinary" agricultural school, I expect that they will, by the superior efficiency of their operations, more than make up for their want of extent.

Agricultural Boarders.—The number of pupils of this class attending the highest grade of agricultural schools, in which only accommodation has been provided for them, continues almost stationary. The numbers at the close of the two last years, as taken from the notes of my last inspections for each of these years, are as follows:—*

	1864.	1865.
In Agricultural Schools of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, ...	52	49
In Agricultural Schools of the First Class under local management, .	36	36
Total, ...	88	85

In former reports I referred to various causes which combine to diminish the attendance of this class of pupils, notwithstanding the great inducements and advantages held out to them. One of these impediments to a more satisfactory attendance in this section is the scarcity of labour, which, unfortunately, is each succeeding year being more seriously felt by the farming class. When recently visiting an agricultural school in the south of Ireland, where formerly I used to find four or five "boarding pupils," but where now there is only one, I asked the agriculturist could not the proprietor of the property on which the school is situated, and who resides quite adjacent to it, do something towards ensuring a more satisfactory attendance of pupils by urging his tenants to send their sons to it. He replied that everything possible had been done in that way, but the answers of the farmers were, "We cannot afford to part with the labour of our sons for a year; where we could formerly get farm labourers to do our work at 8*d.* or 10*d.* per day, we have now to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* and find it extremely difficult to procure labourers even at this rate."

The attention to study and progress in industrial knowledge effected by this class of pupils during the past year have been quite satisfactory, though the backward state of intelligence in which many of them are found at their entrance acts as a serious drawback to their progress. As their instruction costs much more than that of ordinary day pupils, I take particular care, at my examinations, to see that a due equivalent is returned for this extra expense in the way of corresponding improvement in their industrial knowledge. With this object, I arrange to have every alternate examination both "oral" and "written," and on occasions when the examination is merely an oral one, I require the boarders to work questions in agricultural calculations such as a land steward, or any farmer of intelligence would occasionally require to

* Exclusive of those in the Albert Institution at Glasnevin.

perform. These questions I vary at each examination; and the following, proposed at the last oral examination, will give an idea of their character and utility:—

1. A field containing 12A. 3R. 20P. requires to be thorough drained with drains 24 feet apart, what will be the total and acreable expense of the work, supposing that the opening costs 6*d.* per statute perch, the filling materials 2*d.*, and the closing of the drains 3d. per statute perch?

2. What will be the cost of pipe tiles required in the thorough drainage of a statute acre of land, allowing that the parallel drains are 18 feet apart, and that the tiles, each 1 foot in length, cost 22*s.* 6*d.* per thousand?

3. A farmer being desirous to know the probable acreable produce of his turnip crop, raises an entire drill, and having properly "topped and tailed" them, finds the weight to be 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., the length of the drill being 21 statute perches, and width 27 inches, required the acreable produce?

4. What extent of green crop land can be manured by a heap of farm-yard manure 54 feet long, 18 feet wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep on an average, allowing each cubic yard to weigh 16 cwt., and that it be applied at the rate of 30 tons per statute acre?

5. A field is to be limed at the rate of 60 barrels per statute acre. Each load of 6 barrels is to be divided into 4 heaps, on a ridge 15 feet wide, what distance should these heaps be laid asunder?

6. A rick of hay, 24 feet long, measures 12 feet wide at the base, 16 feet wide at the eaves or widest part; the perpendicular height to the eaves is 8 feet, and the total perpendicular height is 15 feet, required its total weight, allowing each cubic yard to weigh 10 stones, and also its value at 55*s.* per ton?*

The following tabulated return, compiled from the results of the last "written examination" of the past year, will show the state of proficiency of this class of pupils in all the most important agricultural schools in which they are educated.

* When a question of this nature is given, I usually draw a diagram on the black-board to assist the pupils' understanding.

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

ABSTRACT of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL PUPILS (boarders) at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATION," for year 1865, in FIVE of the principal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS, under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.

Agricultural School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Examination Papers.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Limerick.	John Browne,	79	Good.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Bible,	79	Middling.	Incorrect.	Fair.
	William Wier,	75	Fair.	Correct.	Do.
	William Leonard,	75	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	William Deane,	73	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Robert Mullins,	71	Pretty fair.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Wm. Bresnahan,	66	Fair.	Very bad.	Defective.
	William Ahearne,	52	Bad.	Do.	Do.
	Patrick Cashin,	51	Very fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	John Hogan,	45	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	James Mahony,	25	Bad.	Very bad.	Very defective.
	Average,	63			
Munster (Cork).	James Wilmore,	71	Middling.	Correct.	Fair.
	William Williams,	67	Good.	Do.	Pretty good.
	David O'Leary,	58	Fair.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Nathaniel Gardiner,	57	Middling.	Correct.	Fair.
	Denis M'Carthy,	55	Fair.	Very bad.	Defective.
	James Daly,	51	Very fair.	Fair.	Fair.
	Robert Goode,	51	Fair.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	John Scully,	49	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Richard Locke,	47	Very fair.	Do.	Do.
	Michael O'Sullivan,	44	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	William Murphy,	40	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
	John Healy,	34	Middling.	Very bad.	Defective.
	Average,	52			
Ulster (Belfast).	John Duhan,	59	Fair.	Correct.	Defective.
	William Friel,	54	Good.	Fair.	Do.
	John Martin,	39	Middling.	Incorrect.	Very defective.
	Average,	51			
Ballieboro'.	Wm. R. Cranston,	54	Good.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Moore,	46	Middling.	Defective.	Do.
	Peter Maguire,	37	Very fair.	Correct.	Do.
	Average,	45·6			
Athy.	Thomas Boylan,	60	Fair.	Correct.	Defective.
	Robert Little,	46	Pretty fair.	Defective.	Do.
	William Wade,	22	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	42·6			
Kilkenny.	Fredk. Malcolmson,	58	Bad.	Very incorrect.	Very defective.
	John Williams,	57	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	Samuel M'Auley,	34	Do.	Very incorrect.	Do.
	Abraham Manning,	36	Do.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Robert H. Ross,	30	Pretty fair.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Joseph Mooney,	14	Fair.	Very incorrect.	Very defective.
	Average,	41·5			

ABSTRACT of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATION," for the year 1865, in the Two principal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS, under local management.

Agricultural School.	Pupils' Names.	Per-centage value of answer-ing.	Literary Character of Examination Papers.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Loughash.	William Moore,	90·5	Pretty good.	Correct.	Correct.
	Henry M'Erlane,	81·5	Middling.	Do.	Tolerably correct.
	Robert Baird,	80·75	Bad.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	James Carton,	80·5	Middling.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Peter Watson,	76·25	Pretty fair.	Do.	Defective.
	James Doherty,	73·75	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	James Harkin,	73·75	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Michael Carton,	70·5	Bad.	Do.	Do.
	Bernard Conway,	69·25	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Patrick Ryan,	69·	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Charles Conwell,	63·	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	James Cullen,	58·	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Hugh Watson,	27·	Do.	Do.	Very defective.
	Patrick Braddon,	25·75	Middling.	Very incorrect.	Do.
	Average,	67·1			
Eglinton (Templemoyle).	William Ferguson,	88·5	Middling.	Incorrect.	Tolerably correct.
	Richard Williams,	87·	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	David Sherar,	86·5	Middling.	Fair.	Do.
	William Fawcett,	83·5	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Joseph Hunter,	78·	Good.	Fair.	Do.
	William Thompson,	77·5	Fair.	Bad.	Do.
	James Logan,	77·5	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Thomas White,	77·5	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Charles M'Guiness,	74·75	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Robert Craig,	72·25	Do.	Do.	Do.
	George Craig,	70·5	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	William M'Auley,	68·75	Very fair.	Correct.	Do.
	James Lynch,	67·75	Middling.	Incorrect.	Tolerably correct.
	Samuel Thompson,	65·5	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	Richard Kellett,	65·5	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	William Maher,	65·25	Very fair.	Correct.	Fair.
	William J. Given,	62·	Middling.	Very incorrect.	Defective.
	John Irwin,	57·75	Fair.	Incorrect.	Pretty fair.
	Johnston Canning,	54·75	Bad.	Do.	Defective.
	Samuel Andrews,	46·75	Middling.	Do.	Pretty fair.
	William M'Creight,	45·5	Fair.	Do.	Defective.
	Charles Archer,	44·5	Middling.	Very incorrect.	Do.
	Robert Martin,	33·	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Edward Grose,	32·5	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Pretty fair.
	Average,	65·9			

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

In all the schools connected with the agricultural department of the system of National Education in Ireland, with the exception of Belfast, Cork, Bath, Kilkenny, and Loughash, which have no ordinary day schools connected with them, the agricultural books published by the Board are read daily by the most advanced classes of pupils (third and fourth, and occasionally the highest draft of second class), and practical instruction in agriculture is afforded them, at convenient times, on the "model farms" connected with these schools. About two thousand pupils are now receiving industrial instruction in this way, and the average attendance in the agricultural classes, as calculated from the

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Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

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notes taken at my last inspection for the past year, is 1,400, distributed as follows :—

In Agricultural Schools of the First Class,	520
In Ordinary Agricultural Schools,	800
In School Gardens,	80
Total,	1,400

Or, in Provinces :—

Ulster,	290
Munster,	425
Leinster,	340
Connaught,	345
Total,	1,400

A fair amount of attention continues to be devoted to the industrial instruction of this class of pupils, and a fair amount of proficiency was exhibited by them at my various examinations during the past year. In some instances, however, sufficient attention has not been paid to the *practical* element in this branch of instruction ; and, with the object of rendering it more effective in future, and of giving the teachers an index as to the most material points to which to direct the attention of their pupils, I have recently drawn up a list of twelve of the "*most prominent errors of Irish husbandry*," a copy of which I insert in my observation-book at each agricultural school. I direct the teachers to have it subsequently copied out in a legible hand, and to suspend it on a card in the school-room, so as to be daily brought under the notice of the pupils of the agricultural classes. I have further recommended that each error in succession should be made the subject of an occasional lecture by the teacher, by explaining the defects of the ordinary practice, the means by which these defects may be remedied, and the advantages likely to result from adopting the improved modes recommended. Further, to make them clearly understand by ocular demonstration, as well as by oral explanation, how these errors are avoided in the system of management pursued on the model farm conducted by the teacher himself.

Industrial Classes.

These classes, which were originally instituted with the object of inducing agricultural day pupils to take part more regularly and effectively in the performance of the practical operations by giving them a slight pecuniary compensation for their labour (6*d.* per week for two hours' labour each day), and which were found to work successfully while labour was cheap, and the humbler classes remained in a very depressed condition after the "famine years," have been gradually falling off as the circumstances of the poorer classes have improved, and as agricultural wages have increased. They are now confined to 32 agricultural schools, with an average of 4 industrial pupils to each school. In those agricultural schools in which the organization of such classes can still be maintained, they are found to be of considerable utility, not only in enabling the teachers to have their farming operations more speedily, regularly, and economically performed than if they had to depend solely on ordinary hired labour, but in causing the pupils themselves to become much more expert, systematic, and intelligent labourers than they would be likely to become were they to commence working at a later period of their lives on farms managed in the ordinary unimproved way. Heretofore the granting of an endowment towards the maintenance of an "industrial class" was the only mode of rewarding special efficiency and merit in the conductors of agricul-

tural schools; but since the establishment or maintenance of such in the great majority of the agricultural schools has become impracticable, owing to the reasons already stated, there is no mode available for rewarding superior efficiency and success in the case of agricultural schools as there is in that of literary schools. The agricultural teachers appear to be quite sensible of this anomaly, and have often directed my attention to it. They say, and I consider with a good deal of justice—"We get 'premiums for order and neatness,' and 'good-service pay' in the *literary* department, and it appears strange that, no matter to how high a degree of efficiency we may raise 'the *agricultural* department' of our schools, there is no practical recognition of this increased efficiency." It appears to me that if a moderate sum were allocated each year, to be awarded as premiums to the most successful and deserving agricultural teachers, it would exercise a salutary influence on the general progress and efficiency of the agricultural schools. These prizes might consist of money, or of the most modern and approved publications on agriculture and its cognate sciences, or of improved implements of husbandry. The greatest difficulty I experience in inducing agricultural teachers to carry out agricultural improvement to the fullest extent *is in getting them to procure the best and most improved implements.* As the greater portion of the work of their farms is effected by hired labour, they are satisfied to permit the labourers whom they employ to use the implements they bring themselves, which are generally of the most defective construction; and though I endeavour to explain to them that they actually lose more in a few weeks by the extra time required, and the imperfect manner in which the work is performed with the common implements in use, than would purchase those of the most improved description, they seem reluctant to incur the expenditure requisite to procure the latter. Had they an opportunity, however, of practically realizing the advantages that would accrue to them from the quickness, efficiency, and economy with which their work would be performed with improved implements, I feel assured that they would no longer hesitate to discontinue the use of the old ones, and that they would also urge and induce their neighbours to imitate their example. The adoption of the suggestion to give prizes of implements would afford a ready and feasible plan of realizing this desirable improvement.

General Remarks.

As it is a standing instruction to the conductors of agricultural schools to lend their assistance towards promoting the spread of industrial intelligence in every practicable way that will not interfere with the efficient discharge of the special duties of their office, many of them afford useful co-operation in carrying out objects of industrial or scientific improvement, both of local and national interest. Some, besides affording a general co-operation in carrying out the objects of local farming societies, act as judges at the annual exhibitions of these societies. Others aid in carrying out experiments to test the comparative value of different modes of cultivation, or of different kinds of manures, &c.; and others assist in procuring the information embodied in the meteorological returns now annually published by the British Meteorological Society. In my last annual report I submitted some meteorological data supplied to me by the agricultural teachers, and I referred to the importance of such to the farmer, when accurately recorded and judiciously applied. The effect of climate on vegetation, and on the natural and artificial distribution of plants is well known;

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but the utility and application of accurately ascertained data, as to the amount and distribution of the "rain-fall," variation of temperature, &c., in a country, in different years, and in different parts of the same country, as an index to the best system of rural economy to be pursued, does not appear to be so well or so generally understood. I do not regard an isolated annual record of this nature, in a country where the climate is so variable as it is with us, and where the climate of one season affords no sure criterion whereby to predicate the character of that which is to succeed, as calculated to be of any great utility in correctly influencing its agricultural economy. But, considering that the operation of those physical agencies which have their development in meteorological phenomena must be in strict accordance with some *definite laws of nature*, and that the same causes are successively reproducing the same results, I am of opinion that the records of meteorological changes, *extending over a sufficiently long period of time*, and used for the purpose of reference, may be made to render important service to the agriculturist.

Leaving the investigation of this subject to those who have more time and ability to conduct it with accuracy and success, I beg to submit the following particulars of the rain-fall in this country for the past year, as derived from observations recorded at some of the most important stations :—

RETURN OF RAIN-FALL IN IRELAND IN 1865.

Locality.	Station.	County.	Total Rain-fall.	Days on which ·01 inches of rain fell.
			Inches.	
North Coast,	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	36·41[a]	192[a]
South Coast,	Cork,	Cork,	43·01[a]	142[b]
Ditto,	Waterford,	Waterford,	41·02[a]	188[a]
East Coast,	Belfast,	Antrim,	32·02[b]	162[b]
Ditto,	Dublin,	Dublin,	28·34[b]	178
Ditto,	Wexford,	Wexford,	36·63[a]	Not stated.
West Coast,	Valentia,	Kerry,	59·09[a]	227[a]
Ditto,	Galway,	Galway,	48·90[a]	202[a]
Ditto,	Sligo,	Sligo,	41·81[a]	154[b]
Inland Stations,	Armagh,	Armagh,	37·93[a]	164[b]
Ditto,	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	30·43[b]	160[b]
Ditto,	Parsonstown,	King's,	31·90[b]	187[a]
Ditto,	Limerick,	Limerick,	45·19[a]	182[a]
		Average,	36·36	178

[a] Above the average. [b] Below the average.

Hoping the foregoing report may be found satisfactory, I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. BROGAN,
Inspector of Agricultural National Schools.

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

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THE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1865),

WITH APPENDICES.

VOL. II.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

(Ordered by Minute of 3rd July, 1866.)

Part I.

Part I.

General Nature of the System of National Education.

§ I.

I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.*

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National Schools.

3. The Commissioners by themselves, or their Officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the Schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their Seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

§ II.

II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid.*

1. The Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.:—1st, Vested Schools, of which there are two sorts, namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners; and, second, those vested in Trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as National Schools; 2ndly, Non-Vested Schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of Schools are under the control of local Patrons or Managers.

2. There are also Model Schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the Patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National Schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage Industrial Instruction in National Schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needlework in all Female Schools.

§ III.

III.—*Use of School-houses.*

1. In Non-Vested Schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the School-houses on Sundays, or before or after the School-hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local Patrons or Managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No National School-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community; or for the celebration or administration of the Sacraments or Rites of any Church.

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § III.

3. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship;* nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School, to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested School-houses must be used, *exclusively, for the education* of the pupils attending them: except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday Schools, with the sanction of the Patrons or Managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether Vested or Non-Vested; nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When any School is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription, "NATIONAL SCHOOL," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the School-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a School-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the School is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms, Male, Female, or Infant; or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the School may be situated; or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room, during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners, in future, grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings: nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

§ IV.

IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all National Schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each School shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the School-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the Teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and must, at the same time, put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the School commences with religious instruction, the Teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction, in any National School, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National School, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the School-books.

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment, during school-hours,* simultaneously with religious instruction.

8. In Schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them *in the School-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose, that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the School.

9. In Schools, NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than Salary and Books, it is for the Patrons or Managers to determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given *in the School-room;* but if they do not permit it to be given in the School-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the School, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorized, or Douay Version,—the teaching of Catechisms,—public prayer,—and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The Patrons and Managers of *all* National Schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in *all Vested Schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the Patrons and Managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the School-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time, before and after the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary School business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them, that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the School, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular School business must not be interrupted, or suspended, by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

Note.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Religious Instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary School business; and they further recommend that, whenever the Patron or Manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these Rules, should not be present thereat.

14. The Registry kept in each School, according to the Form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the School Roll.

15. No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any Religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular Religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such

* The term "SCHOOL-HOURS," is always to be understood to mean the entire time, in each day, from the opening of the School to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § IV.

Religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

The following is the Form of Book.

Roll No., ——— *School*, ——— *County*, ———
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction, ———
Religious Denomination of do., ———

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a Parent or Guardian should wish his Child to receive religious instruction from a Teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the Child, or from a Teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the Child, the following Certificate is to be made by such Parent or Guardian.]

I (1) ———, being the (2) —— of (3) ———, who is registered by me as (4) ——— in the School Register of the (5) —— National School, HEREBY CERTIFY that it is my desire that the said (6) ——— shall receive instruction in (7) ——— during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, (8) ———
Witness, if signed by "Mark," ———
Dated —— day of ——, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (9) ——— signed the above Certificate, I read aloud to (10) —— the following Rule of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION :—

"No Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no Pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its Parents or Guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any Parent or Guardian shall express his desire that his Child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a Book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the Book shall be signed with the name or mark of the Parent or Guardian, and the Book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the Parent or Guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."—*Part I., Sec. IV., Par.* 15.

And I FURTHER CERTIFY that I believe when the said (11) ——— signed the above Certificate (12) —— had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the Rule, and also of the true intent and object of the Certificate.

Signature of Teacher, ———
Dated — day of ——, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the Certificate of (13) ——— and also of the Teacher (14) ——— above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector, ———
Dated — day of ——, 18—.

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian who makes the Certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the Parent or Guardian; as—"Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the Pupil. (4) Insert the registered religion of the Pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School. (6) Insert the name of the Pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the Religious Instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorized Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the Parent or Guardian;* but in case the Parent or Guardian cannot write, it may be written by the Teacher.
(8) The Parent or Guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.
(9) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (10) Insert "him" or "her."
(11) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (12) Insert "he" or "she."
(13) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (14) Insert the name of the Teacher.

16. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

17. In all National Schools (except those in which Industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be Literary instruction for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

18. In Industrial Schools—that is, in Schools where Industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours, daily, shall be devoted to Literary instruction.

V.—*Use of Books and Tablets.*

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the Patrons or Managers of Schools intend for the ordinary School business, are to be notified to the Commissioners; and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the "Scripture Lessons" or book of "Sacred Poetry" being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any School attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary School business, and under the following conditions:—

First—That no child, whose parent or guardian objects, shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second—That in order that any children, whose parents or guardians object, may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the Time-table of the School—that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary School business and the commencement of such reading; and that the Teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary School business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the School-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons, the Teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following Lesson, or of a Lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all Schools received into connexion with the Board, and that a copy of the Lesson itself be hung up in each School.

> Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.
>
> Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.
>
> Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.
>
> If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.
>
> Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § V. § VI.

6. The use of the Tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common School-books, or in any other book, the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

VI.—*Management of National Schools.*

1. The local government of the National Schools is vested in the local Patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a School be under the local management of a School-Committee, such Committee has all the rights of an individual Patron.

4. The Patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the School; such representative to be designated the "Local Manager." The Patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another Local Manager. This rule applies equally whether the Patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in Trustees, they have the right to nominate the Local Manager.

6. When a School is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the Patronship by death, the representative of a lay Patron, or the successor of a clerical Patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the Patronship of the School.

8. If a Patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the Patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as local Manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the School be vested or non-vested, the Patron, when nominating a local Manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners, whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of Patron during the period he acts as Manager.

11. When a School is under the control of a Committee, or of joint Patrons, a "Local Manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c., &c.

12. The local Patrons (or Managers) of Schools have the right of appointing the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, as to character and general qualifications; the local Patrons (or Managers) have also the power of removing the Teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and Managers are permitted to close their respective Schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of National Schools are requested to notify all changes of Teachers to the Office, and to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

§ VII.

VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any School, except their own Model Schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all Schools aided by them under the authority of the local Patrons or Managers; the *Inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local Patrons or Managers of the Schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National School be inspected by the *Inspector of the District*, at least three times in each year.

3. The *District Inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local Patron or Manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the School, and pointing out such violations of rule, or

defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary. *Appendix G.*

4. Upon ordinary occasions, the Inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local Patrons or Managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children, and other persons interested in the welfare of the Schools. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

5. The Inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the School. PART I. § VII.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the District Inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant; and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what, objections thereto.

7. The Inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National School, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.* § VIII.

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every National School (whether Vested or Non-Vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all Teachers of National Schools, and are to have free access to the School-rooms, and full liberty to examine the Registers, Daily Report Books, and Class Rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any Visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the Patron or Manager of the School for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the School-room is under the control of the Clergyman or Lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the *Commissioners* can give no liberty to any Visitor, whether Clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The Commissioners require that a copy of PART I., with selections from other Parts, of these, their Rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every National School-room.

PART II. PART II.

EXTENT OF AID, AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GRANTED.

I.—*Kinds of Aid.* § I.

1. The Commissioners of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz.:—

First.—Towards building School-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases, the Commissioners also grant aid towards the payment of Teachers, supply of Books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly.—Towards the support and maintenance of Schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART II. § II.

II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).*

1. Before any grant is made towards building a School-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a School, that an eligible site has been procured, that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, or to the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a School be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a School-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single School should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double School, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of School-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a School-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The School premises must be vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the Office; the expense to be borne by the Commissioners of National Education.

7. The Commissioners will cause to be kept in repair the School-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their Corporate capacity.

8. When the School premises have been vested in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, it devolves on the Trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a School-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced.*

10. No grant can be approved until the District Inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the Law Adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of School accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
4	120	306 0 0	204 0 0	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 0 0	290 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.

NOTE.—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

(*a*). That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with. *Appendix G.*

(*b*). That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than £100. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

(*c*). That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate. Part II. § II.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of School-houses, but merely for such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain, substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the Teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into School-houses.

III.—*Towards Support of Schools previously established (Non-Vested).* § III.

1. The aid granted to Schools previously established is limited to Salary and Books, and the benefits of Inspection and Training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the School will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the Teacher's Salary, in addition to the School-fees; that the School-house is in good repair, and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable Furniture; that a competent Teacher has been appointed; and that the School is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the District, a Report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a School to a continuance of aid, the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the School conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Records of the School that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the Teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but when a Mixed School has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female Teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a Teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a School for Males or for Females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

Part III. Part III.

Different Classes of National Schools.

I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.* § I.

1. District and Minor Model Schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of Model Schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of Teacher.

3. In District and Minor Model Schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the Teachers and other officers; regulate the

Appendix G.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of Patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such Pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the Model Schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

PART III.
§ I.
§ II.

II.—*Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such Schools may be established either with aid from the State, or by local provision solely.

2. In Vested Schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the Teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In Non-vested Schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

§ III.

III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To Schools of this description Farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural Schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary National Schools.

3. Agricultural Schools consist of two classes, those connected with School Farms of the First Class, and those connected with Ordinary School Farms.

4. School Farms are further subdivided into two classes, viz., those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local Patrons.

5. In all Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class the Commissioners will grant salary to a Teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

A.—*School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.

2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c., &c.

3. A Farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of Patrons, as in the case of District and Minor Model Schools.

5. The Commissioners admit into these Schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident Agricultural Pupils.

6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

B.—*School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

1. *Where the Premises are Vested.*

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.

2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such Schools, consists of salary to the Master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments); a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

2. *Where the Premises are Non-vested.*

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.

* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connexion School Farms of the First Class.

2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the Master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

C.—*Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

1. This class of Schools consists of Ordinary National Schools (either Vested or Non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils. § III.

2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the Teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an Industrial class of pupils.

3. To entitle a School to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the Reports of the Agricultural Inspectors, that the Agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

D.—*School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, to the Teachers of National Schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective Schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.* § IV.

1. In these Schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the Teachers, on the following conditions:—

First. That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

Second. That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation.

Third. That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

Fourth. That in addition to the literary Teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department.

2. None but lay Teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an Industrial Department in connexion with a *Convent School.*

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

V.—*Convent Schools.* § V.

1. Convent Schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to Non-vested Schools, and they are subject to the same Rules and Regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of Literary Teachers, either by themselves or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to Convent Schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one School only*, in *connexion with the same* Convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.* § VI.

1. Such Schools are received into connexion, and grants of Books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners, or their Officers, and that all the Rules of the Board applicable to Non-vested Schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the Teachers of Workhouse Schools in each District, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.* § VII.

Such Schools are received into connexion, upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of Books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.* § VIII.

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of Evening Schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § I.

PART IV.

TEACHERS.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.*

1. National Teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their sovereign; they should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons of Schools, when making choice of Teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.

2. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the Teacher of a National School. This does not apply to the Teachers of Convent Schools, nor to those of any Monastery Schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of National Schools are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that will impede, or interfere with, their usefulness as Teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the Teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any Teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed and another provided: in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable Teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended, at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers, whose Schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who, from any other cause, may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. *Newly appointed* Teachers are not *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners, until examined and pronounced competent; and any Teachers *newly appointed* to National Schools, who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, must be removed.

8. If a Teacher who has been dismissed from a National School for any cause, be appointed to another National School, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such Teacher

9. No Teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a Teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board, shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such Teacher shall retain the class he was in, previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the Teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for Members of Parliament, or for Poor Law Guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board must, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and, if females, their sixteenth.

13. No Assistant Teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of Probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to Assistant as to Principal Teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an Assistant Teacher in a Boys' School in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least sixty pupils; but in the case of Girls' Schools, or Mixed Schools—that is, Schools attended by both sexes—salary may be obtained for an Assistant, when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least fifty.

16. In Mixed Schools presided over by a Master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a Female Assistant should be selected. *Appendix G.*

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to Workmistresses in Mixed Schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least forty-five pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

18. If any Workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners, be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the District Inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "Probationers." Part IV. § I.

19. In Schools attended by Female Children only, under the care of a Female Teacher, such Teacher must be competent not only to conduct the Literary Department, but also to give instruction in Needlework: but if the average daily attendance amount to forty-five, application may be made for a grant of salary to a Workmistress to take charge of the Industrial Department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal Teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following Practical Rules are to be strictly observed by the Teachers of National Schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *General Lesson* suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their Pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all, *Political* meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

IV. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Rolls, accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of Children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study these Books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their Pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each Class respectively in the *Programme of Instruction for National Schools.*

VI. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, *Cleanliness*, *Neatness*, and *Decency*. To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of Cleanliness and Neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned; and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening*; and whitewashed at least once a year.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth* and *Honesty*; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the Report Book of the School, the weekly receipts of School Fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether in the way of premiums, salaries to Teachers, or payments to Monitors or Workmistresses; also School Requisites, whether Free Stock or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *Free Stock* of Requisites granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the School constantly supplied with the National School Books and requisites, for sale to the Children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the Inspectors, the Invoices of Free Stock or purchased Requisites, which will be enclosed with the Grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a School for a time not included in the recognised Vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the Inspector; and when a Teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the Summons, or intends resigning or removing to another School, he should intimate his intention to the Inspector a month at least before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his School, and reporting upon the state of the Premises, Free Stock, School Accounts, &c., &c.

XIV. To attend to the Ventilation of the School:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of Roll-call; III. About an hour before the School breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the Windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

21. In cases of illness, and upon Medical Certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to Principal Teachers, or Assistants, *one* month's leave of absence from school duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

PART IV.

§ I.

§ II.

II.—*Training of Teachers.*

1. The Commissioners have provided a Normal Establishment in Dublin, for training Teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of Schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a Certificate of good character; also a Certificate from a member of the Medical Profession that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the Books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the Establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who may attend at the Normal Establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The Teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The Teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised Teacher, a temporary Teacher must be provided to take charge of the School, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised Teacher during such Teacher's attendance at the Normal Establishment.

4. Assistant Teachers of Model Schools, while in training, receive but half their accustomed share of the fees, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the rate of £20 per annum in the case of males, and £18 in the case of females: these deductions to serve as payment for their substitutes.

5. Should any Teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No Teacher can be admitted who has not had the Small-pock, or been vaccinated.

6. The Teachers trained in the Normal Institution are divided into three Classes, namely:—

First—The General or Ordinary Class, composed of Teachers (males or females) of National Schools, who have been recommended by the District or Head Inspectors as eligible Candidates for Training.

Second—The Special or Extra Training Class, composed chiefly of Teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the Ordinary or General Class, for additional Training.

Third—The Candidate or *Extern* Class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as Teachers. The Candidates admitted to this Class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the Model Schools and the Lectures of the Professors, and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as Teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to Teachers of Schools not connected with the Board to attend the Model Schools as *Auditors* or *Visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

7. No Teachers can be admitted to the General or Ordinary Class, but those who have succeeded in obtaining Classification after Examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the Inspectors or Professors.

§ III.

III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All National Teachers are either "Classed Teachers" or "Probationers." The former are divided into three classes.

The class in which Teachers are ranked depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the Professors, or by the Inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of Schools.

All Teachers, on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed Probationers.

2. Besides the Principal and Assistant-Teachers included under the foregoing heads, there are Junior Literary and Industrial Assistant-Teachers, Teachers of Needlework, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the Teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion.

4. Every National Teacher will be furnished, on application to the District Inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the District Inspector, and no one on whose School a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (*a*). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective District Inspectors, that the Schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their Classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools;* that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficients in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in Grammar and Geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In Female Schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(*b*). It must also appear from the reports of the Inspectors, that the School accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the School premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them, and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of Lesson Books and other necessary School requisites has been regularly kept up.

(*c*). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All Teachers, who have not been classed, will be paid as Probationers, until they be classed at the first Examination, to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification, will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those Teachers who when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All Teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as Probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head or District Inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed Teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The Pupil-Teachers of District Model Schools, on taking charge of National Schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as Third Class Teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first Examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their Schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All Teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any

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class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, Teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to Teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of their course of training.

14. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

15. All Teachers also who may be *specially* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

§ IV.

IV.—*Salaries (Ordinary National Schools).*

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to Teachers of National Schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

Principal Teachers:—		Males.	Females.
First Class,	1st Division,	£52	£42
	2nd ,,	44	36
	3rd ,,	38	30
Second Class,	1st Division,	32	26
	2nd ,,	28	24
Third Class,	1st Division,	24	20
	2nd ,,	18	16
Probationers,		15	14

(*a*). As a general rule, a School, to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(*b*). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of First Class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their Schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(*c*). Should Schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their Teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(*d*). But as regards the Schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new Schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.

(*e*). And in the case of Schools taken into connexion *since* October, 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

Assistant Teachers:—	Males.	Females.
Unclassed,	£15	£14
If classed 3^s,	18	16
If classed 3^1, or higher,	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants,	—	14
Workmistresses,	—	8

2. To entitle a School to the services of an Assistant, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed School, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such Schools, respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III^2 can be awarded.

3. In mixed Schools presided over by a Master, the Assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an Assistant to the salary of III^1, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In Schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of Classification, up to 2^1, will be allowed to the First or Senior Assistant.

6. To entitle a girls' School, or a mixed School, presided over by a Master, to the services of a Workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed Schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants in such Schools.

NOTE.—In cases where Schools enjoying the services of Assistants (under which term are included Monitors, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors) fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Managers must be prepared for the entire withdrawal or reduction of such aid in the Second Quarter in which the falling off appears.

A like rule will be applied to Evening Schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above Scale of Salaries provided for Principal Teachers.

I. *Attendance under* 15 *Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed Inspection, Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their Schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance* 15 *but under* 20 *Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to Inspection, Books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance* 20 *but under* 25.—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance* 25 *but under* 30.—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of First Division of Third Class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National School; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such Schools shall be either Clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the Teacher, either by Local Subscription or School-fees, and they require that the payments made by the Children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of Salary which may be awarded to the Teacher.

V.—*Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.* § V.

Junior Monitors.		*Senior Monitors.*	
For the First Year,	£2	For the First Year,	£5
For the Second Year,	£3	For the Second Year,	£6
For the Third Year,	£4	For the Third Year,	£8
		For the Fourth Year,	£10

1. No School whose Teacher does not rank at least in 3^1 Class, can get the benefit of the services of a Junior Monitor; nor can any School whose Teacher ranks not at least in 2^2 Class, be allowed the services of a Senior Monitor.

2. The Paid Monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the National Schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the District Inspectors.

3. No Manager of a National School is obliged to employ a Paid Monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The appointment of a Junior Paid Monitor cannot be held for a longer period than THREE YEARS, nor that of a Senior Paid Monitor for more than FOUR YEARS, at the expiration of which periods respectively the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the Monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the Inspectors), the Schools in which the services of Paid Monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a Monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a Monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same School.

8. The Programme of the course of study for Paid Monitors can be obtained on application to the District Inspector.

9. Paid Monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the Inspectors, to offer as candidates for Assistant-Teacherships, or for Pupil-Teacherships in District Model Schools.

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10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First Class Monitors.

Salary for the First year, ... £15
Ditto Second year, ... £17

VI.—*Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to £5 a-year, to Teachers of Evening Schools, for every 25 Pupils in average attendance.

B.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.*

Teachers of this class of Schools receive such amount of Salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

C.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

Masters of this class of Schools, competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, receive £10 per annum in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of £30 per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that in all cases, such Teachers shall have secured to them for their *combined* services a salary of £30 a-year at least.

D.—*Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.*

Masters of such Schools receive £5 per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of Agriculture being taught in the School.

E.—*Industrial Schools.*

In National Schools where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

F.—*Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.*

1. In Schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.			Salary. £	Average Attendance.			Salary. £ s.
30 to 50			10	301 to 325			64 5
51 „ 75			15	326 „ 350			68 10
76 „ 100			20	351 „ 375			72 15
101 „ 125			25	376 „ 400			77 0
126 „ 150			30	401 „ 425			81 5
151 „ 175	Increase at £20 per cent.		35	426 „ 450	Increase at £17 per cent.		85 10
176 „ 200			40	451 „ 475			89 15
201 „ 225			45	476 „ 500			94 0
226 „ 250			50	501 „ 525			98 5
251 „ 275			55	526 „ 550			102 10
276 „ 300			60	551 „ 575			106 15
				576 „ 600			111 0

601 upwards, increase at £15 per cent.

2. As the amount of salary to Schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, Managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of Paid Monitors.

4. For Evening Schools, an allowance is made at the rate of £10 for every hundred pupils in average attendance.

G.—*Model Schools.*

(*a.*) *Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.*

1. The head master to receive £60 per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by £5 per annum, until the salary amount to £100, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.*

* In case of head masters of Model Schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

2. The head mistress to receive £55* per annum, and after three years' service to rise by £2 10*s.* per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to £75 a-year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

(*b.*) *Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.*

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of £16 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of £12 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*c.*) *Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.*

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed £10 annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for

Singing,	£8
Drawing,	8
When both are taught,	12
And an Assistant Master for teaching Physical Science,	8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of £12 annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing the instructions of the teacher, Principal or Assistant, are confined to but one department of the school, as the Boys' or Girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*d.*) *Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers in Model Schools.*

1. Monitors are allowed for the

First Year,	£6	Third Year,	£10
Second Year,	8	Fourth Year,	12

2. In the case of Pupil-teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of £20 a-year is granted to the Master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern Pupil-teachers are allowed at the rate of £20 a-year each, in lieu of board, &c.

(*e.*) *Gratuities to Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30*s.* may be awarded to pupil-teachers (of *first* year) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil-teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year, will be allowed a gratuity of 30*s.* a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the Teachers of the Workhouse Schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Male Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	at the rate of	£6	a-year each.
	Second Class,	Twenty	„	£4	„
For Female Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	„	£5	„
	Second Class,	Twenty	„	£3	„

* This includes £20 a-year for lodging allowance.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VI.

2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March, and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the Teachers of Workhouse Schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

4. No Teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half years in succession, if recommended by the District Inspector as deserving of it; but a Teacher having received a gratuity for one half year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half year.

5. If the Local Guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the Teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The Teachers of Workhouse National Schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in Vocal Music.

§ VII.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of £22 10*s.* will be allocated to each of the School Districts, and divided into Thirteen Premiums.

One of £4 . . .	£4	Five of £1 10*s.* . .	£7 10*s.*
Two of £3 . . .	£6	Five of £1 . . .	£5

2. These Premiums are awarded ANNUALLY on the recommendation of the District Inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No Teacher is eligible for this Premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of Good Service salary.

4. These Premiums will be awarded to Teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for Salary of Teacher's Class; but none will be deemed eligible to receive such Premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose Schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the Patron or Manager of a National School knows any just cause for withholding the Premium from the Teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or Good Service Salaries are awarded to a certain number of Teachers of National Schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*). That the teacher ranks not lower than First Division of Third Class.

(*b*). That the average attendance at his school amounts to thirty-five at least.

(*c*). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board; period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a Classed Teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such Supplemental Salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such Good Service Salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of Good Service Salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

Of Class	Males. After Good Service of 8 Years. £ s. d.	12 Years. £ s. d.	17 Years. £ s. d.	Of Class	Females. After Good Service of 8 Years. £ s. d.	12 Years. £ s. d.	17 Years. £ s. d.
III¹	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	III¹	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
II²	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	II²	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
II¹	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	II¹	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0
I²	6 0 0	7 10 0	9 10 0	I²	4 10 0	5 10 0	7 10 0
I²	7 0 0	8 10 0	11 0 0	I²	6 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0
I¹	8 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	I¹	7 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0

C.—*Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £2 to £5 a-year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a School of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of Convent Schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary Schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

D.—*Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.**

		£	s.	d.
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of .	1	0	0
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor of 1st year a gratuity of	1	0	0
	do. of 2nd year do.	1	10	0
	do. of 3rd or 4th year, do.	3	0	0
1st Class Monitors,	do. of 1st or 2nd year, do.	3	0	0

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the Inspector or Organizer.

a. Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

b. No gratuity can be awarded under this or the preceding head unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than £2, and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Appendix G.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.
PART IV. § VII.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

(*d*). That not more than twelve months shall have elapsed between such pupil's first examination and the date of his leaving the school of his former instructor.

G.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding £2 may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the Model Schools.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment as pupil-teacher.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

NOTE.—In regard to the foregoing special gratuities, as in regard to the annual salaries of the teachers of National schools, it is to be distinctly understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, on cause shown, whether the payment is to be made in whole or in part, or is to be altogether withheld.

H.—*Retiring Gratuities.*

In particular cases the Commissioners have the privilege of granting gratuities of reasonable amount to deserving Teachers of long standing in their service, when, from old age and infirmity, they are obliged to retire.

PART V.

PART V.

SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, AND APPARATUS.

§ I.

I.—*Nature and Extent of Grants, and Conditions on which made.*

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each School a First Stock of School Requisites, in proportion to the attendance of Children. These requisites are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress is held responsible, and are on no account to be sold or taken out of the School.

2. The funds of the Commissioners do not enable them to give a Free Stock sufficiently large for the entire wants of the School; and they therefore require that the local parties shall purchase a Stock of Books and other Requisites—proportionate to the grant of Free Stock—for the use of the School, and for sale to the Pupils. Any additional maps, stationery, slates, clocks, and other requisites, must also, as required from time to time, be purchased at reduced rates.

A.—*Free Stock.*

The value of the grant of Free Stock is regulated by the average daily attendance of Pupils, as ascertained from the reports of the Inspectors. The Managers of Schools have the privilege of selecting their grants of Free Stock from the following List—being at liberty to choose such of them as they most approve of, and to omit any to which they object:—

Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Wells.
Patterson's Sheet of Illustrations to Zoology, No. 1.
Do., Do., No. 2.
One Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets, mounted on 30 Boards.
Do. do. Reading, part 1, 35 sheets, mounted on 18 Boards.
One Set of Copy Lines, mounted.
Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Fleming's Atlas (Outline Maps).
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Young's Infant School Manual.

LARGE MAPS.

Map of the World.	Map of Australia.
„ Ancient World.	„ British Isles.
„ Europe.	„ England.
„ Asia.	„ Scotland.
„ Africa.	„ Ireland.
„ America.	„ Palestine.
„ United States.	

Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Physical Map of the World.
Physical Map of Europe, with book.

Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on rollers, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each Map; to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

3-inch Semi-Globe, hinged.
View of Nature in all climates, mounted on roller.
View of Nature in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, mounted, viz.:

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
	8. Hydraulics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	9. Pneumatics.

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life, and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints, mounted.
Animals illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Centrifugal Machine.
Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 30 by 24.
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.

Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 24 by 16.

Easels:—Shut up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Pointers, common, long.
Do. do., short.

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.
„ 15 by 13 „

The following requisites are included in the grant:—

District Inspector's Observation Book.
School Register.
Daily Report Book.
Roll Book.
General Lesson.
Commandments.
Time Table.
Commissioners' Rules.
Rules for Teachers.
Religious Instruction Tablet.
Programmes of Instruction.

B.—*Requisites supplied at Reduced Prices.*

1. When Books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners at the reduced prices, are sold to the children attending a National School, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on these prices; and the District Inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this rule.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

2. The following is the List of Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus supplied to Schools at reduced prices:—

First Book of Lessons, Part I.
Do. Part II.
Second Book of Lessons.
Third do.
Fourth do.
Fifth Book (Boys').
Reading Book for Girls' School.
Biographical Sketches of British Poets.
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. 1.
Do., do., Vol. 2.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.
English Grammar.
Key to do.
First Book of Arithmetic.
Key to do.
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.
Key to do.
Book-keeping.
Key to do.
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
Compendium of do.
Elements of Geometry.
Mensuration.
Appendix to do.

Natural Philosophy, &c.:—
Vol. 1. Mechanics, Hydrostatics.
Vol. 2. Electricity, Galvanism, &c.
Vol. 3. Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.

Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.
Do. (New Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.

Sacred Poetry.
Agricultural Class Book.
Farm Account Book.
Directions for Needlework.
Do. with Specimens.
Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.
Map of Ancient World.
„ Europe.
„ Asia.
„ Africa.
„ America.
Map of United States.
„ Australia.
„ British Isles.
„ England.
„ Scotland.
„ Ireland.
„ Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large, } without head-lines.
Do., Small, }
Do. (Vere Foster's), with head-lines.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic.
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Do. Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do., No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

GLOBES:—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

MAPS:—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.
Western do.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
Europe.
Asia.
Africa.
America.
Canaan and Palestine,
Chart of the World.
Geographical Terms.
United States and Canada.
Chronological Chart of Ancient History.

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.	United States and England.
Europe and Asia.	United States and the World.
Africa and America.	
Ireland and Scotland.	

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13¾ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.	Africa.
Scotland.	North America.
Ireland.	South America.
France.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Europe.	Western do.
Asia.	Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.	5. Distribution of Rain.
2. Volcanic System.	6. Distribution of the Winds.
3. Climates.	
4. Movements of the Waters.	

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.
Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

DIAGRAMS:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—

No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
No. 3. Hydrostatics.
No. 4. Hydraulics.
No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
	8. Hydraulics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1½-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.
Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.

Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box.
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.

Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz, cubes in box.

Appendix G.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.
Part V. § I.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USEFUL ARTS:—

The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.
The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.
The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

EDUCATIONAL CABINETS:—

Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.
M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.
The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS:

Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.
Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.
Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 „
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 „
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 „
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 „
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 „
Do., No. 4, 30 „
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 30 by 24 „
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 24 by 16 „
Easels:—Shut up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Black Canvas, stretched on Frames, 22 by 17 inches.
Drawing Boards—Clamped:—13 by 9¾.
Do., Do., 18 by 13½.
Do., Do., 20 by 15½

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 15 by 13 inches.
Pointers, common, long.
Do., Do., short.
Sewing Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Packets of Needles.
Darning Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Crochet Needles:—Steel.
Knitting Pins.
Sewing Cotton:—Clarke's.
Do., Brook's.

THIMBLES:—

Brass, common.
Do., steel top.

SCISSORS:—

Cutting-out Scissors.
Class Scissors, No. 99.
Do., No. 264.
Penknives, No. 4000.

WORKING MATERIALS:—

Knitting Cotton, blay.
Do., white.
Knitting Worsted, white.
Do., gray.
Do., black drab.
Do., black.
Yellow Sampler Canvas.
White do.
Yellow Stripe, do.
White Muslin.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, CHALK, &c.:—

Black Lead Drawing Pencils, HB, B, BB, F.
Common Drawing Pencils.
India Rubber.
White Chalk—French.
Charcoal.
Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Drawing Pins.
Porte Crayons, brass.

DRAWING PAPER:—

Cartridge Paper.
Do., tinted.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Do. do., hand made.
Royal do.
Imperial do.

DRAWING MATERIALS:—

Water Colours in boxes.
School of Art Colour Box.
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
Do., half cakes, slide lid.
Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, crow-quill.
Do., duck-quill.
Do., goose-quill.
Cabinet Nests, 6 saucers.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.:—

Lineal Drawing Copies, mounted, in portfolio.
Easy Drawing Copies, do.
Hermes' Drawing Instructor, 64 Nos.:—
Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
37 to 48—Heads.
49 to 60—Arabesques.
61 to 64—Horses.
School of Art Drawing Book.
Familiar Freehand Drawing Copies.
Green's First Studies in Landscape, 6 Nos.
Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
Do., do., tinted.

HARMONIUMS—with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied:—

Harmonium (of 5 Octaves), with expression stop.
Do., do., without stop.
Do., (of 4 Octaves).

II.—*Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.*

1. All applications for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the Secretaries, and be accompanied by a Money Order for the amount, in favour of JAMES KELLY, or WILLIAM MCCREEDY, Esq., and PAYABLE IN DUBLIN ON DEMAND.

2. Half Notes, Cash, Postage Stamps, Orders or Cheques drawn on Country Banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the sender.

3. When a Post Office Order or Letter of Credit is transmitted, and the amount is under TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the Person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and Requisites given for the *full amount* PAID.

4. When the Teacher of an ordinary National School advances, from his own resources, the amount of an order for Requisites, and that such amount is not less than the sum of ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made as commission on the order, if demanded.

5. When a National School has had a grant, either as Free Stock or at reduced prices, of a Clock, or of any of the large Maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.

6. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for Requisites, *Clocks* or *Maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution Teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the Teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the Manager, by writing the words "for Teacher" after the name of the book in the List.

7. The Patron or Manager should not sign any Application for Books, Requisites, or Apparatus, without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the School on behalf of which the application is made. The Inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of Requisites, &c., has been ordered for a National School.

8. When there are separate ROLL NUMBERS for Male and Female National Schools, the application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and if for both, *two* forms should be used.

9. Parcels of Books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Depôt of the District in which the School for which they are required is situated, and the Inspectors will inform the Managers on what day they will be ready for delivery; or to the Depôt of any other District if more convenient; but in the latter case, the Inspector, who may not know the Managers of any Schools not in his District, cannot be expected to give notice.

10. Or the Parcel will be forwarded to the Railway station nearest to the Manager's residence. In this case the Manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.

11. Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

12. When Parcels are forwarded to the Depôt of a District it is *not* the duty of the Inspector to transmit the Parcel to the Manager's residence or to the School.

13. On the day appointed by the Inspector for the delivery of parcels, the Manager is required to send a Messenger to the Depôt with the order on the Inspector (with which the Manager will be furnished), and which order the Inspector is required to transmit to the Office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

14. If a Parcel is to be sent by a Carrier, he must call at the Office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the Manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the Manager's order to the Storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

15. The School Apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the School for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for School purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the School, or any improper use be made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

Appendix G.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

16. The Commissioners do not supply Books, Requisites, or Apparatus to the public, or to Schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

17. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the Daily Report Book of the School, and the Invoice of the Articles preserved for the examination of the Inspector, who will be required to report whether the Articles in the School correspond with the Invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

PART VI.

PART VI.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the Forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners: and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of* such Application Forms to the Office.

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

4. The Managers of National Schools are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations respecting the payment of Salaries or Gratuities to Teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these Rules:—

Every Receipt should be signed by the Manager and by the Teacher who is to receive the amount of Salary or Gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a Manager or other person advances money to a Teacher on account of the Salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a Receipt* for the same (Stamped, if the amount be £2 or upwards), in order to have a proper Voucher to produce to the Office for repayment.

If a Teacher die to whom any Salary is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to £20 or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the Office, of Letters of Administration.

If the amount be over £5, and under £20, payment will be made without the production of Letters of Administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a Bond, on the Form issued from the Office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be £5, or under, neither Letters of Administration nor Bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a Teacher leave a National School, and authorize the Manager or some other person to receive the Salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to National Schools should be signed and made by the Patron or Manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with Teachers of National Schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz.:—

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the Name and Roll Number of the School referred to, and the County in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's Post Town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as Patrons or Managers of Schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an Official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of Foolscap size, or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Board, need not be prepaid.

8. All letters, or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the National Schools, are to be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other Officer or person connected with the Board—such communications to be directed thus:—

> *The Secretaries,*
> *Education Office,*
> *Marlborough Street,*
> *Dublin.*

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

JAMES KELLY,
WILLIAM M'CREEDY, } *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX H.

PROGRAMMES of INSTRUCTION for PUPILS in NATIONAL SCHOOLS, or the MINIMUM amount of proficiency required for each Class.

No. 1.—FOR MALE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I. CLASS.

I. Children in the highest division of First Class will be expected—

1. To read with correct pronunciation the lessons of the earlier sections.
2. To spell correctly the words of the lessons they shall have previously read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To know the vowel sounds.
4. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them.
5. To name the Days of the Week, and the Months and Seasons of the Year.
6. To count correctly and intelligently up to 20.
7. To add *mentally* any two or more single digits (as 5+4+6+3) whose sum shall not exceed 20.
8. To write and read any number up to 20.

NOTE.—So soon as Children have learned the Alphabet, or even some few of its letters, they are to commence at once to *read* as well as spell.

II. CLASS.

II. Children in the senior division of the Second Class will be expected—

1. To read with correct pronunciation, and due attention to the pauses, the lessons of the earlier sections.
2. To spell correctly the simpler words of the lessons they may have already read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To name the syllables in a word.
4. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them, and to be able to repeat correctly and neatly such lessons as are in rhyme.
5. To distinguish readily, in an easy sentence selected in their daily lessons, the Article, Noun, and Adjective.
6. To know the outlines of the Maps of the World and of Ireland.
7. To know the Addition and Subtraction Tables.
8. To write on slate or paper in well formed round-hand.
9. To *copy* from the First Lesson Book, or write from Dictation, on slate, with correct spelling, short and easy sentences.
10. To read and set down any number of three places of figures.
11. To be able to work on slate or black-board easy questions in Simple Addition and Subtraction, none of the *given* numbers to include more than three places of figures.

NOTE.—The Children of the Senior Division should be commencing to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

Appendix H.

Programmes of Instruction.

Sequel Class.

III. Children enrolled One Quarter or more in either Sequel Class will be expected—

1. To read with a fair degree of ease and correctness any of the lessons already learnt by them.
2. To spell correctly the simpler words of the lessons they may have already read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them.
4. To distinguish readily, in any easy sentences selected in their daily lessons, the Article, Noun, Personal Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, and Adverb.
5. To know the Maps of the World and Ireland.
6. To know the Multiplication, Pence, and Time Tables.
7. To write small-hand on paper.
8. To write on slate or paper, with correct spelling, one or two short sentences *dictated* from the Second Book.
9. To write out from memory, in proper order, the names of the Months of the Year, with the number of Days in each.
10. To read and set down any number of five places of figures.
11. To write out from memory any part of the Multiplication Table.
12. To be able to work easy questions in Simple Multiplication and Simple Short Division.

Note.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

III. Class.

IV. Children enrolled One Quarter or more in the Third Class will be expected—

1. To know what is meant by accent and emphasis, and to read with ease and correctness, and with due attention to the pauses.
2. To spell correctly the words of the lessons they may have already learnt, and to explain their meaning.
3. To answer simple questions on the subject-matter of those lessons, and to repeat such of them as are in rhyme neatly and correctly.
4. To distinguish readily and with certainty, in any easy sentences selected in their daily lessons, all the Parts of Speech.
5. To know the Maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland.
6. To write on paper, and to write a fair hand.
7. To know, and to be able to write down, the characters or marks used in punctuation.
8. To write down correctly easy sentences from Dictation.
9. To know Notation and Numeration well, and to repeat all the more useful Arithmetical Tables.
10. To write out from memory the Time and Money Tables.
11. To work readily, on slate or paper, questions in the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic.

Note.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

IV. Class.

V. Pupils enrolled One Quarter or more in the Fourth Class will be expected—

1. To read with fluency, correctness, and intelligence.
2. To answer readily on the subject-matter of the lessons they may have already read, and to explain with clearness the meaning of the words contained in them.
3. To know the Prefixes, Affixes, and principal Roots.
4. To know so much of English Grammar as to be able to parse easy sentences.
5. To know the Maps of *all* the Continents and of Ireland.
6. To know the definitions of the more common technical terms of Geography, as *Axis*, *Poles*, *Equator*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*, *Zones*, &c.
7. To write a good hand.
8. To write correctly from Dictation sentences selected from the Third Book.
9. To know *all* the Arithmetical Tables, and to be able to write out from memory, and in a neat and correct form, any one of them.
10. To be able to work questions in Proportion, Fractions, and Practice.

Note.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

V. Class.

VI. Pupils enrolled One Quarter or more in the Fifth Class will be expected—

1. To read with entire ease, fluency, and judgment, both poetry and prose.
2. To answer with intelligence and judgment on the subject-matter of the lessons already learnt by them.
3. To analyze the words of their ordinary lessons, pointing out their Roots, Prefixes, and Affixes, and to explain their meaning with clearness and precision.
4. To analyze and parse correctly compound sentences.
5. To know the Geography of the British Empire, and the *simpler* portions of the Geography Generalized.

6. To write a good hand with ease and freedom.
7. To write correctly from Dictation any ordinary sentences selected for them.
8. To write out from memory, with correct spelling and syntax, the substance of any fable or short story chosen from the Second or Third Book.
9. To know the forms of Epistolary Correspondence, and how to address, subscribe, and direct Letters, &c.
10. To know the Commercial Rules of Arithmetic, and the mensuration of plane surfaces.
11. To know how to keep Cash, Personal, Real, and Farm Accounts, and how to write out Bills, Shop Accounts, &c.
12. To draw on slate or paper any of the simple plane Geometrical Figures.

NOTE I.—The *Spelling Book Superseded* should be taught to at least the III., IV., and V. Classes.

NOTE II.—Mental Calculation should be taught to all Classes.

NOTE III.—The "*Knowledge of Common Things*" is to be learnt from the Lesson Books; and the Classes should be regularly and carefully examined upon the *subject-matter* of the Lessons read by them.

NOTE IV.—*Periodic Repetitions* should be regularly instituted, the three great means of instruction being EXPLANATION, INTERROGATION, and REPETITION.

No. 2.—FOR FEMALE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I. CLASS.

I. Children in the highest division of First Class will be expected—

1. To read with correct pronunciation the lessons of the earlier sections.
2. To spell correctly the words of the lessons they shall have previously read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To know the vowel sounds.
4. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them.
5. To name the Days of the Week, and the Months and Seasons of the Year.
6. To count correctly and intelligently up to 20.
7. To add *mentally* any two or more single digits (as 5+4+6+3) whose sum shall not exceed 20.
8. To write and read any number up to 20.

NOTE.—So soon as Children have learned the Alphabet, or even some few of its letters, they are to commence at once to *read* as well as spell.

II. CLASS.

II. Children in senior division of Second Class will be expected—

1. To read with correct pronunciation, and due attention to the pauses, the lessons of the earlier sections.
2. To spell correctly the simpler words of the lessons they may have already read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To name the syllables in a word.
4. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them, and to be able to repeat correctly and neatly such lessons as are in rhyme.
5. To distinguish readily, in any easy sentence selected in their daily lessons, the Article, Noun, and Adjective.
6. To know the outlines of the Maps of the World and of Ireland.
7. To know the Addition and Subtraction Tables.
8. To write on slate or paper in well formed round-hand.
9. To *copy* from the First Lesson Book, or write from Dictation, on slate, with correct spelling, short and easy sentences.
10. To read and set down any number of three places of figures.
11. To be able to work on slate or black-board easy questions in Simple Addition and Subtraction, none of the *given* numbers to include more than three places of figures.

NOTE.—The Children of the Senior Division should be commencing to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

SEQUEL CLASS.

III. Children enrolled One Quarter or more in either Sequel Class will be expected—

1. To read with a fair degree of ease and correctness any of the lessons already learnt by them.
2. To spell correctly the simpler words of the lessons they may have already read, and to understand their meaning.
3. To answer simple questions on the subjects of the lessons already learnt by them.
4. To distinguish readily, in any easy sentences selected in their daily lessons, the Article, Noun, Personal Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, and Adverb.
5. To know the Maps of the World and Ireland.
6. To know the Multiplication, Pence, and Time Tables.
7. To write small-hand on paper.
8. To write on slate or paper, with correct spelling, one or two short sentences *dictated* from the Second Book.
9. To write out from memory, in proper order, the names of the Months of the Year, with the number of Days in each.

Appendix H.
Programmes of Instruction.

10. To read and set down any number of five places of figures.
11. To write out from memory any part of the Multiplication Table.
12. To be able to work easy questions in Simple Multiplication and Simple Short Division.

NOTE.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

III. CLASS.

IV. Children enrolled One Quarter or more in the Third Class will be expected—

1. To know what is meant by accent and emphasis, and to read with ease and correctness, and with due attention to the pauses.
2. To spell correctly the words of the lessons they may have already learnt, and to explain their meaning.
3. To answer simple questions on the subject-matter of those lessons, and to repeat such of them as are in rhyme neatly and correctly.
4. To distinguish readily and with certainty, in any easy sentences selected in their daily lessons, all the Parts of Speech.
5. To know the Maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland.
6. To write on paper, and to write a fair hand.
7. To know, and to be able to write down, the characters or marks used in punctuation.
8. To write down correctly easy sentences from Dictation.
9. To know Notation and Numeration well, and to repeat all the more useful Arithmetical Tables.
10. To write out from memory the Time and Money Tables.
11. To work readily, on slate or paper, questions in all the Simple Rules of Arithmetic, and in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Money.

NOTE.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

IV. CLASS.

V. Pupils enrolled One Quarter or more in the Fourth Class will be expected—

1. To read with fluency, correctness, and intelligence.
2. To answer readily on the subject-matter of the lessons they may have already read, and to explain with clearness the meaning of the words contained in them.
3. To know the Prefixes, Affixes, and principal Roots.
4. To know the inflections of the Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, and to be able to parse an easy sentence.
5. To know the Maps of *all* the Continents and of Ireland.
6. To know the definitions of the more common technical terms of Geography, as *Axis*, *Poles*, *Equator*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*, *Zones*, &c.
7. To write a good hand.
8. To write correctly from Dictation sentences selected from the Third Book.
9. To be able to write out from memory, and in a neat and correct form, any of the more useful Arithmetical Tables.
10. To be able to work questions in the Compound Rules, Simple Proportion, and Practice.

NOTE.—After the expiration of the First Quarter, the Pupils of this Class should begin to learn the new subjects and more advanced exercises mentioned in the next Section.

V. CLASS.

VI. Pupils enrolled One Quarter or more in the Fifth Class will be expected—

1. To read with ease, fluency, and judgment, both poetry and prose.
2. To answer with intelligence and judgment on the subject-matter of the lessons already learnt by them.
3. To be able to explain the composition and meaning of the words of their ordinary reading lessons.
4. To be able to parse compound sentences.
5. To know the Geography of the British Empire, and to explain the ordinary proofs of the Earth's sphericity.
6. To write a good hand with ease and freedom.
7. To write correctly from Dictation any ordinary sentences selected for them.
8. To write out from memory, with correct spelling and syntax, the substance of any fable or short story chosen from the Second or Third Book.
9. To know the forms of Epistolary Correspondence, and how to address, subscribe, and direct Letters, &c.
10. To know Fractions, Practice, and Interest.
11. To know how to keep a Cash Account, and how to write out a short Shop Bill.

NOTE I.—The *Spelling Book Superseded* should be taught to at least the III., IV., and V. Classes.

NOTE II.—Mental Calculation should be taught to all Classes.

NOTE III.—*Needlework* should be taught to all the Children beyond the I. Class.

NOTE IV.—The "*Knowledge of Common Things*" is to be learnt from the Lesson Books; and the Classes should be regularly and carefully examined upon the *subject-matter* of the lessons read by them.

NOTE V.—*Periodic Repetitions* should be regularly instituted, the three great means of instruction being EXPLANATION, INTERROGATION, and REPETITION.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1865;

WITH

SUMMARIES IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES;

ALSO,

SCHOOLS IN PROGRESS OF BUILDING,

AND

SCHOOLS IN SUSPENDED LIST,

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

ULSTER—

COUNTY OF

NOTE.—In the column headed "*Vested or Non-Vested*," the letters V.T. denote Schools *Vested* in *Trustees*; V.C., those letters are "*Non-Vested*." Religious denominations of Managers and Teachers are expressed thus—

In Appendix H in this Volume is shown the *minimum* amount of proficiency required for each

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	1	Ardclinis, . .	Glenariffe, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	83	38	121	34	23	57	20
2	2	Ahoghill, . .	Killygarrin, . day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	128	93	221	69	46	115	59
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	65	31	96	28	17	45	35
3	3	Do. . .	Leymore, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	60	32	92	40	23	63	25
4	5	Do. . .	Gortgole, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	54	106	33	36	69	28
5	8	Ballyclog, .	Crebilly, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	107	74	181	55	38	93	44
6	9	Shankill, . .	Donegal-st., m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	376	–	376	178	–	178	108
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	233	–	233	106	–	106	42
7	10	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	202	–	100	100	77
8	13	Do. . .	Upper Falls, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	43	33	76	30	28	58	28
9	14	Do. . .	Legoneil, No.1, day,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	74	22	96	42	15	57	38
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	79	31	110	43	12	55	29
10	17	Ballylinny, .	Bruslee, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	28	67	29	22	51	29
11	18	Do. . .	Palentine, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	68	30	98	45	18	63	33
12	19	Do. . .	Ballylinny, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	49	36	85	31	22	53	26
13	20	Ballynure, .	Skilganaban, .	V.T.	–	Pres.	Diss.	21	23	44	19	19	38	16
14	22	Rasheen, . .	Tilderg, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	41	99	36	31	67	37
15	23	Ballintoy, .	Cloghcorr, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	Pres.	73	46	119	37	21	58	26
16	24	Carncastle, .	Carncastle, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	72	128	41	49	90	49
17	25	Carnmoney, .	Carnmoney, No. 1,		E.C.	–	E.C.	79	56	135	52	37	89	56
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	48	47	95	16	24	40	18
18	26	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	–	74	49	–	49	30
19	27	Do. . .	Whitehouse, m. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	215	–	215	136	–	136	90
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	188	–	183	87	–	87	44
20	30	Do. . .	Ballycraigy, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	84	84	–	62	62	34
21	32	Carrickfergus, .	Carrickfergus, .	B.	–	Pres.	Pres.	42	80	122	22	48	70	51
22	36	Do. . .	Duncrew, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	33	34	67	20	21	41	29
23	37	Do. . .	Loughmourne,No.1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	55	121	51	40	91	55
24	38	Ballynure, .	Ballylagan, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	46	35	81	31	22	53	29
25	39	Drumaul, .	Tannaghmore, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	48	135	37	28	65	36
26	40	Connor, . .	Upper Tawnybrack,		–	Pres.	E.C.	66	58	124	42	29	71	38
27	41	Drumaul, .	Magheralane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	30	72	28	23	51	26
28	42	Do. . .	Randalstown, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	59	–	59	30
29	43	Do. . .	Farinflough, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	77	188	59	36	95	51
30	44	Dunaghy, .	Glenraville, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	136	100	236	72	55	127	63
31	47	Drumbeg, .	Dunmurry, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	129	–	129	83	–	83	52
32	49	Duneane, .	Moneynick, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	42	127	50	22	72	28
33	53	Grange of Doagh,	Ballyclare, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	118	–	118	67	–	67	40
34	54	Ballyscullion Grange, .	Taylorstown,South,		–	Pres.	R.C.	169	99	268	99	45	144	67
35	55	Glynn, . .	Glynn Village, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	39	34	73	31	31	62	30
36	56	Inver, . .	Ballysnod, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	48	115	41	31	72	41
37	58	Kilwaughter, .	Craiginorne, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	50	93	26	31	57	29
38	59	Do. . .	Kilwaughter, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	101	–	101	62	–	62	35
39	60	Killead, . .	Kilcross, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	44	53	97	25	34	59	31
40	61	Do. . .	Carmavey, . .	A.	Pres.	–	Diss.	56	37	93	27	19	46	29
41	62	Do. . .	Straidhavern, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	46	97	36	36	72	36
42	64	Do. . .	Ballyquillin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	21	65	28	12	40	26
43	69	Kirkinriola, .	Clinty, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	Pres.	55	65	120	32	36	68	33
44	76	Loughguile, .	Maghernhoney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	53	95	24	32	56	23
45	77	Do. . .	Carrowcrin, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	88	73	161	44	38	82	36
46	78	Magheragall, .	Ballycarrickmaddy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	100	95	195	66	57	123	66
47	80	Maheramesk, .	Maghaberry, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	67	32	99	44	24	68	34
48	81	Glynn, . .	Blackhill, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	30	47	77	22	30	52	26
49	82	Do. . .	Mullaghmossan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	110	74	184	74	56	130	73
50	83	Ralloo, . .	Turcagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	83	74	157	54	44	98	53
51	85	Do. . .	Ballyvallagh, .		Pres.	–	Diss.	69	49	118	43	28	71	37
52	86	Do. . .	Loughmourne,No.2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	37	87	30	22	52	29

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of Ulster.

2,357 Schools.

ANTRIM—479 Schools.

Vested in *Commissioners*; A., *Assigned* to Commissioners; and B., those *Secured* by *Bond*. Schools not having any of those E.C., Established Church; R.C., Roman Catholic; Pres., Presbyterian; other Protestant Dissenters, Diss.
Class of pupils in the National Schools, and according to which the pupils in these Tables are classified.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	16	4	10	–	64	12·	—	—	—	24 0 0	5 16 0	—	5 16 0	
63	34	21	19	13	150	8·9	7 18 9	—	3 0 0	53 5 0	7 1 3	—	7 1 3	
3	8	11	17	16	55	16·5					0 12 9	—	0 12 9	
35	19	8	4	3	69	9·	—	—	2 10 0	6 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
59	16	13	8	3	99	9·2	0 11 4	—	1 10 0	27 0 0	—	—	—	
43	31	8	15	15	112	9·8	2 16 7	—	—	49 3 4	2 13 10	6 0 0	8 13 10	
143	52	–	32	4	231	9·4	3 18 9	—	13 0 0	71 0 0	10 1 5	12 0 0	22 1 5	
13	46	–	33	13	105	15·7					18 11 4	—	18 11 4	
67	26	12	18	–	123	8·3	2 9 11	—	—	46 8 4	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	
37	11	7	4	–	59	7·6	3 14 7	—	—	34 0 0	6 8 10	—	[a]6 8 10	
31	15	–	20	3	69	8·4	4 1 4	—	1 10 0	29 0 0	14 9 9	—	[a]14 9 9	
–	40	–	19	–	59	13·5					9 9 4	—	9 9 4	
23	–	15	10	6	54	8·7	1 8 6	—	—	18 0 0	5 10 3	—	5 10 3	
25	11	8	20	6	70	9·5	1 8 3	—	—	38 3 4	6 1 2	—	6 1 2	
19	15	3	9	8	54	8·7	1 14 3	—	—	24 0 0	5 12 5	1 11 6	7 3 11	
14	9	11	6	–	40	9·6	—	—	—	13 2 6	2 2 6	—	2 2 6	
16	20	22	18	2	78	9·6	—	—	—	24 0 0	6 3 5	—	6 3 5	
19	25	15	7	1	67	9·	2 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
29	27	19	19	14	108	9·4	1 15 8	—	—	38 15 0	3 10 0	2 15 0	6 5 0	
54	26	–	13	7	100	8·	4 4 3	1 0 0	—	43 3 4	12 19 8	—	[a]12 19 8	
8	12	–	30	–	50	14·8					2 13 4	—	2 13 4	
18	7	11	7	14	57	9·5	1 18 4	4 5 5	—	28 0 0	7 2 7	—	7 2 7	
45	39	28	21	17	150	10·	13 10 3	3 5 5	1 0 0	106 12 6	17 9 0	—	[a]17 9 0	
–	38	37	45	23	143	14·6					6 4 0	—	6 4 0	
26	15	8	11	5	65	7·5	3 6 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 9 2	—	[a]4 9 2	
33	19	16	8	10	86	8·	5 4 8	—	3 0 0	57 0 0	11 2 5	—	11 2 5	
20	11	6	3	3	43	7·7	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 1 11	—	1 1 11	
47	29	13	10	–	99	10·8	3 12 10	—	1 0 0	32 16 8	7 8 6	—	7 8 6	
25	12	8	16	–	61	8·6	0 11 10	—	—	15 0 0	5 11 0	—	5 11 0	
23	26	17	6	–	72	9·4	1 7 5	—	—	24 0 0	7 8 5	—	7 8 5	
31	29	11	11	3	85	8·5	1 7 2	—	—	47 10 0	7 0 5	—	7 0 5	
21	21	–	10	9	61	9·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6	
42	16	7	5	–	70	8·	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 1 11	—	3 1 11	
60	43	11	14	10	138	9·9	4 4 0	—	—	36 0 0	6 11 1	—	6 11 1	
80	46	–	41	–	167	9·3	3 14 5	—	0 15 0	47 3 4	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
54	24	8	6	8	100	7·5	3 15 7	—	—	58 10 0	8 5 1	—	8 5 1	
45	30	7	6	3	91	8·9	1 1 0	—	—	15 0 0	4 5 7	—	4 5 7	
31	19	6	11	10	77	8·3	1 12 7	—	—	65 15 0	10 6 6	—	10 6 6	
76	45	26	22	17	186	10·4	4 6 7	—	—	66 13 4	8 14 7	—	8 14 7	
34	18	–	10	–	62	8·5	1 7 7	1 0 0	—	18 0 0	5 18 0	—	5 18 0	
36	18	23	12	–	89	8·8	1 18 10	—	—	28 13 4	7 17 6	—	7 17 6	
19	28	1	23	1	72	9·4	2 0 7	—	—	23 15 0	4 7 0	2 0 0	6 7 0	
27	24	4	26	–	81	10·3	1 6 6	—	—	25 0 0	7 5 7	2 0 0	9 5 7	
37	21	–	9	–	67	7·	1 8 9	—	—	28 0 0	10 10 0	—	10 10 0	
25	17	–	14	8	64	9·5	2 5 0	—	—	10 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
20	31	–	12	6	69	9·7	3 5 11	—	—	37 4 5	4 0 1	—	4 0 1	
18	9	11	7	3	48	8·5	—	—	—	33 10 0	3 17 6	—	3 17 6	
32	26	11	7	11	87	9·	3 3 6	—	2 0 0	30 10 0	6 13 0	—	6 13 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	[b]	0 6 0	—	—	20 0 0	0 18 0	—	[a]0 18 0	
41	34	12	12	2	101	10·7	1 0 8	—	2 0 0	40 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
29	37	–	26	36	128	10·6	8 3 7	—	2 0 0	71 18 4	21 13 0	—	21 13 6	
31	19	11	7	5	73	8·7	2 7 7	—	—	23 13 10	12 9 11	—	12 9 11	
27	11	16	7	3	64	9·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	5 3 3	3 0 0	8 3 3	
68	13	23	31	11	149	10·3	7 13 2	—	—	53 8 4	7 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	
42	35	19	16	8	120	9·9	5 16 10	—	2 10 0	36 10 0	6 10 9	—	6 10 9	
31	19	14	12	3	79	8·9	1 15 10	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 18 5	—	4 18 5	
24	14	3	5	4	50	8·6	2 19 7	—	—	25 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	

[b] Returns unavailable.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
53	90	Shankill,	Hannahstown,		–	Pres.	R.C.	36	36	72	23	26	49	32
54	92	Do.	Hightown,		Pres.	–	Pres.	89	58	147	59	37	96	67
55	93	Templepatrick,	Lylehill,	B.	Pres.	–	Pres.	67	66	133	32	33	65	48
56	95	Do.	Ballyutoag,		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	52	115	41	29	70	34
57	96	Do.	Molusk, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	114	–	114	84	–	84	49
58	98	Templecorran,	Windygap,		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	34	93	38	20	58	34
59	99	Tickmacrevan,	Feystown,	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	50	36	86	31	24	55	31
60	216	Grange of Doagh,	Ballyclare,		–	Pres.	Pres.	94	106	200	58	58	116	74
61	1200	Armoy,	Breen,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	71	51	122	32	23	55	27
62	1223	Ahoghill,	Aughterclooney,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	101	214	51	44	95	34
63	1224	Shankill,	Edenderry,	A.	–	Pres.	Pres.	149	150	299	90	80	170	96
64	1225	Carrickfergus,	Aldoo,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	100	70	170	53	49	102	54
65	1226	Culfeightrin,	Glenshesk,	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	48	18	66	29	11	40	23
66	1227	Layd,	Kilmore,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	58	157	48	29	77	31
67	1352	Kilroot,	Kilroot,	A.	E.C.	–	Pres.	78	42	120	63	27	90	60
68	1353	Culfeightrin,	Ballyverdock,	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	76	54	130	46	30	76	37
69	1476	Shankill,	Frederick-street, i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	74	69	143	40	38	78	48
70	1529	Island Magee,	Mullaghboy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	120	28	148	61	21	82	44
71	1603	Ramoan,	Moyarget,		–	E.C.	Pres.	80	90	170	38	37	75	30
72	1631	Rashee,	Ballynashee,	V.T.	–	Pres.	Pres.	76	57	133	34	30	64	32
73	1632	Duneane,	Creggan,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	56	146	57	38	95	52
74	1757	Ballylinny,	Straidnahanna,		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	35	93	40	24	64	30
75	1758	Tickmacrevan,	Knockstaken,		–	E.C.	Pres.	82	61	143	38	29	67	24
76	1943	Killead,	Gortnagallon,		–	Pres.	R.C.	51	21	72	32	12	44	25
77	1944	Magheragall,	Sheepwalk,		–	E.C.	E.C.	73	52	125	55	35	90	40
78	1960	Grange of Ballyscullion,	Millquarter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	97	209	52	45	97	39
79	1963	Finvoy,	Dunloy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	77	178	63	49	112	47
80	1979	Camlin,	Crumlin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	80	35	115	40	17	57	34
81	1992	Ballycor,	Ballyeaston,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	126	–	126	78	–	78	43
82	2011	Shankill,	Gymnasium, m.day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	463	–	463	231	–	231	166
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	345	85	430	100	25	125	68
83	2014	Skerry,	Mullindrew,		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	55	111	36	38	74	34
84	2144	Loughguile,	Loughguile, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	56	–	56	27
85	2210	Carncastle,	Ballygilbert,		Pres.	–	E.C.	62	42	104	42	22	64	36
86	2218	Ballylinny,	Carntall,		Pres.	–	Pres.	77	53	130	49	35	84	43
87	2224	Ralloo,	Ballyrickardmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	42	99	36	31	67	40
88	2265	Billy,	Carnmoon,		–	Pres.	E.C.	77	47	124	46	39	85	40
89	2301	Culfeightrin,	Craigfad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	43	89	32	25	57	30
90	2317	Rasharkin,	Dunminning,		–	Pres.	Pres.	77	71	148	47	41	88	50
91	2455	Larne,	Larne, f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	110	110	–	63	63	35
92	2462	Ballynure,	Ballynarry,		–	Pres.	Pres.	45	31	76	34	21	55	34
93	2485	Larne,	Larne, i.	V.T.	Pres.	–	R.C.	60	45	105	33	22	55	35
94	2497	Island Magee,	Mullaghdoo,		Pres.	–	Pres.	115	58	173	67	41	108	59
95	2500	Do.	Brownsbay,		Pres.	–	E.C.	66	31	97	45	24	69	42
96	2501	Racavan,	Buckna,		Pres.	–	Pres.	99	85	184	55	51	106	49
97	2502	Ballymartin,	Carnanee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	31	59	90	21	42	63	29
98	2503	Skerry,	Little Ballymena,		Pres.	–	Pres.	81	55	136	35	26	61	26
99	2507	Templepatrick,	Rickamore,		–	E.C.	Pres.	70	43	113	45	29	74	41
100	2508	Skerry,	Killygore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	101	78	179	49	39	88	40
101	2510	Do.	Lower Kilcoan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	96	–	96	51	–	51	29
102	2557	Derrykeighan,	Tullybane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	44	90	29	26	55	33
103	2565	Drumaul,	Seymour's-bridge,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	43	109	37	29	66	31
104	2567	Antrim,	Creevery,		–	Pres.	Pres.	76	54	130	41	31	72	38
105	2568	Nilteen Grange,	Rathmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	109	66	175	63	46	109	58
106	2570	Ahogill,	Glenhugh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	47	36	83	28	27	55	26
107	2571	Connor,	Whappstown,		–	Pres.	E.C.	54	43	97	35	27	62	38
108	2572	Ahoghill,	Cullybackey, m.day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	150	–	150	106	–	106	68
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	98	29	127	61	20	81	57
109	2573	Connor,	Lower Tawnybrack,		Pres.	–	Pres.	69	22	91	43	11	54	30
110	2574	Kirkinriola,	Monaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	82	55	132	35	28	63	36
111	2575	Skerry,	Broughshane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	185	185	–	105	105	64
112	2576	Glenwhirry,	Clatteryknowes,		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	49	98	24	29	53	27

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.								
																School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	14	9	9	–	53	8·5	1	11	8	–	–	–	3	0	0	24	0	0	8	15	3	1	10	0	[a]10	5	3
26	44	28	8	4	110	8·9	1	10	0	–			5	0	0	48	8	4	16	15	6	–			16	15	6
18	21	12	30	16	97	10·4	4	5	2	4	5	5	–			47	0	0	12	19	10	–			12	19	10
24	9	9	18	5	65	10·	1	16	11	–			–			24	0	0	12	1	7	–			12	1	7
24	20	17	14	6	81	9·	1	5	0	–			–			42	7	6	26	0	0	–			26	0	0
21	20	14	12	7	74	9·4	2	13	2	–			–			18	0	0	9	1	9	–			9	1	9
35	14	10	6	–	65	8·3	0	12	9	–			1	0	0	24	0	0	0	15	11	–			0	15	11
57	36	–	36	8	137	9·	4	7	10	–			3	0	0	51	3	4	16	4	0	–			16	4	0
33	22	–	13	5	73	9·5	1	11	2	–			–			32	0	0	3	1	0	–			3	1	0
66	20	10	10	–	106	8·2	–			–			–			31	6	8	0	13	11	–			0	13	11
81	57	31	34	14	217	9·	5	14	6	–			16	10	0	83	13	4	39	17	6	8	0	0	47	17	6
27	24	24	22	–	97	9·3	2	12	5	–			–			37	0	0	7	17	9	–			7	17	9
14	15	18	8	1	56	10·	1	7	5	–			–			20	5	0	2	0	0	–			2	0	0
25	26	20	19	7	97	11·2	1	12	0	–			–			33	3	4	6	18	10	–			6	18	10
38	29	15	7	10	99	8·3	7	10	3	–			10	0	0	58	13	4	17	0	0	–			17	0	0
34	20	–	23	7	84	10·2	2	3	1	–			–			28	0	0	2	10	0	–			2	10	0
67	21	–	–	–	88	5·9	1	3	2	–			4	0	0	60	13	4	8	2	7	–			8	2	7
34	21	20	17	5	97	9·9	3	19	8	–			1	0	0	33	13	4	9	6	8	–			9	6	8
43	13	6	15	–	77	10·7	0	9	8	–			–			16	0	0	3	6	0	–			3	6	0
20	18	18	18	8	82	10·	1	7	4	–			–			38	0	0	9	4	9	–			9	4	9
54	20	19	15	5	113	9·	4	4	7	–			–			52	6	8	7	18	8	–			7	18	8
25	30	5	17	–	77	9·3	2	17	0	–			–			28	0	0	1	19	2	–			1	19	2
23	29	15	–	1	68	9·5	1	6	9	–			2	0	0	29	6	8	3	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0
12	26	5	2	5	50	9·1	2	2	4	–			–			24	0	0	3	6	0	–			3	6	0
57	25	–	16	–	98	8·7	1	10	8	–			–			35	10	0	5	11	9	–			5	11	9
64	24	9	11	3	111	9·1	1	9	3	–			–			32	0	0	4	14	2	–			4	14	2
49	23	17	13	8	120	9·5	3	0	6	–			2	0	0	31	12	9	2	4	0	1	8	3	[a]3	12	3
25	19	4	13	11	72	9·5	2	11	1	–			–			28	0	0	9	16	1	8	0	0	17	16	1
22	24	9	21	7	83	9·4	1	14	2	–			–			38	0	0	15	4	10	–			15	4	10
12	80	35	81	53	261	10·5	30	18	11	–			8	0	0	162	5	0	86	5	0	–			86	5	0
–	–	–	129	115	244	17·5													20	11	10	–			20	11	10
19	15	9	22	8	73	10·8	2	2	6	–			–			18	0	0	4	1	6	–			4	1	6
26	16	–	4	4	50	11·8	1	6	4	–			–			24	0	0	3	0	0	–			3	0	0
26	14	16	19	9	84	10·1	4	13	1	–			3	10	0	24	0	0	8	11	1	–			8	11	1
23	24	14	26	6	93	8·5	1	7	4	–			–			54	0	0	9	18	0	–			9	18	0
19	6	23	16	12	76	10·	3	13	10	–			–			39	0	0	4	3	4	–			4	3	4
41	23	16	16	5	101	8·9	0	19	0	–			–			33	3	4	5	19	4	1	0	0	6	19	4
32	14	16	8	–	70	8·4	1	5	3	–			–			24	0	0	1	7	11	–			1	7	11
54	24	21	9	2	110	9·	3	8	7	–			2	15	0	30	11	8	11	11	6	–			11	11	6
11	18	3	29	8	69	10·5	3	0	0	–			7	0	0	40	13	4	4	12	0	–			[a]4	12	0
17	9	19	18	–	63	9·7	1	19	11	–			–			28	0	0	5	19	4	–			5	19	4
62	1	–	–	–	63	4·3	–			–			–			23	10	0	3	8	5	–			[a]3	8	5
41	45	–	45	9	140	9·7	5	1	5	–			–			48	13	4	13	8	1	–			13	8	1
18	22	–	16	19	75	10·2	5	9	11	–			3	10	0	31	15	0	17	16	0	–			17	16	0
68	44	16	8	3	139	8·5	2	14	4	–			2	0	0	16	0	0	8	6	0	–			8	6	0
36	11	8	6	–	61	8·	–			–			–			24	0	0	5	4	4	0	10	0	[a]5	14	4
32	30	12	10	–	84	10·2	0	10	7	–			–			30	0	0	4	7	1	–			4	7	1
9	14	18	21	17	79	9·5	3	10	5	–			3	0	0	24	0	0	14	8	8	4	0	0	[a]18	8	8
39	45	3	19	8	114	9·4	1	6	2	–			–			38	0	0	8	1	2	–			8	1	2
21	25	5	18	3	72	8·1	3	18	8	–			–			18	5	0	6	8	2	–			6	8	2
33	16	5	6	–	60	8·5	–			–			–			28	0	0	4	0	0	–			4	0	0
18	16	9	13	7	63	10·	4	6	5	–			–			24	13	4	11	8	10	–			11	8	10
22	30	20	18	–	90	9·3	2	2	9	–			–			32	0	0	7	2	2	–			7	2	2
56	28	23	15	13	135	8·7	2	8	3	–			–			38	0	0	14	11	9	–			14	11	9
29	18	11	10	2	70	9·4	0	12	9	–			–			15	0	0	6	4	2	–			6	4	2
25	31	–	11	–	67	8·5	1	6	3	–			–			24	0	0	4	4	3	2	0	0	6	4	3
42	22	20	17	16	117	9·1	7	3	1	–			16	0	0	86	17	6	26	4	7	–			26	4	7
–	9	11	43	16	79	16·	–			–			–			–			5	15	10	–			5	15	10
37	8	16	5	3	69	8·7	1	9	0	–			–			30	0	0	4	6	5	–			4	6	5
47	24	7	3	6	87	7·8	1	5	0	–			–			21	0	0	10	0	6	–			10	0	6
41	29	18	25	8	121	9·8	2	13	4	–			1	0	0	71	10	0	8	1	11	–			8	1	11
18	19	15	15	–	67	9·8	2	3	4	–			–			18	0	0	5	12	8	–			5	12	8

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
113	2577	Connor, . .	Connor, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	20	86	41	15	56	27
114	2578	Skerry, . .	Braidujle, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	71	45	116	42	29	71	36
115	2579	Ahoghill, .	Moyasset, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	79	46	125	49	28	77	43
116	2580	Drumaul, .	Ballydunmaul, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	56	53	109	30	34	64	39
117	2587	Connor, . .	Tardree, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	82	47	129	47	27	74	40
118	2588	Kilraghts, .	Ganaby, . .		Pres.	–	Pres	66	48	114	38	29	67	43
119	2589	Loughguile, .	Clontyfinnan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	32	77	29	21	50	24
120	2590	Connor, . .	Tullynamullan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	94	77	171	51	52	103	59
121	2592	Shankill, . .	Fountain-street, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	222	222	–	132	132	86
122	2593	Ballylinny, .	Lisnalinchy, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	65	43	108	41	29	70	32
123	2645	Ballymoney, .	Garry, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	22	65	24	15	39	24
124	2647	Do. . .	Seacon, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	35	97	33	18	51	28
125	2649	Carnmoney, .	WhiteAbbey, m. day,		Pres.	–	E.C.	234	–	234	166	–	166	102
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	96	–	96	51	–	51	26
126	2650	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	161	161	–	106	106	72
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	113	113	–	63	63	37
127	2651	Connor, . .	Kells, . . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	86	33	119	48	19	67	34
128	2672	Shankill, . .	Townsend-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	328	221	549	218	149	367	235
129	2674	Ballymoney, .	Ballymoney, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	61	–	61	36
130	2683	Skerry, . .	Loughconnelly, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	89	56	145	46	35	81	38
131	2699	Carnmoney, .	Whitehouse, f. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	138	138	–	89	89	67
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	225	225	–	93	93	40
132	2719	Grange of Nalteen,	Silversprings, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	24	64	88	17	33	50	32
133	2720	Loughguile, .	Ballynagashel, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	81	69	150	49	44	93	55
134	2721	Ahoghill, . .	Upper Largy, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	52	98	27	33	60	27
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	77	79	156	33	41	74	39
135	2764	Antrim, . .	Antrim, . m.	V.T.E.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	49	–	49	28
136	2766	Do. . .	Mill-row, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	10	66	38	6	44	31
137	2770	Shankill, . .	Cavehill Railway,	V.T.	–	Pres.	Pres.	61	58	119	40	40	80	33
138	2772	Kilwaughter, .	Kilwaughter, f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	106	106	–	62	62	36
139	2828	Glenavy, . .	Ballymacricket, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	–	126	71	–	71	36
140	2838	Antrim, . .	Antrim, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	58	58	27
141	2861	Tickmacrevan, .	Carnablanagh, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	64	62	126	43	46	89	42
142	2902	Ballymoney, .	Kirkhill, . .	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	61	54	115	39	35	74	41
143	2917	Billy, . .	Deffrick, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	93	76	169	35	29	64	31
144	2920	Racavan, . .	Rocarvan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	107	53	160	55	31	86	40
145	2921	Shankill, . .	May-street, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	333	–	333	201	–	201	120
146	2922	Rasharkin, .	Ballymaconnelly, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	81	59	140	45	35	80	34
147	2923	Newtown Crommellin, . .	Newtown Crommellin		Pres.	–	E.C.	92	45	137	46	27	73	29
148	2925	Kilbride, . .	Ballyvoy, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	53	40	93	26	30	56	30
149	2926	Glenwhirry, .	Craigs, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	47	40	87	25	20	45	21
150	2984	Dunluce, . .	Kilmoyle, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	89	56	145	51	35	86	31
151	2985	Drumaul, .	Magherabeg, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	55	131	47	37	84	51
152	3023	Dunluce, . .	Seneirl, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	78	49	127	39	28	67	38
153	3037	Shankill, . .	Forth River, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	64	54	118	33	31	64	39
154	3042	Billy, . .	Bushmills, . m.	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	84	–	84	59	–	59	39
155	3043	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	96	96	–	70	70	57
156	3074	Ahoghill, . .	Tullaghgarley, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	109	75	184	61	34	95	49
157	3088	Kirkinriola, .	Parade, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	95	63	158	47	35	82	42
158	3090	Rasharkin, .	Dromore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	114	70	184	64	43	107	58
159	3091	Shankill, . .	Victoria-place, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	329	203	532	213	125	338	224
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	190	203	393	73	73	146	57
160	3092	Kirkinriola, .	Craigywarren, Upper,		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	36	75	22	20	42	20
161	3130	Ballycor, . .	Ballyeaston, .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	113	113	–	70	70	39
162	3140	Drumaul, .	Terrygowan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	56	29	85	36	20	56	32
163	3173	Grange of Killyglen, . .	Killyglen, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	50	50	100	26	28	54	25
164	3196	Drumaul, .	Caddy, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	66	59	125	42	30	72	33
165	3241	Tickmacrevan, .	Aughagash, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	110	72	182	50	37	87	37
166	3304	Rasharkin, .	Rasharkin, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	99	73	172	49	36	85	38
167	3305	Ballymoney, .	Culdoo, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	48	119	38	28	66	34
168	3307	Ahoghill, . .	Carnimny, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	96	60	156	65	32	97	54

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
32	19	7	9	–	67	9·	0 16 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 10	5 5 0	7 13 10	
33	15	17	13	10	88	8·9	2 4 4	—	—	38 13 4	10 3 0	3 0 0	[a]13 3 0	
37	18	8	24	7	94	9·6	3 7 2	—	0 15 0	39 3 4	6 8 5	—	6 8 5	
34	30	11	4	–	79	8·5	1 19 8	—	—	15 0 0	3 14 7	—	3 14 7	
34	40	–	16	4	94	9·3	3 5 9	—	—	24 0 0	6 11 7	—	6 11 7	
27	30	13	14	2	86	9·	3 11 6	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	13 3 0	—	13 3 0	
28	9	11	9	–	57	9·5	2 0 4	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	4 7 11	—	4 7 11	
42	27	16	10	8	103	8·6	3 14 4	—	—	38 5 6	11 15 11	—	11 15 11	
–	25	25	74	13	137	11·1	5 17 1	—	11 0 0	123 16 8	15 0 0	—	[a]15 0 0	
26	35	–	19	–	80	9·3	2 1 7	—	—	28 0 0	3 0 8	—	3 0 8	
18	21	5	5	3	52	8·8	1 2 8	—	—	15 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
20	16	–	11	4	51	10·	1 10 3	—	—	28 0 0	5 4 7	—	5 4 7	
69	56	5	18	4	152	17·3	4 3 10	3 12 11	9 0 0	62 7 6	23 2 1	—	22 2 1	
6	19	2	27	8	62	13·5					3 10 9	—	3 10 9	
59	29	15	16	–	119	7·1	3 19 8	3 13 9	6 0 0	50 16 8	8 11 9	—	8 11 9	
–	33	19	24	–	76	12·3					4 18 4	—	4 18 4	
28	32	11	5	–	76	8·3	1 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6	
70	156	–	74	87	387	9·1	23 7 1	—	23 10 0	269 16 8	92 5 6	—	92 5 6	
25	14	8	9	–	56	9·2	—	—	2 0 0	25 6 8	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
43	27	9	13	1	93	10·2	1 1 1	—	—	24 0 0	6 8 1	—	6 8 1	
–	45	24	16	20	105	11·	2 16 11	—	3 0 0	58 19 2	11 2 7	—	11 2 7	
–	50	49	47	10	156	15·					4 10 10	—	4 10 10	
14	9	8	11	10	52	9·	2 2 0	—	—	20 0 0	8 3 11	—	8 3 11	
66	22	–	18	5	111	10·5	3 8 3	—	—	27 6 8	12 15 0	2 0 0	[a]14 15 0	
37	15	5	12	–	69	8·9	2 3 7	—	1 10 0	29 13 4	3 1 5	—	3 1 5	
12	17	26	32	–	87	15·8					2 15 6	—	2 15 6	
[b]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 5 9	—	—	32 0 0	6 10 6	—	6 10 6	
10	13	7	6	11	47	9·9	1 13 2	4 5 5	—	16 2 6	12 0 4	—	12 0 4	
35	37	–	25	–	97	9·6	1 5 0	—	—	20 17 6	8 3 11	—	8 3 11	
21	24	10	16	2	73	8·5	1 12 4	—	—	49 0 0	3 10 11	2 0 0	5 10 11	
35	27	4	12	8	86	9·4	2 9 2	—	1 0 0	31 0 0	8 1 2	—	8 1 2	
38	12	16	7	5	78	8·1	1 9 3	—	2 0 0	16 0 0	1 3 4	—	1 3 4	
30	36	–	19	5	90	11·	1 7 3	—	1 0 0	28 18 4	5 14 6	5 0 0	10 14 6	
36	27	11	10	–	84	9·7	1 10 10	—	—	28 0 0	5 10 6	—	5 10 6	
28	31	21	15	–	95	9·7	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 18 4	—	5 18 4	
30	29	28	17	4	108	9·9	3 0 6	—	1 0 0	30 13 4	8 1 0	—	8 1 0	
139	101	–	24	10	274	8·5	5 0 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	88 2 6	16 7 7	8 0 0	24 7 7	
48	18	16	18	–	100	8·8	—	—	—	18 0 0	6 12 7	—	6 12 7	
37	14	22	10	9	92	9·1	1 15 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 15 9	—	4 15 9	
30	12	–	18	8	68	9·2	1 15 8	—	—	27 10 0	3 5 9	—	3 5 9	
30	10	8	5	–	53	10·	0 10 4	—	—	18 0 0	6 18 6	—	6 18 6	
62	28	25	4	2	121	8·6	1 12 2	—	—	28 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
31	32	16	12	5	96	8·8	4 4 9	—	—	38 0 0	6 17 0	—	6 17 0	
43	23	10	6	–	82	8·9	3 16 1	—	2 0 0	39 3 4	7 2 6	—	7 2 6	
26	23	–	18	4	71	9·8	2 12 5	—	12 0 0	41 6 8	15 19 4	—	15 19 4	
34	17	1	17	3	72	8·5	8 11 2	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	7 16 8	—	7 16 8	
31	24	8	8	12	83	9·8	6 11 7	—	1 0 0	46 0 0	8 14 3	—	8 14 3	
25	39	18	23	–	105	8·3	3 0 1	—	2 10 0	27 0 0	9 14 0	—	9 14 0	
44	22	20	21	1	108	9·5	2 13 4	—	2 15 0	30 0 0	8 16 0	—	8 16 0	
40	29	30	18	25	142	10·	2 13 4	—	—	44 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
125	131	15	42	50	363	8·4	20 5 4	—	5 0 0	207 18 4	78 3 6	—	78 3 6	
–	49	–	154	45	248	14·7					12 8 10	20 0 0	32 8 10	
31	11	6	4	–	52	8·8	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 11 2	—	2 11 2	
24	11	15	16	6	72	9·6	4 1 10	—	—	59 0 0	6 12 3	8 0 0	14 12 3	
28	19	5	10	–	62	9·1	1 15 8	—	—	18 0 0	6 13 3	—	6 13 3	
28	15	1	31	–	75	9·5	0 15 8	—	—	18 0 0	4 16 1	—	4 16 1	
49	18	–	15	–	82	8·4	1 6 6	—	—	18 0 0	4 4 9	—	4 4 9	
56	36	7	8	2	109	9·8	1 7 6	—	—	32 0 0	2 18 6	—	2 18 6	
48	21	15	9	–	93	9·9	0 16 6	—	—	13 15 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
39	32	–	10	–	81	8·5	1 7 3	—	—	32 0 0	3 11 8	—	3 11 8	
86	22	–	10	9	127	10·2	1 5 0	—	—	41 13 4	11 1 6	—	11 1 6	

[b] School closed last quarter; teacher ill.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
169	3341	Loughguile,	Loughguile, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	59	59	30
170	3354	Raloo,	Ballyrickartbeg		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	24	66	25	16	41	23
171	3355	Ahoghill,	Straid,		–	Pres.	Pres.	108	68	176	58	40	98	42
172	3469	Shankill,	Kent-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	216	124	340	98	66	164	65
173	3531	Inver,	Larne and Inver,		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	86	179	64	47	111	75
174	3535	Carn Castle,	Carn Castle, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	33	29	62	29	20	49	24
175	3583	Racavan,	Lisnamurrikin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	98	56	154	58	28	86	41
176	3592	Kirkinriola,	Guy's Free, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	284	–	284	171	–	171	99
177	3605	Ahoghill,	Ballymontenagh,		Diss.	–	Pres.	96	46	142	52	26	78	36
178	3613	Derrykeighan,	Knockanboy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	45	99	31	29	60	38
179	3729	Killead,	Ballyrobin,		–	Pres.	Pres.	80	55	135	43	35	78	44
180	3768	Racavan,	Broughshane, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	164	–	164	99	–	99	51
181	3788	Grange of Muckamoro,	Oldstone,		Pres.	–	Pres.	34	51	85	23	34	57	29
182	3817	Loughguile,	Knockaholet,		Pres.	–	R.C.	110	96	206	57	58	115	52
183	3850	Ballyclug,	Moorfields,		–	E.C.	Pres.	61	47	108	32	27	59	22
184	4015	Ballycor,	Ballyboley,		–	Pres.	Pres.	70	19	89	30	10	40	19
185	4020	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		Pres.	–	Diss.	67	43	110	38	30	68	41
186	4140	Duaghy,	Ballybogy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	52	27	79	38	21	59	32
187	4164	Connor,	Harryville, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	149	–	149	84	–	84	52
188	4179	Kilbride,	Newmill,		–	Diss.	Pres.	43	37	80	29	25	54	26
189	4223	Blaris,	Lisburn, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	229	–	229	112	–	112	57
190	4224	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	201	201	–	107	107	55
191	4232	Ahoghill,	Gortfad,		–	Pres.	Pres.	46	24	70	26	13	39	28
192	4287	Finvoy,	Caldanagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	90	52	142	44	29	73	32
193	4355	Ahoghill,	Aughnacleagh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	79	48	127	46	26	72	35
194	4359	Tickmacrevan,	Glenarm, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	109	109	–	63	63	31
195	4379	Glenavy,	Sandhills,		–	E.C.	E.C.	54	2	56	28	15	43	24
196	4404	Ballymoney,	Balnamore,		–	Pres.	Pres.	94	65	159	55	41	96	58
197	4529	Ahoghill,	Tullynahinnion,		–	Pres.	Pres.	63	36	99	36	22	58	28
198	4530	Muckamore,	Islandbane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	44	30	74	28	18	46	24
199	4531	Shankill,	Millfield, day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	200	127	327	80	50	130	64
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	109	72	181	47	37	84	33
200	4560	Ardclinis,	Point of Garron,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	28	18	46	14	13	27	17
201	4564	Carnmoney,	Monkstown, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	148	127	275	83	72	155	89
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	53	45	98	36	39	75	46
202	4565	Tickmacrevan,	Glenarm, m. day,		–	E.C.	Pres.	112	–	112	65	–	65	38
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	58	20	78	27	12	39	23
203	4625	Dunaghy,	Carnbeg,		Pres.	–	Pres.	90	59	149	50	30	80	36
204	4671	Antrim,	Mill-row, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	79	79	–	59	59	38
205	4672	Do.	Lady-hill,		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	41	112	41	24	65	36
206	4683	Carnmoney,	Carnmoney, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	78	78	–	49	49	33
207	4688	Ballintoy,	Croaghbeg,		Pres.	–	R.C.	77	76	153	48	46	94	41
208	4689	Rasharkin,	Carclunty,		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	46	104	34	26	60	29
209	4695	Ahoghill,	Garvaghy, West,		–	Pres.	Pres.	53	27	80	37	16	53	28
210	4696	Camlin,	Glenavy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	83	69	152	50	47	97	50
211	4714	Drumbeg,	Dunmurry, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	100	100	–	71	71	48
212	4807	Glenwhirry,	Lowtown,		–	Pres.	Pres.	65	42	107	44	25	69	38
213	4808	Ballyscullion Grange,	Taylorstown, North, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	98	120	218	65	76	141	68
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	114	71	185	57	37	94	31
214	4999	Derrykeighan,	Derrykeighan, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	102	–	102	64	–	64	36
215	5060	Kirkinriola,	Guy's Infant,		–	Pres.	Pres.	159	199	358	89	101	190	100
216	5096	Grange of Nalteen,	Dunadry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	37	28	65	29	26	55	27
217	5130	Ballymoney,	Garryduff,		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	52	105	32	29	61	20
218	5131	Templecorran,	Ballycarry, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	49	49	–	31	31	14
219	5132	Shankill,	Frederick-st., No. 1, or Lancasterian Industrial, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	190	190	–	112	112	91
220	5171	Culfeightrin,	Ballyucan,		–	E.C.	R.C.	91	86	177	50	50	100	41
221	5302	Tullyrusk,	Dundrod, m.	V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	76	70	146	50	49	99	47
222	5315	Kilraghts,	Ballymequillan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	54	130	48	30	78	41

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
38	14	–	13	–	65	11·2	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 11	—	1 7 11	
18	14	12	8	2	54	9·9	1 19 9	—	—	18 0 0	0 11 0	—	0 11 0	
51	38	12	6	6	113	9·	3 5 9	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	7 13 6	—	7 13 6	
123	50	–	26	–	199	7·3	1 8 0	—	1 0 0	78 13 4	12 2 6	—	12 2 6	
68	21	–	20	11	120	8·5	1 14 3	—	1 10 0	44 3 4	28 10 2	—	28 10 2	
24	14	9	5	–	52	8·5	1 9 4	—	—	24 0 0	5 14 0	—	5 14 0	
42	37	11	18	2	110	9·3	1 19 0	—	—	26 8 4	14 9 7	—	14 9 7	
87	71	25	24	8	215	10·4	11 7 9	—	6 10 0	90 5 0	—	39 7 6	[a]39 7 6	
40	46	5	14	–	105	9·1	32 11 0	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	4 5 6	—	4 5 6	
38	21	6	17	8	90	8·7	4 19 9	—	—	15 0 0	5 10 5	1 0 0	6 10 5	
37	28	11	11	11	98	10·9	5 18 1	—	2 0 0	61 7 9	11 3 4	20 0 0	31 3 4	
45	29	15	18	10	117	11·7	2 12 5	—	0 16 0	40 2 2	8 6 0	—	8 6 0	
37	24	–	4	3	68	8·3	1 8 6	—	—	26 0 0	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
33	39	26	18	17	133	10·3	3 2 6	—	1 10 0	68 15 6	13 11 7	—	13 11 7	
29	12	7	7	–	55	7·1	—	—	—	15 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
17	8	11	11	–	47	8·5	1 10 10	—	—	16 4 6	4 14 0	—	4 14 0	
34	19	15	7	9	84	8·7	3 6 3	—	—	24 0 0	14 10 10	—	14 10 10	
19	14	11	21	–	65	9·6	0 11 0	—	—	28 0 0	5 16 6	—	5 16 6	
38	35	17	9	4	103	9·9	5 4 1	—	4 10 0	34 12 4	13 7 1	—	13 7 1	
36	11	11	1	–	59	8·3	1 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	2 13 10	—	2 13 10	
113	30	–	9	6	158	8·5	4 3 6	—	—	44 10 0	12 14 2	2 0 0	14 14 2	
81	26	6	13	4	130	7·8	5 1 7	—	9 0 0	62 1 8	12 12 0	—	12 12 0	
24	15	6	3	4	52	7·6	0 10 4	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 4	—	4 12 4	
39	24	7	3	7	80	8·2	1 8 4	—	—	34 16 8	—	—	—	
31	36	8	13	–	88	9·4	1 14 8	—	—	14 7 6	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
19	35	–	14	5	73	9·6	2 2 2	—	9 0 0	35 15 0	4 13 6	10 0 0	14 13 6	
18	13	7	4	3	45	10·8	0 17 9	—	—	18 0 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
77	29	15	4	–	125	8·	1 6 9	—	1 0 0	26 3 4	7 12 2	2 0 1	9 12 3	
36	14	14	7	–	71	8·6	1 6 2	—	—	24 0 0	2 2 0	—	[a]2 2 0	
31	16	–	10	–	57	7·7	2 9 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 4 8	0 10 0	2 14 8	
87	32	10	14	–	143	9·	2 5 0	—	—	43 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
–	29	19	46	–	94	16·	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
13	9	5	8	–	35	9·4	0 5 9	—	—	21 15 0	2 1 8	7 15 0	9 16 8	
92	37	–	43	2	174	8·	7 0 4	—	1 10 0	92 8 4	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	b–					11 0 0	—	11 0 0	
16	23	–	28	12	79	10·	3 15 10	—	—	42 8 4	6 14 3	10 0 0	16 14 3	
14	8	–	28	4	54	15·2					1 19 4	5 0 0	6 19 4	
28	16	17	17	7	85	10·	1 0 11	—	—	32 0 0	2 13 4	—	2 13 4	
26	14	–	16	10	66	7·7	1 7 0	—	1 0 0	27 15 0	8 18 0	—	8 18 0	
27	25	29	8	–	89	10·4	4 9 4	—	—	30 18 4	6 1 4	—	6 1 4	
14	10	8	9	12	53	8·6	1 11 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	33 10 0	10 18 5	—	10 18 5	
32	44	18	11	12	117	10·4	1 7 9	—	—	44 0 0	6 13 5	—	6 13 5	
39	19	9	10	1	78	8·7	1 5 10	—	—	12 15 0	2 3 6	—	2 3 6	
24	25	5	5	4	63	8·6	0 10 1	—	—	24 0 0	16 3 6	—	16 3 6	
31	33	25	21	3	113	10·1	8 15 1	—	1 0 0	49 10 0	6 6 8	8 0 0	[a]14 6 8	
43	21	7	9	6	86	7·7	3 17 3	—	3 0 0	51 3 4	7 7 10	—	[a]7 7 10	
38	19	12	14	–	83	8·7	0 10 5	—	—	27 0 0	3 4 1	—	3 4 1	
100	42	–	21	15	188	8·2	6 18 7	—	3 0 0	43 16 8	8 16 7	—	[a]8 16 7	
–	53	29	31	–	113	15·4					1 17 8	—	1 17 8	
26	27	7	8	8	76	9·6	2 4 11	—	—	28 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
191	41	–	–	–	232	5·	1 4 10	—	0 15 0	68 15 0	—	12 0 0	[a]12 0 0	
28	17	9	3	6	63	8·8	1 7 11	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	6 14 3	—	6 14 3	
36	25	9	8	–	78	9·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 14 6	—	0 14 6	
15	4	5	8	–	35	10·	—	—	—	14 0 0	0 4 10	10 0 0	10 4 10	
56	45	14	15	–	130	8·	3 0 3	—	3 0 0	88 3 4	16 10 0	—	[a]16 10 0	
51	42	16	17	2	128	10·2	1 16 8	—	—	38 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	
27	22	26	21	16	112	9·6	6 16 10	4 5 5	1 10 0	49 18 4	13 15 6	—	13 15 6	
40	32	10	16	8	106	8·2	2 0 7	—	—	27 0 0	5 3 1	—	5 3 1	

b School closed last quarter.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
223	5353	Ballynure,	Ballynure,		–	Pres.	Pres.	97	–	97	56	–	56	35
224	5354	Ahoghill,	Ballybeg,		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	49	112	34	28	62	32
225	5429	Do.	Lisrodden,		–	Pres.	Pres.	92	45	137	54	27	81	45
226	5430	Grange of Doagh,	Cogry Mills,		–	E.C.	Pres.	63	81	144	41	49	90	55
227	5449	Antrim,	Bush,		Pres.	–	Pres.	35	40	75	26	30	56	33
228	5503	Connor,	Connor,		Pres.	–	Pres.	36	136	172	19	78	97	55
229	5542	Carrickfergus,	Trooper-lane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	49	106	37	29	66	35
230	5543	Templecorran,	Ballycarry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	41	57	98	32	45	77	47
231	5662	Donegore,	Dunnamuggy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	38	95	35	23	58	29
232	5663	Ballynure,	Straid, f.		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	69	69	–	48	48	26
233	5664	Billy,	Tonduff,		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	37	79	32	28	60	35
234	5688	Ardclinis,	Carnlough, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	129	–	129	83	–	83	43
235	5689	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	–	77	77	46
236	5702	Layd,	Cushendall, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	80	80	45
237	5793	Shankill,	Seaman's Friend Society, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	287	–	287	173	–	173	121
238	5794	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	173	173	–	88	88	51
239	5817	Do.	Conway-street, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	298	310	608	144	153	297	155
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	124	166	290	66	81	147	63
240	5818	Duneane,	Gullagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	54	136	45	28	73	28
241	5860	Ahoghill,	Galgorm, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	144	–	144	87	–	87	42
242	5895	Layd,	Cushendall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	211	–	211	98	–	98	49
243	5941	Shankill,	Murphy-street,		–	Pres.	Pres.	51	94	145	32	57	89	56
244	5942	Ahoghill,	Portglenone,		–	Pres.	Pres.	65	21	86	47	10	57	38
245	5988	Drumaul,	Randalstown, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	81	–	61	61	36
246	6007	Layd,	Knocknacurry, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	74	–	74	34
247	6008	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	143	–	79	79	37
248	6094	Shankill,	Fountain-lane, i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	111	193	304	55	102	157	95
249	6095	Ahoghill,	Maboy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	78	68	146	36	28	64	30
250	6114	Do.	Garvaghy, East,		Pres.	–	Pres.	64	60	124	41	33	74	40
251	6125	Templepatrick,	Mollusk, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	129	129	–	71	71	47
252	6132	Grange of Doagh,	Ballyclare, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	85	85	–	70	70	50
253	6146	Connor,	Cromkill,		–	Pres	Pres.	82	56	138	43	35	78	42
254	6147	Loughguile,	Ballycregagh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	42	36	78	19	19	38	25
255	6219	Killagan,	Drumadoon, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	104	–	104	66	–	66	36
256	6262	Shankill,	Oldpark,		–	Pres.	Pres.	101	79	180	48	45	93	49
257	6306	Carnmoney,	Ballycraigy, m.		–	Pres.	E.C.	65	–	65	46	–	46	24
258	6311	Connor,	Maxwell's Walls,		–	E.C.	Pres.	105	53	158	61	36	97	52
259	6321	Templepatrick,	Roughfort,		–	Pres.	Pres.	41	49	90	23	31	54	33
260	6363	Ramoan,	Cloghanmurray,		–	E.C.	Pres.	65	38	103	36	23	59	36
261	6397	Kirkinriola,	Carnlea,		Pres.	–	Pres.	124	92	216	57	51	108	58
262	6398	Ballymoney,	Landhead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	32	38	70	31	23	54	24
263	6419	Ahoghill,	Loan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	75	168	54	40	94	44
264	6436	Duneane,	Ballynamullan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	57	145	64	45	109	50
265	6474	Ahoghill,	Bridge End,		–	Pres.	E.C.	88	55	143	49	31	80	37
266	6581	Shankill,	Earl-street, m. day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	265	–	265	161	–	161	100
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	169	120	289	70	50	120	48
267	6634	Carrickfergus,	Woodburn, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	69	49	118	40	29	69	43
268	6684	Shankill,	Queen-street, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	130	–	130	62	–	62	37
269	6731	Ahoghill,	Ahoghill, m. day,		–	E.C.	Diss.	113	–	113	67	–	67	40
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	80	49	129	31	25	56	24
270	6732	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	133	133	–	68	68	36
271	6740	Layd,	Glendun,		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	51	28	79	35	15	50	29
272	6798	Shankill,	Joy's Entry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	54	121	44	34	78	35
273	6817	Dunluce,	Ballyhome,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	48	32	80	29	20	49	28
274	6819	Ramoan,	Ballycastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	67	–	67	39
275	6855	Larne,	Larne, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	92	149	33	54	87	49
276	6856	Ballymoney,	Stranocum,		–	E.C.	Pres.	58	35	93	36	23	59	31
277	6898	Ahoghill,	Cullybackey, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	131	131	–	97	97	60
278	6953	Killead,	Mount Cottage,		–	E.C.	Pres.	56	59	115	39	42	81	52
279	6958	Ballywillin,	Portrush, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	34	72	29	30	59	33
280	6995	Shankill,	Chapel-lane, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	391	–	391	195	–	195	99
281	6996	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	65	352	417	44	179	223	97

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12	12	14	11	12	61	9·7	3 14 11	—	—	24 0 0	9 0 1	—	9 0 1	
35	38	10	1	1	85	11·8	2 14 9	—	0 10 0	24 0 0	8 13 7	—	8 13 7	
36	22	16	10	11	95	10·	3 0 7	—	6 0 0	32 11 8	9 18 6	—	9 18 6	
30	18	27	16	–	91	8·5	2 7 5	—	1 0 0	29 16 8	12 14 9	—	[a]12 14 9	
18	15	3	10	5	51	9·	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
36	24	26	24	5	115	8·8	4 15 7	—	3 0 0	35 13 4	6 12 6	5 0 0	11 12 6	
19	16	18	13	4	70	9·	3 11 5	3 8 0	—	28 8 10	10 13 9	—	10 13 9	
18	12	17	18	11	76	8·8	5 2 0	—	2 0 0	44 0 0	9 13 10	2 17 4	12 11 2	
28	24	4	12	–	68	9·2	1 8 8	—	—	18 0 0	9 4 5	—	9 4 5	
20	10	–	19	6	55	8·7	2 14 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 7 0	—	4 7 0	
22	21	11	13	–	67	9·	2 19 7	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 0	—	1 17 0	
34	22	18	14	2	90	9·4	3 0 8	—	2 0 0	31 13 4	5 14 0	10 0 0	15 14 0	
31	21	12	15	7	86	9·3	0 16 0	—	1 10 0	30 3 4	4 5 10	10 0 0	14 5 10	
53	33	8	1	5	100	7·7	3 18 4	—	—	21 3 4	3 2 0	—	3 2 0	
45	44	60	23	15	187	9·9	6 11 3	—	13 0 0	151 6 8	32 4 10	18 0 0	50 4 10	
27	23	13	24	–	87	9·	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	49 0 0	12 8 3	7 0 0	19 8 3	
216	82	31	34	11	374	7·6	5 10 1	—	2 0 0	106 9 2	36 6 10	—	36 6 10	
24	70	32	107	–	233	7·6					9 18 5	—	9 18 5	
52	17	3	16	–	88	10·4	0 17 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6	
29	24	11	11	8	83	8·	3 11 2	1 0 0	—	14 10 0	5 14 0	10 0 0	15 14 0	
57	36	17	12	13	135	11·2	3 18 2	—	—	52 3 4	8 2 1	—	8 2 1	
48	22	16	20	–	106	9·6	1 14 3	—	—	41 16 8	9 6 0	—	9 6 0	
14	6	13	7	14	54	9·6	1 11 10	4 5 5	—	24 13 4	7 17 6	—	7 17 6	
33	14	10	4	–	61	9·6	1 19 7	—	1 10 0	15 6 8	2 12 10	—	2 12 10	
24	32	14	20	–	90	11·3	2 15 4	—	—	43 6 8	2 9 2	—	2 9 2	
47	18	14	9	–	88	8·	—	—	—	30 3 4	2 2 9	—	2 2 9	
114	39	29	–	–	182	7·	7 7 5	—	—	75 10 0	6 0 0	—	[a]6 0 0	
68	23	–	11	–	102	10·1	1 10 6	—	—	20 11 8	2 7 9	—	2 7 9	
40	23	11	12	6	92	9·3	2 3 5	—	—	21 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
33	22	3	20	8	86	8·1	4 17 4	—	—	38 3 4	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
20	19	13	10	12	74	9·6	2 13 6	—	—	36 16 8	11 1 0	—	11 1 0	
40	45	24	6	–	115	8·6	2 18 2	—	—	15 0 0	6 18 7	—	6 18 7	
18	21	–	5	2	46	9·4	1 6 2	—	0 10 0	14 16 8	2 2 0	—	2 2 0	
17	15	18	9	14	73	11·	2 19 8	—	6 0 0	32 0 0	9 4 5	4 0 0	13 4 5	
43	30	14	9	5	101	8·3	1 10 7	—	1 10 0	62 0 0	15 17 1	12 0 0	27 17 1	
12	12	8	14	4	50	9·	1 19 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 17 6	—	[a]2 17 6	
54	35	–	18	11	118	10·1	3 6 8	—	1 0 0	38 0 0	6 8 2	7 0 0	[a]13 8 2	
38	15	9	10	1	73	7·3	0 15 10	—	—	20 0 0	4 1 6	—	4 1 6	
23	40	13	8	1	85	9·7	3 5 0	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	4 12 8	—	[a]4 12 8	
108	15	–	12	11	146	8·5	1 6 6	—	—	38 0 0	9 9 7	—	9 9 7	
25	24	6	6	–	61	9·5	2 2 0	—	—	0 16 5	2 5 5	—	2 5 5	
58	40	–	19	4	121	8·2	1 16 2	—	—	28 0 0	6 9 1	—	6 9 1	
72	32	–	18	5	127	9·5	2 6 9	—	—	31 5 0	2 10 6	—	2 10 6	
44	44	19	11	1	119	9·	2 14 7	—	—	14 11 8	3 9 6	—	3 9 6	
45	84	8	38	16	191	9·4	8 11 1	—	10 0 0	103 5 0	17 0 0	—	17 0 0	
–	63	–	80	31	174	15·					10 12 2	—	10 12 2	
25	20	13	9	10	77	8·5	1 13 1	—	—	57 5 0	6 7 3	—	[a]6 7 3	
27	22	8	5	2	64	8·6	0 10 3	—	—	42 2 6	7 17 1	—	7 17 1	
10	32	17	17	23	99	11·	5 10 7	1 0 0	3 0 0	43 0 0	9 5 9	7 3 0	16 8 9	
–	14	35	25	–	74	17·4					4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
15	30	11	21	11	88	10·5	5 7 3	—	—	42 3 4	3 14 7	8 1 6	11 16 1	
27	23	21	4	3	78	10·7	1 12 10	—	—	38 0 0	1 13 1	—	[a]1 13 1	
52	25	–	–	–	77	5·4	0 14 0	—	—	37 0 0	4 0 1	—	4 0 1	
22	16	8	11	3	60	8·6	0 11 3	—	—	18 0 0	3 11 7	—	3 11 7	
33	19	2	9	4	67	8·7	1 10 0	—	—	30 13 4	5 2 11	—	5 2 11	
48	19	6	1	–	74	7·4	1 9 5	—	—	23 6 8	4 2 9	—	4 2 9	
20	17	13	12	6	68	9·2	2 16 1	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	7 18 0	6 0 0	13 18 0	
20	27	22	22	13	104	9·5	5 8 3	—	6 0 0	53 1 8	20 5 5	—	20 5 5	
31	19	11	11	10	82	8·6	4 8 1	—	1 10 0	78 10 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
22	7	13	8	9	59	8·7	1 0 6	—	4 0 0	29 6 8	4 14 0	—	4 14 0	
135	75	23	19	15	267	8·8	2 19 7	—	1 0 0	68 0 0	19 12 1	—	19 12 1	
203	49	–	18	6	276	8·5	1 5 0	—	5 10 0	77 10 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
282	7020	Carrickfergus, .	Minorca-place, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	79	190	56	38	94	62
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	57	48	105	31	28	59	39
283	7058	Aghagallon, .	Derrymore, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	57	34	91	32	20	52	29
284	7084	Ballymoney, .	Cabragh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	84	45	129	50	26	76	33
285	7095	Ballywillin, .	Portrush, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	26	88	41	15	56	36
286	7124	Shankill, . .	Cullentree-road, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	143	108	251	60	44	104	69
287	7239	Shankill, . .	Alfred-street, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	84	144	228	54	94	148	97
288	7262	Do. . .	Alexander-street, West, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	436	–	436	195	–	195	92
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	161	34	195	53	16	69	22
289	7265	Ahoghill, . .	Tullygrawley, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	70	53	123	48	27	75	41
290	7284	Skerry, . .	Cloughwater, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	49	106	51	33	84	38
291	7319	Shankill, . .	Wolf-hill, . day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	63	141	37	30	67	46
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	36	35	71	30	32	62	44
292	7333	Do. . .	Stanhope-st. m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	243	–	243	139	–	139	74
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	192	–	192	74	–	74	22
293	7340	Do. . .	Alexander-street, West, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	210	392	602	83	174	257	131
294	7349	Belfast, . .	Durham-street, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	50	84	134	31	46	77	61
295	7379	Raloo, . .	Glenoe, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	43	46	89	28	30	58	35
296	7423	Shankill, . .	Eglinton, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	264	156	420	138	90	228	151
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	100	32	132	42	15	57	26
297	7553	Do. . .	Union-place, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	223	156	379	132	84	216	134
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	103	44	147	62	24	86	50
298	7556	Ballynure, .	Ballynure, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	82	82	–	54	54	29
299	7557	Donegore, .	Donegore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	30	97	45	20	65	39
300	7588	Dunluce, . .	Ballymagarry, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	41	56	97	20	27	47	32
301	7589	Carnmoney, .	Whitehouse, i.		–	Pres.	R.C.	117	138	255	66	68	134	75
302	7609	Carrickfergus, .	Joymount, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	180	135	315	98	70	168	79
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	65	26	91	46	21	67	20
303	7620	Kerry and Racavan, .	Correen, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	55	62	117	34	32	66	32
304	7630	Shankill, . .	Fisherwick-pl. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	171	149	320	88	79	167	91
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	181	181	–	82	82	30
305	7632	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	130	154	284	72	91	163	81
306	7676	Glenavey, .	Ballymacricket, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	62	62	25
307	7677	Kilwaughter, .	Mullaghsandal, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	46	44	90	31	28	59	31
308	7712	Ballynure, . .	Ballygowan, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	43	47	90	25	26	51	27
309	7746	Ahoghill, . .	Galgorm, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	128	128	–	90	90	50
310	7756	Shankill, . .	Malone, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	37	50	87	23	31	54	30
311	7757	Kirkinriola, .	Guy's, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	174	174	–	104	104	59
312	7836	Grange of Doagh,	Doagh, . evg.	v.c.	–	Pres.	Pres.	39	27	66	38	25	63	31
			Do. . . m.		–	–	–	100	–	100	56	–	56	34
313	7837	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	96	96	–	53	53	33
314	7845	Island Magee, .	Lower Kilcoan, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	105	105	–	67	67	43
315	7855	Aghagallon, .	Derrynaseer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	51	122	43	28	71	36
316	7867	Shankill, . .	North Thomas-st.		Pres.	–	Pres.	110	91	201	72	50	122	62
317	7897	Loughguile, .	Ballyweeny, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	60	43	103	36	25	61	26
318	7898	Grange of Dundermot, . .	Frosses, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	73	63	136	42	35	77	32
319	7899	Rasharkin, .	Tamlaght, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	114	233	66	68	134	43
320	7904	Do. . .	Bellaghy, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	119	106	225	68	56	124	58
321	7932	Dunaghy, .	Tullybane, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	58	120	39	36	75	36
322	7944	Templecurran, .	Bella-Hill, No. 1, .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	47	18	65	31	11	42	29
323	7945	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, .	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	33	84	117	19	50	69	49
324	7953	Duneane, .	Duneane, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	26	72	29	16	45	24
325	7966	Ballyclug, .	Harryville, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	33	–	33	16
326	7967	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	65	–	34	34	20
327	8057	Ballinderry, .	Killultagh, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	69	53	122	55	41	96	52
328	8063	Shankill, . .	Lodge Mill, . day.		–	E.C.	Pres.	151	90	241	82	47	129	78
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	96	74	170	57	43	100	54
329	8066	Do. . .	Springfield, . day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	138	89	227	82	49	131	60
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	68	69	137	40	35	75	47

Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
63	34	3	13	–	113	8·2	3 4 10	—	4 10 0	63 3 4	3 5 10	1 14 2	15 0 0	
–	17	–	39	23	79	18·5					4 6 2	—	4 6 2	
35	6	15	8	5	69	8·7	1 7 11	—	—	24 0 0	10 2 0	0 12 0	10 12 0	
38	24	3	20	8	93	8·8	2 12 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 17 5	—	6 17 5	
25	13	–	14	2	54	11·	3 17 8	4 5 5	—	36 8 10	14 6 5	—	14 6 5	
84	44	–	10	–	138	7·1	1 12 2	—	1 10 0	46 13 4	20 12 3	—	20 12 3	
67	32	35	17	–	151	7·2	6 18 4	—	2 10 0	85 0 0	18 16 11	—	18 16 11	
124	104	20	21	–	269	8·7	1 2 6	—	—	83 6 8	12 0 0	14 0 0	26 0 0	
–	12	39	38	–	89	12·2					5 17 10	—	5 17 10	
36	20	11	4	4	75	8·6	—	—	—	18 0 0	18 7 6	—	18 7 6	
37	25	14	13	6	95	8·9	3 0 6	—	—	30 10 0	8 16 8	—	8 16 8	
48	34	6	4	–	92	8·2	1 7 4	1 0 0	1 10 0	45 5 0	7 14 8	—	7 14 8	
5	19	12	28	7	71	15·6					2 2 6	—	2 2 6	
35	61	36	18	10	160	9·	1 9 2	—	10 10 0	75 0 0	17 15 5	—	17 15 5	
–	28	–	40	22	90	15·2					3 16 1	—	3 16 1	
286	37	17	12	–	352	8·	2 1 10	—	1 0 0	90 11 8	—	26 0 0	26 0 0	
48	33	6	6	–	93	7·3	1 7 7	1 0 0	—	49 0 0	19 7 4	—	19 7 4	
12	12	12	20	18	74	10·2	2 9 11	—	—	18 0 0	5 2 2	—	5 2 2	
78	55	42	40	44	259	8·4	10 17 10	4 12 3	4 10 0	138 5 0	50 10 0	—	50 10 0	
–	–	–	96	–	96	16·5					4 3 4	—	4 3 4	
86	67	–	37	31	221	7·5	12 11 7	—	1 0 0	103 11 8	33 17 11	—	33 17 11	
–	38	–	85	–	123	15·3	—	—	—	—	4 14 3	—	4 14 3	
13	12	20	6	9	60	9·	1 18 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 14 9	—	3 14 9	
18	16	19	–	19	72	9·4	2 12 5	—	—	60 3 4	10 5 0	—	10 5 0	
32	17	14	5	–	68	10·	—	—	—	15 13 4	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
140	12	–	–	–	152	5·7	—	—	1 0 0	56 0 0	11 10 11	—	11 10 11	
94	29	27	9	2	161	8·1	2 18 0	3 5 5	4 0 0	64 15 10	8 9 3	—	8 9 3	
–	–	–	88	–	88	16·					2 9 5	—	2 9 5	
34	19	4	15	4	76	8·3	4 8 10	—	—	20 0 0	1 18 4	—	1 18 4	
40	88	49	23	8	208	9·2	5 9 2	—	5 10 0	137 3 4	19 19 1	25 0 0	44 19 1	
–	44	–	59	–	103	15·3					3 11 4	—	3 11 4	
154	20	11	–	–	185	6·1	1 7 2	—	1 0 0	70 3 4	10 11 0	5 0 0	15 11 0	
36	16	13	7	2	74	8·8	5 0 2	—	3 0 0	27 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
39	25	6	9	5	84	9·9	—	—	—	17 0 0	3 19 1	—	3 19 1	
37	23	–	4	–	64	10·4	1 2 3	—	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
28	26	12	14	8	88	9·	3 10 6	—	5 10 0	52 0 0	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0	
38	12	16	2	–	68	7·3	0 12 10	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	[a]7 0 0	
34	54	18	11	4	121	9·3	3 7 6	—	1 0 0	51 16 8	—	15 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
10	47	–	9	–	66	15·5	2 15 4	—	—	32 13 4	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
17	14	5	11	6	53	9·3					14 14 4	—	14 14 4	
35	20	9	6	2	72	8·2	1 7 9	—	—	20 10 0	9 2 1	—	9 2 1	
35	16	10	10	3	74	8·	1 1 0	—	1 0 0	29 10 0	10 18 8	—	10 18 8	
32	20	10	9	8	79	8·3	1 7 10	—	—	36 16 8	10 11 6	2 0 0	12 11 6	
57	32	19	16	1	125	9·5	0 13 11	—	1 10 0	56 13 4	18 3 7	—	18 3 7	
20	17	18	17	2	74	9·5	1 10 6	—	2 0 0	18 0 0	3 17 10	—	3 17 10	
30	25	19	17	9	100	9·8	2 17 3	—	—	32 0 0	2 17 0	—	2 17 0	
69	23	17	15	3	127	11·5	1 0 3	—	—	20 3 4	4 13 11	—	4 13 11	
56	46	16	15	8	141	9·7	2 12 1	—	—	29 3 4	3 3 8	—	3 3 8	
57	25	8	5	1	96	9·	1 7 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 6 6	—	3 6 6	
10	9	14	11	1	45	8·5	1 11 2	—	—	24 0 0	5 5 4	—	5 5 4	
19	15	8	24	12	78	10·	7 13 11	—	2 10 0	60 13 4	10 7 1	—	10 7 1	
27	11	8	11	–	57	8·5	0 12 4	—	—	12 1 8	3 3 6	—	3 3 6	
26	9	9	4	–	48	8·	—	—	—	15 18 10	1 0 10	—	1 0 10	
27	11	4	–	–	42	9·5	1 5 11	—	—	15 10 0	0 18 11	—	0 18 11	
36	17	29	10	8	100	8·9	6 5 10	—	—	38 0 0	5 4 0	—	5 4 0	
89	35	18	9	10	161	8·	6 19 4	—	—	75 0 0	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
–	–	75	54	–	129	15·					12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
64	45	–	8	5	122	7·4	3 8 5	—	1 0 0	93 18 4	18 15 3	12 0 0	30 15 3	
–	54	–	40	–	94	14·					9 12 5	—	9 12 5	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
330	8069	Shankill,	Nelson-street, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	98	98	–	73	73	47
331	8079	Magheragall,	Mullaghcarton,		–	E.C.	E.C.	41	29	70	29	18	47	24
332	8087	Ahoghill,	Teeshan,	v.c.	–	Pres.	Pres.	80	57	137	41	33	74	36
333	8093	Do.	Ahoghill, i.		–	E.C.	Pres.	111	130	241	57	69	126	63
334	8113	Duneane,	Duneane, parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	114	77	191	61	38	99	40
335	8121	Shankill,	Nelson-st., m. day.		Pres.	–	Pres.	215	–	215	108	–	108	69
			Do., . . evg.		–	–	–	100	52	152	100	44	144	64
336	8130	Tickmacreevan,	Glenarm, i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	45	52	96	30	34	64	40
337	8149	Culfeightrin,	Culranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	49	103	35	29	64	32
338	8186	Shankill,	Stanhope-street, f.		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	189	189	–	106	106	57
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	100	100	–	61	61	20
339	8201	Ballyclug,	Harryville, No. 2, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	147	147	–	77	77	48
340	8253	Shankill,	Linen Hall-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	95	86	181	59	57	116	61
341	8270	Duneane,	Culnafay,		–	E.C.	E.C.	67	51	118	40	31	71	30
342	8278	Finvoy,	Eden,		Pres.	–	E.C.	71	50	121	44	29	73	35
343	8310	Killead,	Diamond,		–	Pres.	Pres.	32	30	62	23	20	43	26
344	8365	Blaris,	Market-square, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	149	–	149	94	–	94	69
345	8366	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	115	115	–	67	67	48
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	74	74	–	37	37	18
346	8367	Armoy,	Mullaghduff,		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	38	88	30	23	53	24
347	8368	Carrickfergus,	Barnmills,		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	72	153	48	40	88	54
348	8388	Shankill,	Earl-street, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	207	207	–	101	101	65
349	8389	Do.	Do. . i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	155	135	290	89	71	160	107
350	8417	Connor,	Slaght,		–	Pres.	Pres.	78	78	156	49	45	94	55
351	8486	Killead,	Killead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	29	87	37	17	54	22
352	8507	Kirkinriola,	Castle-street,		Diss.	–	Diss.	45	35	80	25	15	40	30
353	8515	Derryaghy,	Stoneyford,		–	Pres.	E.C.	71	68	139	49	47	96	64
354	8516	Shankill,	Legoneil, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	102	108	210	51	64	115	73
355	8549	Do.	Seaman's Friend Society,[1]		–	Pres.	Pres.	66	78	144	35	41	76	48
356	8550	Antrim,	Main-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	105	52	157	68	32	100	62
357	8566	Ballynure,	Straid, m.		Diss.	–	Diss.	78	–	78	50	–	50	29
358	8575	Ballintoy,	Prolisk,		Diss.	–	Diss.	66	41	107	32	26	58	24
359	8582	Ballycor,	Ballyboley,		Diss.	–	Pres.	56	106	162	33	50	83	51
360	8583	Finvoy,	Carrowreagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	52	103	27	30	57	30
361	8584	Shankill,	Old Lodge-road, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	245	–	245	110	–	110	61
362	8585	Do.	Do. . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	163	163	–	103	103	74
363	8586	Do.	Do. . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	98	97	195	46	49	95	59
364	8605	Kirkinriola,	Ballymena, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	80	–	80	38
365	8606	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	69	69	36
366	8612	Shankill,	Campbell's-row, day,		–	Diss.	Pres.	150	307	457	64	128	192	130
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	173	173	–	94	94	39
367	8618	Derryaghy,	Ballymacward,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	78	140	31	42	73	32
368	8632	Shankill,	Blackstaff,		Pres.	–	Pres.	172	119	291	96	61	157	76
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	82	61	143	38	33	71	27
369	8633	Belfast,	Charlotte-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	98	84	182	61	52	113	63
370	8634	Shankill,	Dominick-street,[a]		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
371	8684	Craigs,	Craigs,		–	Pres.	Pres.	80	57	137	39	24	63	38
372	8711	Shankill,	York-st., No. 1, m.		Diss.	–	Diss.	186	–	186	107	–	107	62
373	8712	Do.	Do. . f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	118	118	–	69	69	50
374	8720	Belfast,	Alexander-st., East,		Diss.	–	Diss.	68	52	120	40	27	67	33
375	8721	Shankill,	Brown-st., m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	743	–	743	385	–	385	199
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	534	426	960	259	182	441	210
376	8722	Do.	Brown-st., f. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	355	355	–	185	185	84
377	8723	Do.	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	267	278	545	83	82	165	91
378	8724	Do.	Fall's-road,		Diss.	–	Diss.	111	139	250	52	64	116	64
379	8725	Belfast,	York-st., No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	85	–	85	48	–	48	32
380	8726	Do.	Green-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	77	144	50	54	104	40
381	8739	Do.	York-st., No. 2, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	97	97	–	66	66	48
382	8777	Shankill,	Frederick-st., day,		Diss.	–	Pres.	210	90	300	111	45	156	83
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	173	90	263	65	29	94	46
383	8787	Killagan,	Drumadoon, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	67	67	–	36	36	19
384	8802	Aghalee,	Aghalee,		Diss.	–	Diss.	94	52	146	61	38	99	50
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	75	26	101	44	13	57	29

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39	16	14	–	–	69	7·3	0 14 0	—	—	34 0 0	8 4 7	—	8 4 7	
25	16	7	4	–	52	9·	0 15 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
37	31	8	9	2	87	9·	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	37 5 0	9 1 0	—	9 1 0	
125	20	–	–	–	145	5·8	—	—	2 10 0	18 0 0	0 12 3	12 2 0	12 14 3	
66	27	–	20	6	119	9·	1 14 1	—	—	28 0 0	2 1 6	7 0 0	[a]9 1 6	
76	27	8	16	–	127	8·9	1 17 11	—	7 1 1	60 10 10	8 13 6	—	8 13 6	
–	15	35	56	46	152	17·3					7 18 4	—	7 18 4	
56	23	–	–	–	79	5·3	—	—	—	32 13 4	6 4 1	10 0 0	16 4 1	
29	26	12	9	–	76	9·5	0 10 10	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	2 16 0	—	2 16 0	
31	42	28	14	12	127	9·4	2 11 0	—	5 10 0	70 3 4	12 13 9	1 10 0	14 3 9	
–	7	3	20	19	49	14·9					4 9 1	—	4 9 1	
43	14	20	12	2	91	8·7	—	—	1 10 0	36 16 8	10 5 1	—	10 5 1	
50	34	25	26	–	135	8·7	1 15 4	—	4 0 0	72 15 0	27 18 7	—	27 18 7	
45	19	18	6	–	88	8·	1 8 11	—	—	18 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
50	16	10	4	2	82	8·6	1 19 2	—	—	18 0 0	4 6 0	—	4 6 0	
24	11	12	6	–	53	8·4	1 8 1	—	—	18 0 0	5 6 0	3 0 0	8 6 0	
28	12	33	15	11	99	9·5	2 18 2	—	6 0 0	67 8 4	30 7 0	—	30 7 0	
29	18	13	8	4	72	8·7	3 10 11	—	4 10 0	53 0 0	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	
–	–	22	32	–	54	15·9					4 18 4	—	4 18 4	
23	18	18	6	3	68	8·7	3 5 0	3 5 5	—	27 0 0	1 15 8	—	1 15 8	
47	15	19	8	–	89	8·1	4 7 3	—	—	32 15 10	2 5 5	—	2 5 5	
23	43	6	24	15	111	9·5	2 19 6	—	6 0 0	67 15 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
146	16	–	10	–	172	5·5	—	—	—	72 15 0	17 2 11	—	17 2 11	
59	34	16	12	14	135	7·1	4 0 8	—	—	57 0 0	13 10 3	—	13 10 3	
27	9	4	16	10	66	8·	1 9 9	—	—	28 13 4	1 14 5	—	1 14 5	
16	10	12	15	7	60	8·2	3 1 2	—	—	24 0 0	18 18 0	10 10 0	[a]29 8 0	
34	27	18	19	7	105	9·1	4 7 11	—	1 0 0	43 10 0	11 9 5	3 0 0	14 9 5	
114	26	8	3	–	151	8·	1 5 3	—	—	51 3 4	21 4 3	—	21 4 3	
67	15	–	–	–	82	5·1	—	—	2 10 0	59 1 1	9 11 7	5 0 0	14 11 7	
27	29	13	20	22	111	9·7	4 13 1	—	—	56 10 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	19 0 0	
19	19	13	9	3	63	10·1	3 5 2	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	4 11 2	—	4 11 2	
25	30	13	9	–	77	9·7	1 6 9	—	—	15 0 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
33	23	21	8	7	92	8·5	5 4 3	—	—	26 0 0	7 15 8	—	7 15 8	
36	9	9	6	4	64	8·3	1 16 5	—	—	24 0 0	6 5 9	5 0 0	11 5 9	
53	30	15	15	–	113	9·4	4 3 9	—	4 0 0	61 5 10	16 0 9	—	16 0 9	
41	45	22	19	–	127	9·7	—	—	1 0 0	45 15 0	14 7 0	—	14 7 0	
90	14	–	–	–	104	5·	—	—	—	45 13 4	10 3 4	—	10 3 4	
41	25	17	14	10	107	9·	3 0 4	—	3 10 0	34 16 8	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
39	24	12	7	–	82	8·	—	—	2 0 0	24 13 4	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
137	52	43	7	–	239	8·3	11 2 1	4 5 5	2 0 0	123 15 0	20 16 9	30 0 0	50 16 9	
15	11	45	41	14	126	10·7					7 16 0	—	7 16 0	
31	23	15	21	1	91	8·8	1 7 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 3 9	—	4 3 9	
107	45	15	10	2	179	7·4	3 4 0	—	—	88 1 8	12 7 6	—	12 7 6	
–	22	25	29	–	76	14·4					3 5 3	—	3 5 3	
66	37	17	11	–	131	6·8	4 8 3	—	—	50 3 4	10 15 1	—	10 15 1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	18 0 0	4 6 8	—	4 6 8	
40	35	4	4	–	83	8·	—	—	—	44 2 6	17 13 1	—	17 13 1	
54	19	23	10	6	112	8·3	1 19 2	—	—	32 0 0	9 19 1	—	9 19 1	
39	18	5	2	–	64	8·5	1 10 4	—	—	14 0 0	6 12 11	—	[a]6 12 11	
55	17	6	2	–	80	6·8	0 12 4	—	—		38 17 3	—	[a]38 17 3	
181	156	65	16	12	430	8·4	12 16 10	—	18 10 0	230 12 2	28 15 3	—	28 15 3	
1	165	114	269	–	549	14·5					17 9 3	—	17 9 3	
92	85	8	17	–	202	8·	2 9 1	—	7 0 0	121 0 0	18 0 5	—	18 0 5	
180	37	–	–	–	217	5·4	—	—	1 0 0	77 3 4	12 8 2	—	12 8 2	
89	34	–	6	–	129	7·5	2 8 0	1 0 0	—	45 11 1	21 6 3	—	21 6 3	
17	14	13	8	4	56	8·	2 3 10	3 5 5	—	30 0 0	8 0 3	—	8 0 3	
89	22	–	17	–	128	8·	0 10 9	—	—	27 5 0	32 15 0	—	32 15 0	
19	17	19	14	2	71	8·5	3 14 6	—	1 0 0	48 10 0	31 17 0	—	31 17 0	
59	52	–	54	23	188	8·5	7 8 5	1 0 0	5 0 0	90 12 9	6 0 2	—	6 0 2	
–	41	–	49	39	129	14·3					3 16 5	—	3 16 5	
17	14	12	9	5	57	9·5	1 8 1	—	—	14 0 0	10 12 9	—	10 12 9	
34	25	26	11	8	104	9·7	6 9 9	1 0 0	—	42 6 8	2 15 4	—	2 15 4	
12	29	–	26	6	73	15·6								

[b] No returns. Schoolhouse destroyed by fire.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
385	8803	Loughguile, .	Corkey, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	40	37	77	25	26	51	22
386	8804	Shankill, .	Wolfhill Mill, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	149	146	295	86	93	179	119
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	64	112	176	35	57	92	43
387	8805	Belfast, .	Smithfield, West, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	111	246	357	63	107	170	91
388	8814	Derrykeighan, .	Dervock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	27	25	52	20	16	36	23
389	8842	Islandmagee, .	Ballymoney, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	55	35	90	36	21	57	33
390	8873	Shankill, .	Queen-street, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	141	141	–	79	79	48
391	8895	Do. .	Duncairn, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	187	–	187	104	–	104	63
392	8896	Do. .	Do. . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	129	129	–	85	85	55
393	8900	Do. .	Great George's-st.,		Pres.	–	Pres.	166	243	409	110	159	269	200
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	94	27	121	68	19	87	71
394	8915	Billy, .	Moycraig, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	73	44	117	46	31	77	42
395	8934	Ramoan, .	Ballycastle, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	78	78	42
396	8962	Drumaul, .	Groggan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	51	110	28	26	54	23
397	8967	Billy, .	Mosside, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	92	47	139	44	32	76	43
398	8977	Shankill, .	Duncairn, . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	105	90	195	53	50	103	57
399	8997	Do. .	Stanhope-street, i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	304	227	531	63	44	107	55
400	8998	Tullynisk, .	Budore, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	25	26	51	16	16	32	22
401	9017	Shankill, .	Frederick-st., No. 2,		–	Pres.	Pres.	58	97	155	29	61	90	50
402	9018	Do. .	Hemsworth-st., m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	250	–	250	114	–	114	66
403	9019	Do. .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	186	186	–	93	93	64
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	48	58	106	32	50	82	57
404	9020	Do. .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	157	198	355	68	88	156	102
405	9021	Do. .	Christopher-st., day,		Diss.	–	Pres.	79	94	173	62	66	128	65
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	53	46	99	38	25	63	40
406	9022	Do. .	Rosemary-st., m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	122	122	46	–	46	26
407	9023	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	102	102	–	49	49	27
408	9024	Do. .	Hutchinson-street,		Diss.	–	Diss.	97	148	245	65	92	157	79
409	9033	Ballymoney, .	Ballymoney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	65	65	34
410	9042	Shankill, .	Eliza-street, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	97	87	184	54	52	106	66
411	9059	Portglenone, .	Connaughtligger, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	48	100	32	21	53	27
412	9062	Skerry, .	Braid, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	71	170	63	43	106	43
413	9063	Ballylinny, .	Mossley, . day,		–	Diss.	Pres.	103	80	183	64	47	111	83
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	137	71	208	77	36	113	68
414	9074	Shankill, .	Linfield, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	185	183	368	108	105	213	124
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	97	40	137	56	26	82	21
415	9075	Duneane, .	Staffordstown, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	43	94	36	30	66	34
416	9082	Ballymoney, .	Wesley-place, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	61	66	127	34	32	66	34
417	9105	Donegore, .	Park-gate, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	16	72	33	7	40	27
418	9124	Shankill, .	North Thomas-st., i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	120	112	232	68	62	130	72
419	9125	Do. .	Lower Kent-street		Diss.	–	Pres.	38	56	94	34	39	73	48
420	9126	Do. .	Crumlin-rd., No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	43	43	39
421	9148	Carrickfergus, .	Sulla Tober, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	60	66	126	38	44	82	50
422	9164	Shankill, .	Rosemary-st., i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	41	73	114	20	32	52	25
423	9165	Do. .	Welsh-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	132	78	210	71	39	110	63
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	65	74	139	34	38	72	22
424	9166	Do. .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	99	106	205	53	61	114	64
425	9167	Rathlin, .	Rathlin Island, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	68	68	–	55	55	23
426	9173	Shankill, .	Malvern-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	228	–	288	140	–	140	70
427	9174	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	138	–	77	77	44
428	9233	Do. .	Smithfield, West, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	236	25	261	95	22	117	53
429	9234	Carrickfergus, .	Market-place, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	107	62	169	100	48	148	77
430	9241	Rasharkin, .	Crushybracken, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	31	32	63	18	17	35	24
431	9246	Armoy, .	Armoy, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	85	–	85	54	–	54	34
432	9270	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	91	91	–	60	60	35
433	9279	Dunaghy, .	Lemovollaghan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	96	57	153	38	27	65	33
434	9281	Racaran, .	Upper Buckna, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	64	127	38	45	83	48
435	9324	Ballinderry, .	Legatariffe, . .		Diss.	–	E.C.	52	19	71	39	13	52	30
436	9363	Ahoghill, .	Gracehill, . m.		Diss.	–	Diss.	54	–	54	37	–	37	21
437	9364	Do. .	Do. . . f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	65	65	–	37	37	22
438	9365	Shankill, .	Academy-street, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	309	–	309	142	–	142	83
439	9366	Do. .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	168	168	–	83	83	53
440	9372	Rathlin, .	Rathlin Island, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	42	–	42	34	–	34	10

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.	School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
36	12	6	6	3	63	9·8	0	11	0	—			—			15	0	0	1	3	5	—			1	3	5
117	67	24	10	–	218	8·2	10	5	10	—			5	0	0	85	12	2	20	4	10	41	10	0	61	14	10
–	50	39	27	–	116	15·2													11	5	0	—			11	5	0
162	41	7	13	–	223	7·1	1	6	11	—			—			46	0	0	16	19	1	—			16	19	1
14	13	6	5	–	38	8·4		—		—			—			21	15	0	1	8	11	—			1	8	11
15	16	20	10	6	67	9·	1	9	11	—			—			26	0	0	8	1	6	—			a8	1	6
39	30	–	18	–	87	9·1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	10	0	39	0	0	13	11	1	—			13	11	1
16	46	29	16	14	121	9·1	5	6	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	72	10	0	17	12	9	—			17	12	9
–	34	40	15	13	102	9·6	1	5	0	—			9	0	0	59	13	4	15	17	9	—			15	17	9
140	97	14	72	25	348	9·	7	8	3	7	19	11	1	10	0	77	6	8	29	7	4	—			29	7	4
–	–	–	76	45	121	16·7													2	10	6	—			2	10	6
31	28	19	13	2	93	9·7	0	11	1	—			—			24	0	0	4	0	0	—			4	0	0
31	35	11	5	–	82	8·5	1	5	0	—			—			18	0	0	4	14	5	—			4	14	5
40	20	15	12	3	90	8·2	1	9	9	—			—			15	0	0	0	5	3	—			0	5	3
27	20	20	17	–	84	8·7	3	6	9	—			—			31	13	4	7	13	7	—			7	13	7
98	19	–	–	–	117	5·	1	14	0	—			2	0	0	67	16	8	9	2	6	—			9	2	6
92	3	–	–	–	95	5·3		—		—			—			29	0	0	12	1	10	—			12	1	10
16	8	8	11	–	43	9·		—		—			—			19	10	0	3	3	2	—			3	3	2
38	34	10	11	9	102	9·5	1	5	0	—			5	0	0	51	5	0	9	10	5	—			9	10	5
60	51	–	25	–	136	9·	3	19	1	—			—			42	0	0	10	14	10	—			10	14	10
39	56	–	19	–	114	8·1													11	8	1	—			11	8	1
–	–	–	104	–	104	13·1		—		—			1	10	0	52	5	0	4	4	9	—			4	4	9
177	20	–	–	–	197	5·1		—		—			—			56	0	0	16	17	11	—			16	17	11
71	40	18	–	–	129	8·1													8	16	6	—			8	16	6
–	54	–	–	–	54	14·1	1	11	7	—			5	0	0	62	3	4	1	4	2	—			1	4	2
43	31	–	13	–	87	8·7	1	11	3	—			—			26	5	0	2	16	4	5	16	8	8	13	0
15	14	11	7	–	47	8·6	3	13	7	—			—			26	10	0	6	11	5	3	15	0	10	6	5
104	25	14	–	–	143	6·2	1	4	5	—			—			45	16	8	13	10	0	—			13	10	0
39	12	13	5	–	69	6·2		—		—			—			25	8	4	1	1	1	—			1	1	1
69	30	11	17	–	127	7·1	2	18	1	1	0	0	—			44	10	0	10	17	3	—			10	17	3
32	18	5	5	2	62	7·7	0	11	2	—			—			21	0	0	4	10	1	—			4	10	1
74	42	4	18	4	142	8·7		—		1	0	0	—			20	1	8	4	8	8	—			4	8	8
49	21	–	39	16	125	8·2													17	8	6	5	0	0	a22	8	6
–	32	–	90	–	122	15·9	10	2	10	6	0	9	7	0	0	82	10	5	11	6	7	5	0	0	16	6	7
104	66	28	32	–	230	8·													34	18	0	—			34	18	0
–	28	–	56	–	84	18·	8	16	9	4	5	5	3	0	0	92	16	8	5	9	1	—			5	9	1
37	14	16	7	7	81	9·	2	7	8	—			—			20	13	4	6	19	10	—			6	19	10
47	21	7	10	–	85	8·2	0	8	8	—			—			15	0	0	5	9	11	8	0	0	a13	9	11
11	10	5	10	3	39	8·9	1	11	6	—			—			32	0	0	12	0	6	—			12	0	6
123	16	4	–	–	143	5·8	0	11	0	—			—			42	0	0	14	14	5	—			14	14	5
81	13	–	–	–	94	7·1		—		—			—			28	0	0	3	16	0	—			3	16	0
15	9	11	3	6	44	9·7		—		—			—			20	0	0	0	8	8	—			0	8	8
41	31	–	16	–	88	9·4	4	14	0	1	0	0	—			37	0	0	6	10	3	—			6	10	3
74	4	–	–	–	78	4·7		—		—			—			20	0	0	5	3	9	4	15	0	9	18	9
22	65	29	25	–	141	9·9	1	5	0	—			4	10	0	62	15	0	19	19	4	—			19	19	4
–	–	–	81	–	81	16·4													6	4	10	—			6	4	10
126	16	–	–	–	142	5·3	1	0	8	—			—			38	0	0	13	9	6	—			13	9	6
18	14	11	7	–	50	9·7		—		—			—			14	0	0	0	13	0	—			0	13	0
105	35	17	18	–	175	8·1	5	0	8	4	6	6	5	0	0	66	10	0	13	16	0	—			13	16	0
48	16	11	5	–	80	8·	2	18	10	—			—			34	0	0	6	6	0	—			6	6	0
107	29	4	4	–	144	8·2	1	7	6	—			—			38	7	6	16	2	0	—			16	2	0
90	26	29	19	6	170	8·5	4	15	8	—			—			56	16	8	10	0	0	—			10	0	0
48	7	–	7	1	63	8·3	1	15	7	5	0	0	—			1	5	0	0	9	6	—			0	9	6
16	28	14	7	11	76	9·5	2	19	4	3	5	5	3	0	0	39	8	4	—			—			—		
14	27	9	7	12	69	11·2	4	13	2	—			3	0	0	30	0	0	18	0	0	—			18	0	0
43	8	30	10	4	95	8·5	1	9	1	—			—			15	0	0	1	10	7	—			1	10	7
52	43	7	6	–	108	8·6	2	13	4	—			—			16	0	0	7	1	8	—			7	1	8
16	16	9	7	4	52	9·3	1	5	0	—			—			15	0	0	12	2	9	—			12	2	9
14	8	12	5	–	39	8·9	1	6	10	—			—			15	0	0	4	4	9	6	0	0	10	4	9
25	13	7	7	–	52	7·8		—		—			—			14	0	0	4	4	1	3	0	0	7	4	1
116	57	–	13	8	194	7·9	4	3	11	—			—			60	18	4	12	13	7	—			12	13	7
40	28	–	9	–	77	7·5		—		—			—			31	16	8	—			—			—		
18	5	7	–	12	42	–		—		—			—			14	15	0	1	0	0	—			1	0	0

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
441	9403	Shankill, . .	Ashmore-street, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	329	216	545	124	76	200	139
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	301	242	543	81	74	155	89
442	9404	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	173	164	337	89	84	173	85
443	9412	Carrickfergus, .	Upper Woodburne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	87	61	148	51	43	94	54
444	9415	Drumbeg, .	Ballyfinaghy, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	67	64	131	42	42	84	44
445	9451	Larne, . .	North End, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	72	–	72	51
446	9462	Ardclinis, .	Waterfoot, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	64	115	31	41	72	37
447	9479	Shankill, .	Shankill road, i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	53	110	46	43	89	57
448	9484	Do. . .	Winetavern-st. Mill.		–	Pres.	Pres.	30	182	212	16	96	112	75
449	9488	Larne, . .	North End, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	94	94	59
450	9538	Billy, . .	Ballinagore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	24	70	34	22	56	27
451	9543	Shankill, .	Linfield, . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	55	34	89	40	27	67	44
452	9589	Billy, . .	Billy, . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	8	29	37	7	21	28	28
453	9600	Killead, . .	Dungonnel, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	29	23	52	24	21	45	30
		Total of Ordinary Schools, 453,						42,502	34,080	76,582	23,682	19,274	42,956	28,551
		MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, MARITIME, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.												
1	5621	Ahoghill, . .	Ballymena District, Model, m,	v.c.	–	Commrs. of National Education.	Pres.	174	–	174	92	–	92	74
2	5622	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		E.C.	–	131	131	–	71	71	54
3	5623	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		R.C.	54	64	118	31	31	62	44
4	6963	Shankill, . .	Belfast Dist. Mod. m. day,	v.c.	–		Pres.	941	–	941	569	–	569	471
			Do. . . evg.				Pres.	194	–	194	59	–	59	38
5	6964	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	699	699	–	401	401	316
6	6965	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	295	243	538	164	143	307	250
7	6966	Do. . .	Do. . Maritime,	v.c.	–		R.C.	73	–	73	23	–	23	12
8	6967	Do. . .	Do. 1st Class Agr.	v.c.	–		Pres.	11	–	11	3	–	3	3
9	7753	Carrickfergus, .	Carrickfergus Minor Model, . m.	v.c.	–		Pres.	124	–	124	78	–	78	67
10	7754	Do. . .	Do. . . f	v.c.	–		E.C.	–	85	85	–	48	48	40
11	7755	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		R.C	56	47	103	32	31	63	55
12	6737	Ballymoney, .	Ballymoney do. m.	v.c.	–		Pres.	140	–	140	88	–	88	72
13	6738	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	140	140	–	83	83	65
14	6739	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	45	44	89	31	30	61	46
15	2454	Larne, . .	Larne 1st Class Agr.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	200	–	200	111	–	111	64
16	6081	Templecorran, .	Ballycarry do. .		E.C.	–	Pres.	84	–	84	55	–	55	35
17	2551	Dunluce, . .	Ballytibbert Ordinary Agricultural,		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	48	126	48	30	78	47
18	7059	Shankill, . .	Crumlin-road Convent, f., day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	400	771	1,171	113	483	596	354
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	400	400	–	331	331	176
19	8056	Do. . .	Hamilton-st. Convent, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	83	483	566	46	307	353	230
20	3048	Do. . .	Belfast Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	E.C. / Pres.	327	191	518	165	86	251	175
21	3652	Ramoan, . .	Ballycastle, do. .		–		Pres.	33	39	72	19	24	43	37
22	3653	Larne, . .	Larne, do. .		–		Pres. / E.C.	77	54	131	54	31	85	78
23	3680	Ballymoney, .	Ballymoney, do. .		–		E.C. / Pres.	53	53	106	31	31	62	58
24	3843	Kirkinriola, .	Ballymena, do. .		–		Pres.	167	158	325	111	121	232	165
25	6314	Antrim, . .	Antrim, do. .		–		Pres. / E.C.	105	87	192	71	56	127	107
26	8781	Lisburn, . .	Lisburn, do. .		–		Pres. / E.C.	81	108	189	58	57	115	65
		Total of Special Schools, 26, .						3,795	3,845	7,640	2,052	2,395	4,447	3,198
		Grand Total for Co. Antrim, 479,						46,297	37,925	84,222	25,734	21,669	47,403	26,749

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
91	85	94	34	19	323	8·9	20 0 9	8 9 5	—	120 13 4	45 10 1	—	45 10 1
–	70	90	118	–	278	14·7					14 12 10	—	14 12 10
208	–	–	–	–	208	5·4	1 2 7	3 19 3	—	55 3 4	16 13 0	—	16 13 0
34	16	24	16	8	98	9·6	7 15 0	1 0 0	—	31 7 2	10 12 3	—	10 12 3
44	29	–	10	–	83	8·6	1 17 6	—	—	33 11 8	5 4 9	—	5 4 9
51	28	16	–	13	108	9·2	12 10 6	10 5 5	—	41 11 8	9 18 0	—	9 18 0
47	19	7	4	1	78	8·9	1 15 7	5 0 0	—	10 10 0	1 8 0	—	1 8 0
88	22	–	–	–	110	6·9	1 12 4	4 10 0	—	26 13 4	4 14 9	—	4 14 9
64	54	9	–	–	127	11·	—	4 10 0	—	19 13 4	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
49	35	19	6	6	115	8·9	7 13 11	4 10 0	—	15 13 4	5 8 7	4 0 0	9 8 7
37	27	–	8	–	72	9·	1 14 0	4 10 0	—	2 10 0	1 16 0	—	[a]1 16 0
89	–	–	–	–	89	4·7	—	4 10 0	—	2 12 6	3 14 10	—	3 14 10
23	7	–	7	–	37	8·	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	—	0 7 10	1 0 0	1 7 10
36	8	1	5	–	50	8·4	2 1 11	4 0 0	—	—	1 13 6	1 17 0	3 10 6
20,723	13,252	5,865	8,368	2,803	51,011		1,230 13 8	165 8 7	572 11 0	17,599 7 3	4,411 6 7	687 14 0	5,099 0 7
–	14	14	29	36	93	10·							
–	16	20	24	34	94	12·2	23 1 9	0 8 8	—	714 15 9	84 6 9	—	84 6 9
30	26	–	–	–	56	5·8							
–	277	148	156	121	702	11·							
–	–	29	26	29	84	16·6							
–	93	132	118	138	481	12·	136 5 3	39 5 6	—	2,743 6 6	625 4 1	—	625 4 1
183	177	28	–	–	388	6·3							
–	–	–	–	31	31	23·							
–	–	–	–	4	4	18·							
–	13	3	41	32	89	11·3							
–	–	16	17	18	51	11·7	20 6 8	6 2 9	—	537 5 11	84 8 3	—	84 8 3
16	38	14	–	–	68	6·							
–	–	39	29	41	109	12·3							
–	17	32	14	24	87	12·3	27 2 9	7 15 8	—	480 0 10	59 18 9	—	59 18 9
33	35	–	–	–	68	6·							
22	31	4	33	33	123	10·6	9 8 7	—	1 0 0	89 10 0	9 18 7	5 5 0	[a]15 3 7
23	13	1	19	11	67	10·2	3 3 7	—	—	54 11 8	6 0 0	25 0 0	31 0 0
35	38	10	6	3	92	10·2	2 0 9	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	7 13 2	1 10 0	[a]9 3 2
302	117	79	83	26	607	8·8	24 5 9	—	29 0 0	200 0 0	40 14 6	—	40 14 6
97	111	–	52	50	310	12·9					2 2 0	—	2 2 0
263	81	–	29	18	391	7·6	6 16 0	—	8 0 0	131 13 4	—	—	—
189	74	30	6	–	299	7·7	6 16 2	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
21	10	7	1	–	39	8·1	2 10 3	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
45	19	7	11	4	86	9·1	3 3 9	—	8 10 0	—	—	—	—
36	27	8	1	–	72	8·6	2 4 2	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
117	38	23	15	12	205	8·5	9 6 9	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
55	36	15	18	–	124	9·7	11 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	28	11	4	2	126	11·	4 19 11	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
1,548	1,329	670	732	667	4,946		293 6 3	53 12 7	61 10 0	4,975 4 0	920 6 1	31 15 0	952 1 1
22,271	14,581	6,535	9,100	3,470	55,957		1,523 19 11	219 1 2	634 1 0	22,574 11 3	5,331 12 8	719 9 0	6,051 1 8

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	101	Armagh City,	Armagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	176	–	176	114	--	114	57
2	102	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	261	261	–	157	157	77
3	105	Grange,	Blundell'sGrange,m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	67	–	67	40
4	106	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	73	73	–	64	64	34
5	108	Creggan, Lower,	Dorsey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	78	180	73	56	129	58
6	110	Drumcree,	Richmount,		–	E.C.	E.C.	67	46	113	42	28	70	34
7	112	Killevy,	Cloghoge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	112	–	112	59
8	115	Do. Lower,	Lisleu, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	235	–	235	140	–	140	66
9	116	Do.	Lissummon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	84	175	61	56	117	57
10	121	Kilmore,	Ballinahinch, m.		Pres.	–	Diss.	116	–	116	97	–	97	54
11	122	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	82	82	–	76	76	30
12	123	Lisnadill,	Foley,		–	E.C.	R.C.	145	87	232	77	47	124	53
13	127	Shankill,	Tannaghmore,No.1,		–	E.C.	Pres.	34	31	65	23	21	44	24
14	384	Clonfeacle,	Blackwatertown,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	92	–	92	49
15	1107	Newtownhamilton	Mullaghduff, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	100	–	100	72	–	72	37
16	1108	Do.	Tullyvallan,		Pres.	–	R.C.	134	91	225	75	64	139	70
17	1229	Forkhill,	Meighfoner, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	74	–	74	32
18	1354	Killevy, Lower,	Camlough, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	68	–	68	31
19	1478	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill, m.	V.T.	–	Pres.	Pres.	146	–	146	98	–	98	58
20	1747	Seagoe,	Aghacommon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	106	–	106	56
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	116	–	116	66	–	66	29
21	1897	Shankill,	Dougher, m. day,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	250	–	250	144	–	144	74
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	95	–	95	53	–	53	26
22	1898	Drumcree,	Breagh,		–	E.C.	E.C.	39	42	81	24	32	56	27
23	1922	Forkhill,	Aughanduff,		Pres.	–	R.C.	144	85	229	81	52	133	64
24	2433	Drumcree,	Maghon,		–	E.C.	E.C.	65	46	111	41	28	69	36
25	2702	Killevy, Lower,	Camlough, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	76	76	37
26	2773	Keady,	Keady, m.	V.T.B.	Pres.	–	Pres.	92	–	92	64	–	64	44
27	2837	Tartaraghan,	Maghery,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	71	54	125	61	50	111	46
28	2848	Lisnadill,	Drumgaw,	V.T.	–	Pres.	E.C.	84	79	163	55	53	108	48
29	2860	Loughgall,	Waste Lands,	V.T.	–	E.C.	Pres.	42	39	81	28	27	55	28
30	2868	Keady,	Keady, f.	V.T.B.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	91	91	–	57	57	38
31	2904	Loughgall,	Aughanlig,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	77	44	121	49	33	82	46
32	3093	Newtownhamilton	Cortamlet,		Pres.	–	Pres.	159	111	270	98	67	165	71
33	3156	Ballymore,	Old Clare, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	167	–	167	96	–	96	46
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	74	15	89	42	9	51	23
34	3174	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill, f.	V.T.	–	Pres.	Pres	–	133	133	–	95	95	62
35	3285	Do.	Crosskeys,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	48	33	81	31	22	53	26
36	3460	Shankill,	Dougher, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	297	349	18	130	148	61
37	3732	Ballymore,	Corlust,		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	59	117	39	42	81	33
38	3971	Keady,	Aughnagurgan,	V.T.	Pres.	–	E.C.	83	80	163	43	38	81	33
39	4021	Killevy,	Devernagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	63	141	51	37	88	38
40	4022	Tynan,	Middletown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	178	–	178	105	–	105	44
41	4138	Jonesborough,	Jonesborough, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	237	–	237	136	–	136	60
42	4139	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	147	–	99	99	41
43	4254	Seagoe,	Aghacommon,f.day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	80	80	41
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	53	53	–	47	47	25
44	4255	Mointiaghs,	Derrytrasna, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	75	167	55	42	97	57
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	97	60	157	43	33	80	52
45	4272	Ballymore,	Tannyokey, f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	97	97	–	73	73	31
46	4286	Kilclooney,	Cladymore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	47	121	40	24	64	31
47	4317	Armagh,	Grangemore,		–	Diss.	E.C.	40	44	94	35	34	69	48
48	4324	Keady,	Carrickawilkin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	40	42	82	29	29	58	25
49	4326	Killevy,	Drumbanagher, f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	75	75	–	52	52	31
50	4380	Newtownhamilton	Newtownhamilton,		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	103	60	163	73	44	117	68
51	4405	Ballymore,	Old Clare, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	116	116	–	81	81	37
52	4414	Creggan, Upper,	Crossmaglen, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	176	–	176	136	–	136	74
53	4415	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	94	94	45
54	4557	Kilmore,	Ballywilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	53	169	81	37	118	54
55	4654	Kilclooney,	Ballylane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	51	103	38	39	77	45
56	4728	Killevy,	Drumilly,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	84	216	75	55	130	56
57	4729	Do. Upper,	Killean, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	103	–	103	58

[a] Residence free.

December, 1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh.

ARMAGH—179 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
61	35	–	11	9	116	8·3	2 9 2	—	—	39 0 0	4 15 9	—	4 19 9
81	33	26	30	9	179	10·4	1 10 3	—	3 0 0	77 11 8	4 8 1	—	4 8 1
25	29	–	10	9	73	9·3	1 15 0	—	4 10 0	66 3 4	2 12 0	—	2 12 0
32	18	–	10	8	68	8·3	1 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
72	32	–	20	7	131	10·7	3 0 11	—	—	46 0 0	3 2 10	—	3 2 10
28	29	7	5	–	69	8·1	—	—	—	19 5 0	4 16 3	13 0 0	[a]17 16 3
76	33	–	21	10	140	9·9	1 16 9	—	3 0 0	56 0 0	5 10 0	—	[a]5 10 0
58	51	–	66	12	187	10·7	4 16 11	—	—	70 10 6	12 1 8	—	12 1 8
85	14	–	25	10	134	10·5	6 2 4	—	—	42 0 0	6 8 9	—	[a]6 8 9
22	17	24	32	6	101	9·8	2 8 4	—	5 0 0	44 18 4	8 7 9	—	[a]8 7 9
21	23	18	14	–	76	9·	—	—	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	—	[a]1 10 0
58	54	–	27	5	144	8·6	1 7 8	—	1 10 0	49 11 8	5 12 0	8 0 0	[a]13 12 0
21	14	3	2	–	40	8·	—	—	—	24 0 0	5 11 8	—	5 11 8
37	17	11	12	13	90	7·6	1 18 10	—	—	28 0 0	7 18 9	—	7 18 9
25	23	18	7	2	75	9·8	—	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	5 11 8	2 0 0	7 11 8
37	35	30	37	12	151	11·4	1 8 9	—	—	51 0 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	[a]4 10 0
64	14	–	–	–	78	10·1	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 16 4	—	1 16 4
39	24	–	6	–	69	10·5	1 10 0	—	—	30 11 8	3 12 8	—	3 12 8
43	22	4	39	7	115	9·5	3 11 0	—	4 0 0	44 10 0	17 12 0	—	[a]17 12 0
55	32	13	10	3	113	9·	1 7 5	—	—	51 0 0	8 12 0	2 0 0	10 12 0
18	35	–	26	–	83	10·9					2 4 9	—	2 4 9
70	28	24	16	9	147	9·4	4 14 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	72 16 8	10 17 2	2 0 0	12 17 2
3	14	19	27	–	63	15·6					3 12 8	—	3 12 8
37	8	7	13	–	65	9·8	2 1 10	—	—	18 0 0	3 18 11	7 0 0	[a]10 18 11
67	47	14	18	11	157	10·3	1 9 4	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	2 19 2	2 0 0	4 19 2
28	19	–	25	–	72	8·5	1 8 10	—	—	25 17 9	3 0 0	10 0 0	[a]13 0 0
40	23	7	9	–	79	9·	1 5 4	—	—	40 18 4	2 19 1	—	2 19 1
19	14	12	12	13	70	9·4	5 19 11	—	—	36 11 8	13 0 10	—	13 0 10
43	33	–	30	3	109	11·5	2 10 9	—	—	42 10 0	6 0 7	—	6 0 7
41	33	19	22	2	117	9·1	—	—	1 10 0	49 11 1	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
22	11	8	9	11	61	9·3	1 19 10	—	0 10 0	35 3 4	3 15 0	10 0 0	[a]13 15 0
22	21	–	17	4	64	10·	1 7 5	—	4 0 0	48 0 0	7 12 6	—	7 12 6
49	24	17	11	5	106	8·9	1 5 0	—	—	22 6 8	22 7 2	6 10 0	[a]28 17 2
75	58	34	26	–	193	9·5	2 19 11	—	—	38 0 0	8 6 4	—	[a]8 6 4
63	27	11	8	4	113	8·6	1 8 6	—	1 0 0	38 3 4	9 2 9	9 0 0	[a]18 2 9
–	33	10	10	4	57	15·9					1 0 0	—	1 0 0
47	22	–	16	15	100	10·3	2 18 2	—	3 10 0	42 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
19	19	8	12	2	60	9·5	—	—	1 0 0	22 0 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	5 0 0
103	38	30	18	8	197	9·	1 5 6	—	3 0 0	92 0 0	9 13 0	4 0 0	13 13 0
36	27	18	12	–	93	9·1	1 10 8	—	—	24 0 0	3 6 0	2 0 0	5 6 0
34	21	21	10	2	88	8·6	3 4 5	—	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
57	50	–	18	–	125	8·9	3 4 6	—	—	24 0 0	8 10 7	1 0 0	9 10 7
47	36	16	15	9	123	9·5	2 16 11	—	—	31 3 4	4 10 5	—	4 10 5
69	82	–	25	10	186	10·2	2 18 0	—	—	28 0 0	8 14 8	—	[a]8 14 8
45	31	–	22	–	98	9·7	2 11 6	—	—	30 0 0	1 9 11	1 0 0	[a]2 9 11
27	25	–	28	–	80	8·5	1 16 6	—	2 0 0	44 10 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6
–	15	–	25	–	40	19·2					0 16 9	—	0 16 9
57	39	–	16	–	112	8·1	8 15 2	—	—	50 7 6	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
9	25	–	59	–	93	16·4					7 7 10	—	7 7 10
28	24	23	8	2	85	10·7	—	—	—	16 0 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	14 10 0
38	26	–	10	3	77	8·6	1 4 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 5	5 0 0	8 13 5
34	21	12	7	7	81	10·5	2 13 0	—	—	28 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	[a]20 0 0
23	25	–	6	6	60	8·5	1 6 11	—	—	16 0 0	1 11 6	0 15 0	2 6 6
18	20	5	14	11	68	10·	5 10 2	—	3 0 0	47 18 4	3 14 2	10 0 0	13 14 2
34	29	18	30	15	126	9·	5 7 8	—	3 0 0	80 1 8	8 6 1	—	8 6 1
40	26	12	11	4	93	9·	1 12 0	—	—	29 3 4	2 1 8	9 0 0	[a]11 1 8
60	20	18	18	11	127	10·4	0 16 2	—	6 0 0	40 13 4	8 19 6	—	8 19 6
68	25	–	11	–	104	7·9	6 3 3	—	—	30 0 0	1 19 6	—	1 19 6
50	31	30	14	6	131	7·6	3 0 2	—	—	38 0 0	1 12 4	—	1 12 4
30	16	28	5	10	89	8·	6 11 8	—	—	38 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	[a]17 0 0
95	56	13	20	1	185	9·4	3 7 9	—	—	33 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
60	39	–	16	4	119	11·2	3 8 8	—	1 10 0	32 6 8	3 8 10	0 10 0	[a]3 18 10

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
58	4730	Killevy, Upper,	Killean, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	187	187	–	138	138	53
59	4938	Derrynoose,	Lislea, . .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	80	54	134	58	41	99	54
60	4960	Ballymore,	Poyntzpass, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	109	–	109	72	–	72	46
61	4961	Do. .	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	105	105	–	79	79	48
62	5018	Newtownhamilton, .	Vallenbrook, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	34	97	49	29	78	50
63	5081	Ballymore,	Tanderagee, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	55	135	54	41	95	54
64	5088	Newtownhamilton, .	Mullaghduff, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	81	81	–	63	63	34
65	5097	Creggan, Upper,	Ballynaclosha, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	75	163	50	45	95	39
66	5150	Derrynoose,	Derrynoose, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	205	–	205	40	–	40	70
67	5151	Do. .	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	110	110	45
68	5172	Creggan, Upper,	Annaghmore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	87	189	70	56	126	59
69	5224	Do. Lower,	Tullynavall, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	43	102	31	21	52	20
70	5316	Killevy, Upper,	Ballinless, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	181	–	119	119	52
71	5355	Forkhill, .	Silverbridge, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	71	168	55	46	101	43
72	5356	Drumcree,	Portadown, No. 1, m. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	188	–	188	112	–	112	61
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	148	–	148	70	–	70	21
73	5357	Do. .	Do. No. 1, f. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	92	92	52
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	122	122	–	76	76	27
74	5703	Ballymore,	Acton, . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	61	52	113	41	36	77	41
75	5819	Tynan, .	Middletown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	89	89	38
76	5820	Creggan, Lower,	Cullyhanna, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	69	149	64	59	123	54
77	5896	Loughgilly,	Tullyherron, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	53	117	42	36	78	30
78	6160	Newtownhamilton, .	Skerriff, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	55	50	105	42	36	78	29
79	6161	Kilclooney,	Clady, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	94	170	38	53	91	40
80	6184	Tartaraghan,	Eglish, No. 1, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	64	148	53	39	92	51
81	6236	Killevy, .	Bessbrook, m. day.		–	Diss.	Pres.	140	–	140	89	–	89	66
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	164	–	164	71	–	71	53
82	6237	Do. .	Do. . f. day.		–	Diss.	Diss.	–	242	242	–	165	165	126
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	139	139	–	62	62	28
83	6252	Loughgilly,	Belleek, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	85	–	85	40
84	6253	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	72	72	33
85	6394	Killevy, Upper,	Ballinless, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	199	–	199	143	–	143	68
86	6437	Mullaghbrack,	Coolmillish, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	55	136	44	37	81	40
87	6438	Killevy, Upper,	Cloghouge, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	157	157	–	114	114	54
88	6439	Lisnadill,	Balleer, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	88	73	161	64	46	110	57
89	6582	Newtownhamilton, .	Carrickrovaddy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	36	114	49	27	76	43
90	6593	Seagoe, .	Edenderry, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	171	111	282	166	120	286	159
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	168	18	186	87	9	96	25
91	6636	Creggan, Lower,	Creggan Duff, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	52	140	60	40	100	44
92	6753	Armagh, .	Gosford-place, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	129	75	204	89	51	140	86
93	6832	Do. .	Ballynahone, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	86	67	153	52	45	97	47
94	6900	Killevy, .	Bessbrook, . i.		–	Diss.	Diss.	89	87	176	67	63	130	76
95	7022	Eglish, .	Lisadian, .		–	Diss.	Pres.	66	74	140	42	42	84	42
96	7141	Kilmore, .	Aghorey, . .		Pres.	–	Diss.	104	52	156	70	30	100	50
97	7181	Keady, .	Crossmore, Keady, m. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	191	–	191	131	–	131	74
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	143	111	254	71	69	140	67
98	7199	Creggan, Upper,	Clonalig, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	86	201	63	53	116	53
99	7253	Derrynoose,	Maddan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	118	250	82	69	151	62
100	7266	Eglish .	Tullysaran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	69	–	69	37
101	7301	Forkhill, .	Dromintee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	103	242	73	59	132	46
102	7320	Ballymore,	Poyntzpass, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	46	104	45	38	83	46
103	7424	Forkhill, .	Forkhill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	47	114	56	43	99	42
104	7425	Eglish, .	Tullysaran, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	43	43	31
105	7554	Keady, .	Crossmore, Keady, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	113	113	60
106	7647	Do. .	Darkley, . day.		–	Pres.	Pres.	131	125	256	90	83	173	120
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	133	135	268	82	77	159	78
107	7665	Loughgilly,	Ballymoyer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	95	198	73	66	139	58
108	7954	Clonfeacle,	Blackwatertown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	80	80	38

Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
71	37	23	26	–	157	12·4	1 8 3	—	—	34 10 0	4 6 7	1 10 0	5 16 7	
46	33	16	5	8	108	9·	3 18 3	—	2 10 0	38 10 0	7 14 10	—	7 14 10	
23	15	18	14	15	85	10·	2 15 3	—	—	56 11 8	6 0 0	10 0 0	[a]16 0 0	
32	19	21	8	12	95	9·8	7 8 7	—	2 0 0	68 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
31	26	17	9	8	91	9·6	1 0 6	—	—	40 0 0	6 19 0	—	6 19 0	
37	28	26	20	3	108	8·8	3 9 2	—	2 0 0	48 3 4	11 8 9	—	11 8 9	
24	21	10	6	4	65	9·	4 18 6	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	4 2 5	—	4 2 5	
55	35	–	6	–	96	9·1	0 15 0	—	—	23 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
58	52	21	20	20	171	10·5	1 17 8	—	1 10 0	50 18 4	0 9 0	—	[a]0 9 0	
54	40	21	14	5	134	10·5	5 12 10	—	3 0 0	38 18 4	2 12 6	—	[a]2 12 6	
57	38	8	29	11	143	9·7	1 2 3	—	—	46 10 0	3 3 6	—	3 3 6	
26	16	4	12	–	58	10·9	0 10 3	—	—	17 15 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
78	53	–	20	–	151	8·5	1 14 0	—	—	26 13 4	2 0 2	—	[a]2 0 2	
86	35	–	12	–	133	7·5	1 6 6	—	1 10 0	31 10 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
28	48	16	20	9	121	9·	5 8 0	—	6 0 0	56 13 4	13 7 10	—	13 7 10	
14	27	16	25	–	82	14·2					1 10 9	—	1 10 9	
59	29	1	10	6	105	8·	1 18 4	—	3 0 0	38 13 4	7 16 5	—	7 16 5	
15	33	–	25	–	73	15·					1 11 8	—	1 11 8	
35	25	18	6	–	84	7·3	1 5 3	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	—	16 0 0	16 0 0	
40	25	9	14	10	98	8·6	1 9 1	—	0 10 0	23 10 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
53	47	5	16	–	121	10·9	—	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
26	33	–	25	5	89	9·8	1 6 11	—	—	24 0 0	5 15 9	—	5 15 9	
30	25	21	8	–	84	8·8	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 13 7	—	2 13 7	
64	35	–	10	2	111	9·4	2 3 6	—	—	26 0 0	4 10 10	1 0 0	5 10 10	
47	45	2	19	–	113	9·2	5 3 2	1 0 0	—	40 6 8	4 4 0	—	4 4 0	
32	38	–	12	10	92	9·9	2 1 11	—	—	62 2 7	13 4 0	—	[a]13 4 0	
1	45	–	46	8	100	15·3					11 9 4	—	11 9 4	
74	40	23	4	5	146	9·2	—	—	—	57 1 8	16 1 4	25 0 0	41 1 4	
14	39	5	28	7	93	14·7					8 16 8	—	8 16 8	
49	40	–	13	–	102	9·3	1 6 7	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 11	—	2 8 11	
37	25	–	12	3	77	8·7	0 12 8	—	—	14 0 0	2 1 6	—	[a]2 1 6	
68	61	18	10	9	166	10·	2 2 4	—	—	42 0 0	10 18 6	1 0 0	11 18 6	
32	35	13	9	4	93	9·2	3 19 3	1 0 0	—	51 5 0	3 19 6	—	3 19 6	
64	18	20	16	6	124	9·	1 16 0	—	—	34 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
45	44	17	26	9	141	9·4	5 7 6	—	—	52 10 0	4 5 3	30 0 0	[a]34 5 3	
51	25	7	5	6	94	11·6	2 3 2	—	—	18 0 0	6 1 6	4 0 0	10 1 6	
141	100	67	18	26	352	8·7	17 13 4	—	14 0 0	152 1 8	40 7 6	—	40 7 6	
–	52	–	23	–	75	15·2					2 9 4	—	2 9 4	
53	46	4	14	–	117	9·	0 13 10	—	—	26 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
40	36	–	48	23	147	10·	6 5 5	—	9 0 0	80 1 8	31 15 4	—	31 15 4	
27	25	11	13	1	77	9·	0 5 6	3 5 5	3 0 0	39 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
134	8	–	–	–	142	5·3	—	—	—	38 0 0	—	16 0 0	16 0 0	
39	24	15	28	–	106	9·	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	6 15 4	—	[a]6 15 4	
53	24	24	20	3	124	9·	1 7 0	—	—	17 8 4	6 9 6	—	6 9 6	
53	45	–	27	18	143	8·5	4 9 2	—	4 10 0	86 6 8	6 7 1	—	[a]6 7 1	
40	46	–	54	23	163	14·3					—	—	—	
67	49	–	16	–	132	9·5	0 11 0	—	—	26 0 0	4 1 11	—	4 1 11	
96	41	26	16	1	180	9·5	2 19 9	—	—	38 0 0	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0	
32	21	–	24	5	82	10·7	1 9 8	—	1 0 0	30 17 9	2 6 10	—	2 6 10	
125	31	–	2	–	158	9·3	1 9 5	—	—	32 0 0	5 4 9	—	5 4 9	
34	24	14	14	5	92	9·5	1 8 0	—	1 10 0	46 0 0	3 9 6	—	3 9 6	
52	39	–	16	–	107	12·	1 0 3	—	—	26 0 0	2 9 3	—	[a]2 9 3	
24	31	–	14	5	74	9·1	2 4 1	—	—	15 11 7	1 7 0	—	1 7 0	
50	45	–	14	19	128	8·5	2 11 1	—	7 0 0	57 13 4	7 2 11	—	7 2 11	
59	74	8	27	21	189	8·7	10 1 7	—	6 5 0	106 3 4	24 0 0	20 0 0	44 0 0	
32	75	–	71	33	211	13·					10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
64	54	2	23	–	143	10·9	1 5 3	—	—	41 11 8	6 18 5	—	6 18 5	
44	16	10	13	7	90	8·2	3 1 1	1 0 0	—	27 10 0	8 16 4	—	8 16 4	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
109	7969	Eglish, . .	Cavanballaghy, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	82	54	136	57	39	96	38
110	7970	Derrynoose, .	Maghery, Kilcranny,		–	Pres.	Pres.	76	46	122	43	30	73	38
111	7998	Forkhill, . .	Carrickavana, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	61	155	75	48	123	69
112	8024	Drumcree, .	Derrycaw, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	38	107	41	21	62	30
113	8043	Tyan, . .	Manooney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	43	122	58	30	88	46
114	8166	Kilmore, . .	Mullavilly, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	20	62	33	19	52	25
115	8202	Tartaraghan, .	Cloncore, . .		–	Diss.	Pres.	69	110	279	84	49	133	51
116	8272	Creggan, . .	Glassdrumond, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	96	240	99	66	165	82
117	8286	Shankill, . .	Lurgan, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	159	–	159	82	–	82	52
118	8287	Shankill, . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	88	88	–	56	56	41
119	8304	Keady, . .	Hermitage, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	42	26	68	31	18	49	23
120	8311	Lisnadill, .	Lisnadill, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	49	62	111	33	44	77	41
121	8323	Keady, . .	Granemore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	124	283	90	71	161	83
122	8344	Drumcree, .	Portadown, No. 2, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	157	–	157	88	–	88	52
123	8345	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	74	98	172	50	47	97	60
124	8346	Ballymore, .	Tanderagee, i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	63	53	116	41	39	80	41
125	8397	Seagoe, . .	Balteagh, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	93	–	93	61	–	61	35
126	8398	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	81	81	–	58	58	31
127	8399	Ballymore, .	Clare, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	26	50	76	17	34	51	27
128	8403	Do. . .	Tanderagee, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	158	–	158	104	–	104	59
129	8404	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	121	121	–	80	80	50
130	8424	Drumcree, .	Portadown, No. 2, f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	166	166	–	100	100	61
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	42	106	148	24	56	80	29
131	8441	Kildarton, .	Collone, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	81	77	158	61	60	121	47
132	8459	N.-T.-Hamilton,	Camly Macullough,		E.C.	–	E.C.	64	47	111	33	28	61	25
133	8467	Derrynoose, .	Temple, . .	v.c.	–	Pres.	Pres.	58	61	119	37	42	79	44
134	8487	Loughgall, .	Loughgall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	59	132	50	42	92	50
135	8502	Shankill, . .	Hill-st., Lurgan, day,		Pres.	–	E.C.	60	84	144	27	48	75	56
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	80	80	–	33	33	27
136	8503	Seagoe, . .	Turmoyra, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	36	92	34	20	54	30
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	47	12	59	30	6	36	23
137	8587	Shankill, . .	Halftown, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	44	–	44	24
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	75	19	94	37	13	50	30
138	8588	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	41	41	26
139	8613	Killyman, .	Clonmore, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	65	63	128	40	40	80	39
140	8621	Kilclooney, .	Derryeughan, f. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	111	111	–	71	71	43
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	51	51	–	45	45	22
141	8635	Lisnadill, .	Drumbee, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	65	45	110	51	39	90	40
142	8702	Do. . .	Milford, . day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	53	42	95	31	30	61	38
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	45	41	86	25	27	52	25
143	8779	Shankill, . .	Queen-street, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	99	80	179	60	49	109	67
144	8788	Killivy, Lower, .	Lislea, . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	85	85	41
145	8910	Tartaraghan, .	Eglish, No. 2, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	46	64	110	34	39	73	43
146	8922	Shankill, . .	Knocknashane, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	38	48	86	30	33	63	33
147	8935	Drumcree, .	Thomas-st., day,		Diss.	–	E.C.	197	95	292	144	61	205	94
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	124	76	200	60	36	96	36
148	8954	Keady, . .	Clay, . . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	60	55	115	36	33	69	30
149	8999	Drumcree, .	Corcrain, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	37	93	40	28	68	31
150	9025	Clonfeacle, .	Tullyroan, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	89	67	156	54	38	92	60
151	9083	Armagh, . .	Abbey-street, f.		–	Diss.	Diss.	–	124	124	–	72	72	45
152	9168	Do. . .	Banbrook, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	44	59	103	28	34	62	38
153	9235	Tynan, . .	Lislooney, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	47	98	30	29	59	30
154	9271	Loughgilly, .	Lisdrumchor, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	56	127	50	36	86	52
155	9272	Tartaraghan, .	Tartaraghan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	117	85	202	71	45	116	65
156	9280	Lisnadill, .	Ennislare, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	70	52	122	54	39	93	44
157	9311	Drumcree, .	Thomas-street, i.		Diss.	–	Diss.	98	95	193	48	42	90	44
158	9325	Eglish, . .	Tullymore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	78	159	63	59	122	60
159	9326	Seagoe, . .	Kearn, . day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	49	29	78	36	22	58	28
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	66	47	113	38	28	66	28
160	9355	Drumcree, .	Derrykerran, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	81	55	136	47	32	79	34
161	9378	Knocknamuckly,	Moyraverty, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	60	122	29	32	61	44
162	9379	Armagh, . .	Abbey-street, m.		–	Diss.	Diss.	92	–	92	42	–	42	26
163	9420	Forkhill, . .	Meighfoner, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	95	95	36

[a] Residence free

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.			School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
58	19	–	13	15	105	10·9	3	15	4	—			1	0	0	21	13	4	5	1	9	—			5	1	9
51	28	–	17	–	96	8·7	1	13	7	—			—			34	3	4	0	5	0	—			0	5	0
54	37	15	12	5	123	9·	0	11	2	—			2	0	0	42	0	0	2	4	3	—			2	4	3
38	11	5	7	–	61	8·3	1	13	1	—			—			24	0	0	4	6	9	—			4	6	9
47	13	–	24	10	94	9·6	1	8	4	—			—			24	0	0	3	0	0	—			3	0	0
29	21	11	2	–	63	8·8	2	11	1	—			—			15	0	0	0	10	0	—			[a]0	10	0
85	42	14	11	4	156	8·3	2	12	7	—			3	0	0	34	5	0	4	4	11	13	15	1	18	0	0
84	64	–	31	–	179	8·1	0	15	10	—			—			50	0	0	6	10	0	—			6	10	0
43	21	12	7	15	98	8·7	1	6	1	—			3	0	0	71	10	0	23	15	8	—			23	15	8
29	23	–	7	4	62	8·3	1	12	2	—			1	0	0	41	8	4	14	4	3	—			14	4	3
15	13	9	3	5	44	6·8	1	2	11	—			—			16	1	8	1	6	10	—			1	16	10
39	18	15	12	7	91	9·4		—		—			—			27	19	11	—			7	0	0	[a]7	0	0
67	75	23	14	9	188	9·8	2	13	7	—			—			80	1	8	9	11	3	—			9	11	3
46	34	14	13	11	118	9·3	2	6	5	3	5	5	4	10	0	34	5	0	8	11	3	12	0	0	[a]20	11	3
96	26	–	–	–	102	4·5		—		—			1	10	0	53	3	4	1	19	3	15	0	9	[a]16	19	3
87	9	–	–	–	96	5·	0	11	5	—			—			46	16	8	2	12	5	10	0	0	[a]12	12	5
36	13	16	6	–	71	7·8	1	10	9	—			—			24	0	0	7	3	10	10	0	0	17	3	10
28	15	19	4	–	66	8·2	2	1	1	—			—			16	0	0	7	8	6	7	0	0	14	8	6
32	13	11	7	–	63	9·	1	18	3	—			—			15	6	8	0	10	0	—			[a]0	10	0
49	31	18	16	15	129	11·	4	16	6	—			2	0	0	46	6	8	10	17	5	12	0	0	[a]22	17	5
32	25	11	11	8	87	10·3	1	5	10	—			4	0	0	25	16	8	6	13	6	10	0	0	[a]16	13	6
39	39	23	14	11	126	10·	3	16	10	—			3	0	0	53	0	0	10	8	1	20	0	0	[a]30	8	1
6	37	20	34	–	97	15·													4	5	2	—			[a]4	5	2
41	49	16	13	8	127	8·6	1	18	2	—			—			28	0	0	—			1	0	0	[a]1	0	0
27	20	7	13	–	67	9·9	1	12	0	—			—			24	0	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	3	10	0
43	18	23	15	–	99	8·7	2	1	8	—			—			27	0	0	4	13	0	—			[a]4	13	0
56	14	8	17	11	106	10·1	1	6	0	—			—			38	0	0	4	15	11	2	10	0	[a]7	5	11
52	31	11	3	–	97	7·5	1	7	1	3	5	5	—			46	5	0	14	12	4	—			14	12	4
3	17	8	21	–	49	17·													7	18	9	—			7	18	9
36	12	8	4	–	60	7·2	1	2	8	—			—			21	0	0	7	17	5	—			7	17	5
7	20	10	20	–	57	14·8													1	2	0	—			1	2	0
33	2	8	1	5	49	7·	2	8	5	—			—			29	10	0	3	17	3	—			3	17	3
16	33	–	13	6	68	14·1													3	15	7	—			3	15	7
16	17	6	3	–	42	7·3		—		—			3	0	0	20	0	0	7	2	4	—			7	2	4
35	29	10	12	–	86	8·8	2	16	2	—			—			28	0	0	3	0	0	20	10	0	[a]23	10	0
14	18	–	15	21	68	11·2	4	8	11	—			0	15	0	67	16	8	5	5	2	—			[a]5	5	2
–	21	–	16	12	49	17·2													1	14	9	—			1	14	9
43	25	15	11	9	103	9·	9	19	6	—			—			59	12	9	4	15	0	—			[a]4	15	0
38	20	–	8	7	73	8·8	7	8	10	—			4	0	0	37	0	0	8	14	7	15	0	0	23	14	7
4	11	6	41	3	65	16·4													5	6	3	—			5	6	3
78	47	3	5	–	133	7·8	2	11	2	—			4	0	0	64	1	8	—			12	0	0	12	0	0
50	62	–	9	3	124	9·7	0	16	6	—			1	0	0	22	0	0	2	18	9	—			2	18	9
32	22	–	14	6	74	8·6	3	19	9	—			—			22	3	4	4	4	9	8	0	0	12	4	9
27	20	5	6	3	61	7·9	1	8	1	—			—			18	0	0	8	14	4	—			8	14	4
40	57	33	39	33	202	10·	5	17	2	—			5	0	0	95	15	0	47	0	3	7	10	0	54	10	3
3	40	37	33	14	127	14·													3	4	0	—			3	4	0
34	19	13	7	3	76	8·2		—		—			—			23	6	8	3	3	0	—			3	3	0
31	27	16	9	–	83	8·3	2	4	9	—			—			15	0	0	4	9	0	—			4	9	0
43	17	37	18	6	121	10·5	2	16	6	—			—			33	10	0	7	17	11	6	0	0	[a]13	17	11
36	22	–	13	10	81	9·6	4	9	6	—			3	10	0	36	0	0	12	17	5	—			12	17	5
44	16	–	12	1	73	9·	6	2	9	—			1	15	0	28	0	0	6	1	9	—			[a]6	1	9
20	26	–	6	4	56	8·8		—		—			—			16	5	0	5	0	0	—			5	0	0
44	19	26	16	8	113	8·3	4	19	11	—			—			20	0	0	7	9	0	—			7	9	0
79	31	17	18	14	159	9·1	4	9	7	3	5	5	—			42	8	4	12	3	0	—			12	3	0
43	33	–	12	–	88	7·4	0	17	8	3	5	5	—			17	5	0	—			7	0	0	7	0	0
112	13	2	–	–	127	5·	1	6	0	—			—			34	10	0	5	11	4	8	0	0	13	11	4
57	37	21	17	8	140	9·5	4	1	10	—			—			43	16	7	3	16	3	—			[a]3	16	3
45	20	–	3	–	68	7·5	2	10	10	—			—			18	15	0	7	0	0	17	0	0	[a]24	0	0
20	31	–	24	–	75	13·													4	2	11	—			4	2	11
39	24	12	3	–	78	10·		—		—			—			21	15	0	4	2	4	11	0	0	15	2	4
62	14	6	4	–	86	6·7	1	1	7	1	0	0	—			22	13	4	1	16	3	—			1	16	3
7	10	–	9	4	30	9·8	3	6	1	1	0	0	—			16	10	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	[a]12	0	0
54	39	–	9	–	102	10·8	1	9	0	—			—			16	0	0	1	8	6	—			1	8	6

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
164	9489	Drumcree, .	Derryall, . .		Diss.	–	Pres.	64	42	106	41	29	70	44
165	9509	Loughgall, .	Ballytyrone, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	50	34	84	46	31	77	41
166	9545	Drumcree, .	Kilmoriarty, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	59	46	105	53	38	91	54
167	9546	Tartaraghan, .	Derrinraw, . .		Diss.	–	E.C.	72	38	110	52	25	77	36
168	9581	Mullaghbrack, .	Tannaghmore, No. 2.		E.C.	–	E.C.	35	33	68	31	26	57	27
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 168, .					14,681	12083	26,764	9,210	7,906	17,116	8,759
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	5624	Newry, . .	Newry Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	Commissioners of National Education.	Pres.	172	–	172	107	–	107	86
2	5625	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	164	164	–	93	93	77
3	5626	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	70	60	130	39	32	71	52
4	5540	Shankill, . .	Lurgan Minor Mod., m.	v.c.	–		E.C.	284	–	284	212	–	212	170
			Do. . . evg.		–		–	111	–	111	44	–	44	22
5	8541	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	227	227	–	111	111	85
6	8542	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		Pres.	74	83	157	39	49	88	73
7	4271	Ballymore, .	Tannyokey 1st Class Agricultural, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	84	–	87	70	–	70	32
8	4325	Killevy, . .	Drumbanagher Ord. Agricultural, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	84	–	84	57	–	57	30
9	7200	Loughgilly, .	Derrycuhane do. day		Pres.	–	Pres.	79	–	79	55	–	55	36
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	66	–	66	40	–	40	24
10	7508	Newry, . .	Canal-st. Convent, f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	601	601	–	355	355	208
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	213	213	–	105	105	58
11	8220	Armagh, . .	Mount St. Catherine Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	293	293	–	219	219	157
			Total of Special Schools, 11, .					1,024	1641	2,665	663	964	1,627	1111
			Grand Total for Co. Armagh, 179, .					15,705	13724	29,429	9,873	8,870	18,743	9,870

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	128	Annagh, . .	Drumlaney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	64	164	56	36	92	57
2	130	Ballymachugh, .	Ballynarry, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	92	–	92	52
3	131	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	81	–	56	56	27
4	133	Castletara, .	Ballyhaise, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	74	–	74	47
5	134	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	53	53	24
6	136	Drumlane, .	Derravona, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	69	82	151	32	37	69	33
7	138	Ballymachugh, .	Carrick, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	71	–	71	40
8	139	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	60	60	30
9	144	Killeshandra, .	Coronary, . f.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Diss.	25	42	67	21	34	55	21
10	146	Kildrumsherdan,	Ahatotan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	53	–	53	27
11	147	Do. . .	Kill, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	45	92	32	31	63	30
12	148	Lurgan, . .	Coppenagh, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	–	90	62	–	62	27
13	149	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	94	–	64	64	31
14	151	Do. . .	Lattoon, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	54	–	54	24
15	153	Drumlumma, .	Lougheyduff, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	90	–	90	40
16	154	Drumlane, . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	115	115	55
17	157	Annagcliffe, .	Coolboyogue, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	33	116	47	17	64	33
18	1141	Killdallen, .	Killdallen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	–	59	37	–	37	20
19	1166	Drumlane, .	Staghall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	80	–	80	40
20	1182	Templeport, .	Garvolt, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	58	104	38	46	84	38
21	1230	Annagh, . .	Shanna, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	79	–	79	33

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Armagh—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
66	14	9	6	6	101	7·7	2 13 0	4 0 0	—	7 10 0	3 12 6	11 0 0	14 12 6
43	21	–	20	–	84	8·	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	11 16 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	[a]10 0 0
78	20	–	7	–	105	9·9	1 8 8	4 10 0	—	4 0 0	—	10 12 0	[a]10 12 0
85	16	2	1	–	104	7·6	1 12 3	4 0 0	—	3 15 0	2 3 2	1 7 6	3 10 8
–[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 13 6	4 10 0	—	—	3 15 0	1 15 0	[a]5 10 0
8,286	5,604	1,754	2,975	1,013	19,632		413 0 2	46 17 1	117 15 0	6,163 12 6	1,132 19 2	538 14 7	1,671 13 9
6	43	25	28	38	140	11·6							
–	19	30	37	28	114	11·9	8 5 0	31 3 1	—	503 11 4	95 16 4	—	95 16 4
67	16	–	–	–	83	5·8							
–	54	4	37	127	222	10·9							
–	16	–	8	20	44	18·6	24 19 9	19 2 3	—	736 1 0	187 12 9	—	187 12 9
9	30	37	22	23	131	13·							
76	33	–	–	–	109	5·6							
37	18	14	3	1	73	10·8	2 6 10	—	—	29 0 0	3 17 0	30 0 0	[a]33 17 0
30	7	28	9	–	74	10·5	1 2 8	—	1 0 0	39 13 4	3 18 1	19 11 11	[a]23 10 0
21	8	–	19	11	59	10·1	2 4 2	—	1 0 0	43 6 8	5 11 7	1 5 0	6 16 7
–	–	–	27	11	38	16·9					3 3 4	—	3 3 4
177	87	33	63	–	360	10·5	11 1 3	—	4 10 0	120 11 3	—	—	—
27	31	34	24	–	116	14·4							
79	101	23	22	15	240	9·3	4 19 0	—	5 0 0	64 0 0	—	—	—
529	463	228	309	274	1,803		54 18 8	50 5 4	11 10 0	1,536 3 7	299 19 1	50 16 11	350 16 0
8,815	6,067	1,982	3,284	1,287	21,435		467 18 10	97 2 5	189 5 0	7,699 16 1	1,432 18 3	589 11 6	2,022 9 9

CAVAN—243 Schools.

43	38	18	21	5	125	10·7	4 13 8	—	—	54 0 0	5 2 11	—	5 2 11
53	43	–	20	8	124	10·3	2 4 9	—	—	26 6 8	3 18 7	—	[a]3 18 7
15	28	7	8	–	58	–	1 10 10	—	1 0 0	23 13 4	2 0 0	—	[a]2 0 0
47	16	10	15	2	90	–	1 10 7	—	2 10 0	35 11 8	7 0 1	—	7 0 1
25	11	5	8	2	51	11·5	1 13 11	—	—	20 0 0	3 13 5	—	3 13 5
48	20	8	18	–	89	10·	0 6 10	—	—	31 6 8	1 17 0	—	1 17 0
36	22	12	13	12	95	10·7	1 13 7	—	3 0 0	24 0 0	1 3 0	—	[a]1 3 0
19	21	11	13	4	68	10·	0 12 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 2 6	—	1 2 6
24	18	7	2	5	56	9·2	2 8 9	—	—	14 0 0	0 12 3	—	0 12 3
11	16	12	12	8	59	10·6	1 7 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6
27	27	12	7	7	80	9·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0
16	20	9	10	5	60	10·8	1 15 6	—	—	15 0 0	1 16 0	1 12 0	[a]3 8 0
21	23	13	15	8	80	10·9	2 2 0	—	—	27 18 4	4 1 6	1 10 0	5 11 6
36	13	10	8	12	79	10·8	0 16 9	—	—	24 0 0	1 15 6	—	1 15 6
43	34	23	12	6	118	11·	1 9 11	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6
51	49	19	11	9	139	11·7	1 10 9	—	—	45 0 0	4 11 6	—	4 11 6
38	12	11	12	15	88	9·	2 17 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 8 5	—	1 8 5
16	14	–	15	2	47	10·8	0 13 7	—	—	13 15 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
23	43	18	11	7	97	13·	2 17 11	—	2 0 0	39 4 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
35	25	10	22	–	92	10·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 17 0	—	1 17 0
51	31	12	10	4	108	9·2	2 4 10	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	4 7 8	—	4 7 8

[b] Returns not available.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
22	1232	Kilmore, . .	Ballynagh, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	153	–	153	102	–	102	40
23	1233	Shercock, .	Lecks, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	51	56	107	35	38	73	32
24	1355	Drumgoon, .	Dernakesh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	72	–	72	33
25	1356	Crosserlough, .	Kilnaleck, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	–	93	62	–	62	32
26	1357	Drumgoon, .	Cootehill, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	137	–	137	82	–	82	30
27	1359	Mullagh, . .	Killeter, . m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	64	59	123	47	46	93	38
28	1483	Annagh, . .	Shanna, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	66	66	30
29	1484	Crosserlough, .	Kilnaleck, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	53	108	161	36	72	108	44
30	1531	Drumlane, .	Deramfield, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	23	32	55	17	22	39	17
31	1633	Enniskeen, .	Edenagully, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	72	–	72	32
32	1634	Annagcliffe, .	Pullamore, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	68	–	68	33
33	1899	Drumgoon, .	Cootehill, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	84	84	33
34	1954	Do. .	Dernakesh, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	66	66	25
35	1995	Templeport, .	Currin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	53	111	36	36	72	44
36	2180	Lurgan, . .	Lattoon, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	51	51	22
37	2187	Annagh, . .	Keelagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	82	63	145	49	34	83	40
38	2211	Killinagh, .	Castlebawn, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	35	88	35	26	61	29
39	2304	Annagcliffe, .	Pullamore, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	63	63	25
40	2371	Kildallen, .	Killygorman, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	60	–	60	30
41	2738	Killinkere, .	Finternagh, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	103	–	103	67	–	67	31
42	2739	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	99	99	–	66	66	25
43	2742	Crosserlough, .	Cullow, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	68	170	68	45	113	57
44	2743	Do. . .	Leharry, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	107	–	107	71	–	71	31
45	2744	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	–	82	82	37
46	2763	Kilmore, . .	Ballynagh, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	163	163	–	115	115	58
47	2775	Annagh, . .	Kilnaleck, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	100	188	44	51	95	35
48	2853	Tomregan, .	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	137	–	137	85	–	85	52
49	2927	Templeport, .	Bawnboy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	61	150	77	52	129	75
50	3157	Do. . .	Tullybrack, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	74	–	74	35
51	3229	Drumgoon, .	Cohaw, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	61	–	61	28
52	3230	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	57	57	20
53	3429	Templeport, .	Drumloher, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	68	124	38	45	83	36
54	3453	Knockbride, .	Beglieve, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	110	225	82	75	157	76
55	3537	Killinagh, .	Gubaveeny, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	37	107	60	29	89	43
56	3547	Kildallen, .	Killygorman, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	53	53	24
57	3584	Templeport, .	Crea, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	49	111	46	37	83	36
58	3594	Killinagh, .	Kilduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	60	112	35	45	80	38
59	3595	Do. . .	Moneygashel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	83	157	59	63	122	52
60	3614	Larah, . .	Clifferna, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	62	–	62	32
61	3615	Shercock, .	Glasleck, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	67	121	34	46	80	44
62	3643	Enniskeen, .	Edennagully, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	61	61	26
63	3692	Tomregan, .	Ballyconnell, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	63	63	37
64	3696	Knockbride, .	Knockbride, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	72	179	71	47	118	48
65	3710	Castletara, .	Castletara, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	50	–	50	27
66	3711	Knockbride, .	Corlattycarroll, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	45	98	34	33	67	29
67	3726	Bailieboro', .	Dromecarrow, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	30	104	52	22	74	30
68	3776	Mullagh, . .	Raffony, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	141	123	264	82	71	153	66
69	3821	Killinagh, .	Gortahill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	56	112	35	40	75	38
70	4024	Templeport, .	Tullycasson, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	62	128	48	47	95	55
71	4025	Castletara, .	Castletara, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	54	54	22
72	4027	Drumlumman, .	Mynagh, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	57	72	129	43	52	95	49
73	4141	Templeport, .	Tullybrack, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	53	53	25
74	4199	Drumgoon, .	Drutamon, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	83	65	148	56	38	94	42
75	4256	Drumlane, .	Drumkerl, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	47	111	44	31	75	37
76	4257	Mullagh, .	Doon, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	100	82	182	50	51	101	33
77	4348	Killeshandra, .	Gortnagarry, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	76	128	27	48	75	26
78	4363	Denn, . .	Crosskeys, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	159	118	277	99	86	185	83
79	4371	Loughan, .	Loughramor, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	90	246	98	53	151	85
80	4375	Annagcliffe, .	Cavan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	70	–	70	40
81	4376	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	62	62	31
82	4591	Enniskeen, .	Northlands, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	159	141	300	103	88	191	73
83	4592	Knockbride, .	Cullies, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	129	61	190	67	29	96	38
84	4593	Drumgoon, .	Knappagh, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	210	–	210	140	–	140	[b]52

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	24	27	19	6	110	9·2	1 9 4	—	—	37 16 8	5 19 2	—	5 19 2	
33	28	–	20	4	85	9·6	0 12 8	—	—	24 0 0	6 7 3	—	6 7 3	
38	30	16	9	9	102	9·8	1 9 6	—	—	44 0 0	6 5 6	—	6 5 6	
–	40	–	27	11	78	11·4	3 1 4	—	—	28 0 0	3 15 0	1 10 0	5 5 0	
48	35	–	19	6	108	10·	2 18 9	—	—	17 0 0	2 4 5	—	[a]2 4 5	
26	22	14	22	6	90	9·7	2 2 2	—	—	28 0 0	3 16 0	—	3 16 0	
47	20	12	13	2	94	10·5	1 2 5	—	—	16 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
84	24	–	17	10	135	9·3	3 10 6	—	—	41 10 0	1 13 0	—	1 13 0	
8	11	9	2	1	31	11·7	1 16 8	—	—	18 0 0	0 7 7	—	0 7 7	
30	22	10	18	4	84	10·9	2 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 13 9	—	1 13 9	
29	36	6	7	4	82	12·4	1 10 1	—	—	18 0 0	1 6 5	1 5 0	2 11 5	
44	33	9	14	8	108	10·5	1 15 4	—	—	30 0 0	4 10 3	—	[a]4 10 3	
44	23	8	1	8	84	10·2	1 6 4	—	—	16 0 0	4 18 2	—	4 18 2	
26	27	–	26	8	87	10·3	1 9 4	—	1 0 0	42 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	4 15 0	
30	12	15	12	–	69	10·	0 11 0	—	—	16 0 0	0 12 7	—	0 12 7	
63	26	–	12	3	104	9·7	1 12 3	—	1 0 0	44 10 0	7 17 0	—	7 17 0	
20	28	14	11	–	73	9·6	1 5 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
31	19	14	5	4	73	12·7	—	—	4 0 0	21 10 0	1 18 0	1 5 0	[a]3 3 0	
17	24	10	6	5	62	10·	1 9 1	—	1 10 0	35 5 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	2 11 0	
30	18	4	10	11	73	9·2	1 6 2	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	2 1 8	4 0 0	[a]6 1 8	
39	20	–	15	8	82	9·5	0 10 0	—	—	27 10 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
42	37	25	11	14	129	9·3	1 7 2	—	—	41 16 8	3 2 6	—	[a]3 2 6	
34	22	16	9	5	86	10·2	1 12 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 11 0	1 10 0	5 1 0	
34	23	11	17	10	95	10·	1 16 1	—	—	50 6 8	4 8 0	1 10 0	5 18 0	
37	21	29	16	19	122	10·6	4 4 0	—	6 15 0	84 16 8	5 1 4	—	5 1 4	
92	34	16	6	1	149	8·9	1 7 9	—	—	20 0 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 6	
33	28	–	20	9	90	10·2	2 3 2	—	—	54 18 8	6 3 5	—	6 3 5	
28	42	36	25	13	144	9·	7 10 7	—	4 0 0	68 3 4	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
34	17	5	18	6	80	10·3	2 6 8	—	1 10 0	46 13 4	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	
37	16	11	5	3	72	9·4	0 9 5	—	—	15 0 0	2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
25	19	16	12	5	77	12·4	0 15 6	—	—	14 0 0	1 15 7	—	1 15 7	
56	30	–	4	17	107	10·3	1 11 9	—	—	35 18 4	3 19 0	0 10 0	[a]4 9 0	
57	36	39	37	14	183	10·6	4 0 5	—	—	44 0 0	6 19 0	—	6 19 0	
36	19	11	18	–	84	9·9	1 2 11	—	—	32 0 0	1 12 6	—	1 12 6	
18	9	7	15	9	58	11·6	—	—	0 10 0	24 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0	
39	18	14	11	2	84	9·	—	—	—	36 16 8	1 10 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	
23	33	18	16	3	93	9·3	0 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	—	2 12 0	
61	39	–	22	–	122	8·6	1 10 2	—	—	24 1 8	0 13 0	—	0 13 0	
29	26	13	16	12	96	10·5	4 3 1	—	2 0 0	42 10 0	2 3 4	—	2 3 4	
32	27	25	18	5	107	9·3	2 13 9	—	1 0 0	22 0 0	3 3 6	6 0 0	9 3 6	
22	19	–	23	7	71	10·	—	—	—	15 10 0	0 14 6	—	0 14 6	
25	23	9	7	2	66	9·4	3 1 1	—	—	29 13 4	4 3 10	—	4 3 10	
68	31	18	13	13	143	9·6	2 19 11	—	1 0 0	49 0 0	1 13 0	—	1 13 0	
22	29	11	11	2	75	10·7	2 1 8	—	—	14 15 0	1 12 7	—	1 12 7	
32	21	11	10	3	77	10·	0 16 5	—	—	15 0 0	0 13 0	—	0 13 0	
27	13	4	1	6	51	9·5	1 15 7	—	—	32 0 0	—	—	—	
52	53	26	38	7	176	9·5	3 7 5	—	—	40 18 4	4 15 8	—	4 15 8	
36	40	–	12	6	94	9·7	2 2 4	—	1 0 0	41 0 0	2 0 7	—	2 0 7	
73	19	–	16	5	113	9·4	2 12 9	—	—	41 3 4	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
12	13	18	6	3	52	9·4	1 4 6	—	—	16 0 0	2 1 11	—	2 1 11	
39	32	12	13	11	107	8·3	1 13 11	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
17	16	1	6	10	50	10·	1 11 5	—	—	16 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
34	44	17	9	5	109	10·	3 10 0	—	2 0 0	42 0 0	2 7 6	1 10 0	3 17 6	
44	31	–	19	12	106	10·3	1 14 5	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
74	23	7	4	–	108	8·7	1 5 3	—	—	26 0 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0	
26	11	12	11	1	61	9·5	—	—	—	21 6 8	2 18 0	—	2 18 0	
99	54	23	22	10	208	9·5	1 11 0	—	1 0 0	67 16 8	4 11 6	—	4 11 6	
65	25	60	36	7	193	10·2	6 12 2	—	—	51 6 8	4 10 1	6 0 0	10 10 1	
10	29	33	16	15	103	11·7	3 18 8	—	11 10 0	79 16 8	12 13 2	—	12 13 2	
16	17	16	9	11	69	10·6	5 6 10	—	7 10 0	38 13 4	7 0 10	—	7 0 10	
84	81	37	25	5	232	10·2	4 0 3	—	4 10 0	60 15 0	6 15 6	—	6 15 6	
44	31	26	12	4	117	10·	1 11 3	—	—	35 13 4	0 5 0	13 0 0	13 5 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	58 12 9	—	—	—	

[b] Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
85	4605	Killinkere,	Derryham,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	57	138	42	36	78	26
86	4632	Drumgoon,	Killycleare,		Pres.	–	E.C.	48	44	92	29	29	58	29
87	4633	Kinawley,	Swanlinbar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	31	77	35	18	53	26
88	4676	Knockbride,	Three Carvaghs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	30	164	24	25	49	17
89	4685	Killinagh,	Tullinamoyle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	52	103	42	41	83	47
90	4716	Scrabby,	Scrabby, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	60	–	60	33
91	4886	Kinawley,	Derryrolt,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	30	71	36	29	65	34
92	4948	Killinkere,	Killinkere,		R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	79	–	79	34
93	4962	Do.	Carrickgorman,		Pres.	–	Pres.	31	36	67	22	24	46	25
94	4985	Killinagh,	Tober,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	47	113	56	29	85	40
95	4986	Bailieborough,	Crocknahattin,		Pres.	–	E.C.	59	44	103	42	30	72	32
96	5162	Lurgan,	Virginia, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	196	–	196	102	–	102	62
97	5163	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	75	75	40
98	5173	Shercock,	Nolagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	46	111	39	24	63	33
99	5174	Castlerahan,	Castlerahan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	85	–	85	51
100	5175	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	61	61	32
101	5231	Drumgower,	Cootehill, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	114	–	114	82	–	82	49
102	5232	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	73	–	48	48	29
103	5249	Annagcliffe,	Curlurgan,	A.	E.C.	–	E.C.	38	52	90	20	35	55	25
104	5270	Kinawley,	Commas,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	46	100	35	34	69	30
105	5306	Templeport,	Tomena,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	65	127	34	38	72	35
106	5359	Killinagh,	Meenaslieve,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	50	114	57	44	101	42
107	5580	Bailieborough,	Lear,		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	73	161	66	52	118	70
108	5581	Lavy,	Dromaveigh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	66	–	66	32
109	5699	Kildallan,	Kildallan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	50	50	28
110	5759	Drumlane,	Kilnaglare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	32	30	62	20	19	39	18
111	5786	Shercock,	Shercock, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	82	–	82	37
112	5821	Killeshandra,	Arva, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	80	–	80	35
113	5897	Drung,	Drung, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	60	60	21
114	6022	Lavy,	Currahoe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	105	–	105	41
115	6052	Shercock,	Shercock, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	70	70	30
116	6221	Drumlumman,	Clonoose, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	56	–	56	33
117	6280	Lavy,	Currahoe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	78	78	38
118	6322	Drumlumman,	Clonoose, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	72	72	28
119	6323	Kilbride,	Dungummin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	–	68	48	–	48	27
120	6324	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	53	53	28
121	6399	Scrabby,	Scrabby, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	–	54	54	29
122	6440	Crosserlough,	Drumkilly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	179	–	179	121	–	121	60
123	6441	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	100	100	43
124	6628	Drumlane,	Ashgrove,		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	47	89	26	26	52	19
125	6637	Crosserlough,	Drumrora, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	102	–	102	49
126	6780	Killinagh,	Barran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	39	100	40	26	66	30
127	6875	Lower Larah,	Calffield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	69	145	32	24	56	27
128	6997	Killinagh,	Monragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	65	138	63	52	115	34
129	6998	Templeport,	Tullyveela,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	61	123	48	53	101	32
130	7023	Denn,	Denn, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	75	–	75	34
131	7042	Crosserlough,	Drumrora, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	61	61	25
132	7079	Templeport,	Dararaugh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	53	106	40	45	85	41
133	7109	Castlerahan,	Lacken,		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	66	–	66	34
134	7142	Kildrumsherdan,	Doocarrick,		E.C.	–	Pres.	74	70	144	49	49	98	48
135	7201	Mullagh,	Mullagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	49	–	49	26
136	7219	Templeport,	Ardcara,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	75	144	53	56	109	46
137	7234	Kilbride,	Garrysallagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	83	83	34
138	7255	Killeshandra,	Killeshandra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	91	–	91	31
139	7256	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	98	98	46
140	7270	Castlerahan,	Ballyjamesduff, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	135	–	80	80	36
141	7282	Templeport,	Cappenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	45	104	41	28	69	34
142	7293	Denn,	Denn, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	65	65	32
143	7332	Kilbride,	Garrysallagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	78	–	78	38
144	7385	Ballintemple,	Bruskey, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	70	–	70	33
145	7386	Do.	Drumdrade, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	138	–	138	77	–	77	28
146	7387	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	83	83	–	50	50	18
147	7461	Killinagh,	Carricknagro,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	29	70	38	26	64	27

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
51	27	24	4	2	108	9·3	0 12 4	—	—	18 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
29	9	10	13	5	66	10·	1 6 0	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
36	7	9	6	2	60	8·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 14 0	—	0 14 0	
36	22	–	3	4	65	9·	0 11 9	—	—	17 10 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
42	26	19	6	4	97	10·1	—	—	—	32 0 0	1 4 6	—	1 4 6	
36	18	9	11	6	80	11·	1 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0	
31	20	8	12	–	71	8·8	0 14 2	—	—	18 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
32	21	19	16	7	95	9·5	1 5 3	—	6 0 0	24 0 0	1 16 11	—	1 16 11	
19	13	–	13	3	48	12·	0 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
38	30	14	14	4	100	9·6	—	—	—	18 0 0	4 15 0	—	4 15 0	
38	18	–	12	1	69	8·5	1 6 10	—	0 15 0	17 6 8	3 12 3	—	3 12 3	
39	51	–	20	20	130	11·6	1 15 6	—	4 10 0	76 8 4	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
49	35	–	17	11	112	10·2	1 13 3	—	—	28 0 0	1 15 1	—	1 15 1	
31	27	8	8	6	80	9·1	0 10 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 4 6	—	1 4 6	
16	17	20	6	32	91	11·7	1 0 11	—	1 0 0	29 13 4	3 17 6	—	3 17 6	
19	13	17	9	8	66	9·6	1 3 5	—	—	30 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
21	26	16	9	9	81	9·4	1 12 9	—	1 0 0	44 16 8	8 18 8	—	[a]8 18 8	
21	8	13	6	–	48	8·1	1 1 11	—	1 12 0	24 16 8	3 10 3	—	3 10 3	
30	19	10	9	–	68	9·2	—	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 19 2	—	[a]2 19 2	
37	33	7	8	1	86	9·4	—	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	2 16 6	—	2 16 6	
36	38	–	6	6	86	9·8	4 15 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 14 6	—	1 14 6	
19	24	14	30	12	99	12·4	—	—	2 10 0	38 10 0	1 3 9	1 0 0	2 3 9	
48	59	14	12	4	137	9·7	4 5 3	—	7 0 0	54 10 0	5 10 6	2 0 0	7 10 6	
32	22	9	12	8	83	9·6	1 10 10	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
28	12	–	12	1	53	10·	0 7 3	—	—	16 0 0	17 3 1	—	17 3 1	
29	12	7	5	–	53	9·9	0 5 0	—	—	18 10 0	0 7 0	—	0 7 0	
37	36	–	14	8	95	9·7	1 19 7	—	—	38 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	7 12 0	
32	31	8	22	8	101	9·6	4 15 2	—	4 0 0	43 10 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
29	23	16	7	2	77	11·6	1 9 8	—	—	16 0 0	1 6 4	—	1 6 4	
29	32	26	13	10	110	10·5	—	—	—	34 5 0	2 3 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	
37	23	–	15	8	83	9·3	1 6 1	—	—	20 0 0	1 2 8	5 0 0	6 2 8	
45	24	7	6	–	82	12·1	0 5 1	—	—	24 0 0	0 2 6	—	0 2 6	
50	30	2	6	–	88	10·	2 13 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
30	21	12	8	2	73	12·9	5 6 5	—	—	16 0 0	0 11 6	—	0 11 6	
26	13	12	6	–	57	8·5	—	—	—	27 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	
22	10	13	8	4	57	8·8	1 11 6	—	—	31 13 10	1 8 3	—	1 8 3	
30	9	15	5	6	65	10·4	0 10 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6	
49	46	22	17	20	154	11·	2 16 10	—	—	47 0 0	5 11 6	—	5 11 6	
43	44	25	12	3	127	12·2	2 1 0	—	—	46 0 0	3 14 6	—	3 14 6	
37	22	–	10	–	69	9·	4 19 4	—	—	19 10 0	10 7 8	—	10 7 8	
55	37	15	16	7	130	9·8	2 0 9	—	—	20 0 0	3 7 6	—	3 7 6	
40	26	–	11	1	78	9·2	2 11 5	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
35	26	23	7	2	93	10·3	2 4 8	—	—	16 8 4	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
30	37	24	16	6	113	10·7	—	—	—	36 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
34	37	–	36	–	107	9·7	0 15 3	—	1 0 0	27 10 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
31	23	15	13	5	87	9·4	1 7 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0	
43	21	16	–	2	82	11·4	1 5 3	—	—	21 13 4	1 1 0	—	1 1 0	
33	34	9	9	11	96	9·1	0 10 9	—	—	37 6 8	5 12 0	—	5 12 0	
26	21	18	10	1	76	9·9	0 11 4	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 3	—	0 15 3	
38	25	34	14	5	116	10·	3 13 0	—	—	38 0 0	10 8 6	4 0 0	[a]14 8 6	
13	14	8	15	10	60	10·9	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	—	3 17 0	
43	54	–	13	8	118	9·2	4 3 3	—	0 15 0	41 8 4	1 9 6	—	1 9 6	
60	29	–	6	3	98	12·1	2 0 11	—	—	26 0 0	3 3 8	—	3 3 8	
51	11	9	6	11	88	9·3	1 10 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
60	24	5	11	9	109	6·4	1 5 0	—	6 0 0	41 0 0	2 14 6	—	2 14 6	
20	28	17	17	15	97	12·5	1 15 7	—	—	40 11 8	3 0 6	—	3 0 6	
42	9	9	9	4	73	9·9	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0	
44	23	12	9	7	95	9·6	1 8 1	—	—	29 11 8	3 3 0	—	3 3 0	
46	24	10	10	13	103	10·4	1 18 9	—	—	32 0 0	2 11 8	—	2 11 8	
59	15	16	10	4	104	10·2	2 1 7	—	—	24 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6	
34	37	3	12	–	86	9·4	1 11 4	—	—	18 0 0	0 9 8	—	0 9 8	
21	21	10	1	3	56	11·4	0 7 11	—	—	17 0 0	0 15 2	—	0 15 2	
14	32	7	3	2	58	10·	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
148	7525	Ballintemple,	Bruskey, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	74	74	36
149	7538	Killeshandra,	Arva, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	72	72	32
150	7621	Drumgood,	Lattyloo,		–	R.C.	R.C.	95	48	143	42	23	65	25
151	7678	Munterconnaught	Knocktemple, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	98	–	98	46
152	7679	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	102	102	51
153	7732	Ballintemple,	Aughaloopa, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	55	–	55	26
154	7733	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	59	59	24
155	7760	Enniskeen,	Leiter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	94	183	41	52	93	35
156	7764	Knockbride,	Greaghettiagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	26	74	29	18	47	16
157	7769	Templeport,	Tiercahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	33	78	29	22	51	22
158	7778	Drumlane,	Staghall, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	49	49	22
159	7798	Do.	Corcanidos,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	28	74	26	21	47	20
160	7847	Killeshandra,	Coronary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	59	114	40	48	88	38
161	7856	Templeport,	Legnatrogha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	31	30	61	23	22	45	28
162	7881	Killeshandra,	Drumkeeran,		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	48	102	38	35	73	30
163	7890	Kildrumsherdan,	Cornasaus,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	49	122	40	24	64	28
164	7891	Mullagh,	Cronreagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	66	138	54	47	101	52
165	7927	Shercock,	Dhuish,		Pres.	–	R.C.	64	58	122	39	39	78	28
166	7928	Drung,	Lappan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	38	90	37	25	62	30
167	7955	Denn,	Lacken, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	53	53	25
168	7971	Bailieboro',	Drumanespick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	39	115	42	22	64	32
169	7999	Ballintemple,	Coolbawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	64	150	57	41	98	39
170	8025	Scrabby,	Cortober,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	64	131	56	52	108	62
171	8046	Killinkere,	Killinkere, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	84	84	37
172	8089	Annagh,	Belturbet, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	93	–	93	53
173	8094	Castlerahan,	BarconyRobinson, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	76	76	33
174	8102	Do.	Ballyjamesduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	75	–	75	40
175	8103	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	65	115	31	48	79	46
176	8114	Annagh,	Belturbet, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	135	–	93	93	49
177	8143	Kinnawley,	Uraghs, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	59	–	59	28
178	8165	Templeport,	Munlough,		–	E.C.	R.C.	66	48	114	50	42	92	47
179	8167	Enniskeen,	Kingscourt, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	100	–	100	55
180	8168	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	–	76	76	37
181	8189	Kinnawley,	Uraghs, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	67	67	30
182	8271	Drung,	Cornakill, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	–	64	64	23
183	8273	Do.	Lisboduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	59	–	59	24
184	8299	Do.	Cornakill, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	85	–	85	51	–	51	24
185	8305	Templeport,	Drumharrin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	37	73	32	34	66	30
186	8312	Drumlumman,	Kilcogy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	181	–	181	127	–	127	52
187	8313	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	138	–	101	101	41
188	8314	Castlerahan,	Mullaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	67	160	58	48	106	52
189	8351	Drung,	Lisboduff, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	70	70	32
190	8432	Kildrumsherdan,	Drumnatrade,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	65	133	35	33	68	35
191	8447	Do.	Ashfield,		E.C.	–	E.C.	79	48	127	55	31	86	43
192	8453	Annagcliffe,	Crubany, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	81	–	81	40
193	8460	Crosserlough,	Rassan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	59	145	56	39	95	48
194	8468	Denn,	Cornaseer,		E.C.	–	E.C.	62	22	84	42	12	54	25
195	8488	Munterconnaught,	Ballydurron, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	79	–	79	40
196	8489	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	67	67	32
197	8491	Kilmore,	Drumcor, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	–	77	51	–	51	19
198	8567	Castlerahan,	BarconyRobinson, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	66	–	66	30
199	8568	Kilmore,	Drumcor, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	43	43	18
200	8598	Knockbride,	Tonyfoyle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	49	108	38	36	74	29
201	8622	Drung,	Maghera,		E.C.	–	E.C.	79	76	155	40	40	80	34
202	8639	Annagcliffe,	Crubany, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	71	–	51	51	21
203	8660	Templeport,	Lisnover, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	55	55	–	44	44	[b]17
204	8698	Bailieborough,	Lisball,	v.c.	E.C.	–	E.C.	96	96	192	53	57	110	46
205	8789	Do.	Bailieborough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	39	117	51	25	76	37
206	8806	Urney,	Cavan, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	220	–	220	107	–	107	53
207	8815	Mullagh,	Mullagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	54	54	32
208	8813	Kildrumsherdan,	Tullyvin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	48	48	22
209	8936	Castlerahan,	Garriross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	60	139	55	36	91	49
			Do. evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	–	72	39	–	39	15

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Cavan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
29	41	24	7	2	103	12·	2 7 6	—	—	38 11 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
25	23	13	18	6	85	10·2	1 5 0	—	—	17 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
29	16	17	5	1	68	9·3	0 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	2 11 9	—	2 11 9	
50	35	–	20	21	126	13·3	1 18 3	—	7 0 0	42 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
42	25	10	25	13	115	10·9	0 19 10	—	—	48 3 4	1 3 8	—	1 3 8	
28	12	12	12	3	67	10·8	—	—	—	21 10 0	0 8 6	—	0 8 6	
30	21	17	7	2	77	9·8	1 7 6	—	—	14 0 0	0 19 0	—	0 19 0	
53	23	27	22	1	126	9·5	1 0 6	—	—	15 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	[a]8 4 0	
25	12	1	6	4	48	9·9	—	—	—	21 0 0	0 9 8	—	0 9 8	
19	18	7	11	–	55	9·8	0 16 1	—	—	17 10 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
32	17	–	13	–	62	10·7	1 11 7	—	—	14 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
15	20	–	7	–	42	14·5	0 15 7	—	—	14 15 0	—	—	—	
32	19	12	29	5	97	11·8	0 10 8	—	—	14 0 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0	
17	12	5	3	6	43	8·6	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
37	–	25	12	–	74	10·3	1 4 2	—	—	15 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	
40	36	6	15	–	97	9·8	1 18 0	—	—	23 0 0	0 14 6	—	0 14 6	
50	28	17	15	2	112	8·8	2 9 0	—	—	35 0 0	2 4 4	—	2 4 4	
47	16	–	16	6	85	11·	1 8 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 3 10	—	1 3 10	
41	21	11	9	3	85	9·4	1 10 8	—	—	15 0 0	1 4 10	—	1 4 10	
33	12	9	8	3	65	9·4	0 10 8	—	—	20 0 0	1 11 0	—	1 11 0	
26	24	8	10	6	74	8·9	0 12 9	—	—	28 0 0	3 4 11	—	3 4 11	
53	26	16	5	2	102	11·4	1 12 0	—	—	30 0 0	2 5 5	—	2 5 5	
41	23	32	20	10	126	10·	1 0 3	—	—	23 0 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
45	20	25	11	–	101	9·5	1 3 9	—	3 0 0	27 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
44	18	20	12	3	97	10·9	1 12 9	—	3 0 0	35 1 8	7 6 10	—	7 6 10	
37	31	–	12	8	88	7·9	2 16 1	—	—	20 0 0	0 6 6	—	0 6 6	
33	21	26	9	6	95	10·8	1 18 3	—	—	24 13 4	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
75	11	1	–	–	87	5·2	0 7 9	—	1 0 0	22 13 4	1 1 8	—	1 1 8	
36	18	30	2	3	89	9·7	1 10 10	—	—	39 2 8	4 15 6	—	4 15 6	
32	26	–	14	6	78	10·2	—	—	—	26 8 10	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
39	45	9	15	6	114	10·1	1 5 3	—	—	41 0 0	1 15 0	10 0 0	[a]11 15 0	
59	12	–	26	7	104	10·5	2 2 8	—	2 10 0	45 3 4	6 10 3	—	6 10 3	
49	16	13	10	7	95	10·1	2 6 9	—	1 0 0	39 0 0	2 14 2	—	2 14 2	
27	23	13	9	2	74	10·7	—	—	—	39 7 9	1 0 6	—	1 0 6	
30	22	17	6	2	77	9·2	2 14 4	—	—	17 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
33	22	13	7	3	78	10·4	1 5 6	—	—	15 0 0	1 1 2	—	1 1 2	
20	20	11	4	2	57	9·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 6 5	—	1 6 5	
34	27	–	6	1	68	9·2	0 8 9	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
57	33	21	18	18	147	10·3	1 5 8	—	1 0 0	31 10 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
48	40	24	10	–	122	10·	3 6 3	—	—	17 13 4	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
54	34	15	16	2	121	9·4	1 9 0	—	0 15 0	41 3 4	3 7 0	—	3 7 0	
45	29	16	15	–	105	9·7	1 2 6	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 10 3	—	1 10 3	
37	28	13	12	1	91	10·	0 9 0	—	—	16 0 0	3 6 8	—	3 6 8	
53	14	23	14	10	114	10·	3 8 1	—	—	32 0 0	3 4 0	11 0 0	[a]14 4 0	
45	28	11	10	6	100	9·4	1 12 0	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	3 11 7	—	3 11 7	
50	38	39	4	3	134	9·5	1 6 1	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	4 2 6	—	[a]4 2 6	
17	34	5	7	–	63	10·4	1 14 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 1 1	2 0 0	[a]6 1 1	
37	15	14	14	16	96	9·	1 6 6	—	1 0 0	33 6 8	1 11 0	—	1 11 0	
35	19	14	10	7	85	8·9	1 5 8	—	1 0 0	24 2 2	0 9 6	—	0 9 6	
32	17	16	6	–	71	10·4	0 10 6	—	—	15 0 0	1 14 7	—	1 14 7	
29	28	4	9	5	75	10·8	0 17 4	—	—	23 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
25	22	5	3	–	55	9·9	0 11 6	—	—	16 0 0	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	
41	27	12	8	–	88	10·2	0 18 5	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
63	21	29	11	5	129	8·9	0 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	—	12 0 0	[a]12 0 0	
26	24	10	8	–	68	9·1	0 15 5	—	—	15 6 8	0 17 0	—	0 17 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 17 11	—	—	17 0 0	—	—	—	
55	39	–	26	–	120	9·2	1 5 0	—	—	43 16 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
41	37	11	5	–	94	8·1	1 10 9	—	—	18 0 0	4 16 5	—	4 16 5	
89	42	–	–	–	131	6·6	1 7 0	—	—	41 6 8	8 16 7	—	8 16 7	
25	13	14	8	6	66	10·2	1 3 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6	
14	8	8	8	7	45	10·4	3 5 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 3	—	1 19 3	
40	37	20	9	1	107	9·1	—	—	—	34 0 0	—	—	—	
–	20	5	9	2	36	16·	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	

[b] Attendance taken from Inspector's Report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
210	8948	Drumlane, .	Miltown, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	64	–	64	29
211	8949	Do. .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	66	66	34
212	8978	Knockbride, .	Latsey, . .		–	Diss.	Pres.	83	41	124	49	26	75	32
213	9034	Killinagh, .	Cornagee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	46	93	37	43	80	33
214	9109	Larah, . .	Clifferna, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	53	53	28
215	9127	Kildrumsherdan,	Lamgelton,[b] .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
216	9149	Kinawley, .	Swanlinbar, No. 2,		E.C.	–	E.C.	81	–	81	53	–	53	25
217	9204	Knockbride, .	Turfad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	64	147	38	33	71	32
218	9205	Larah, . .	Tullyunshin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	75	137	44	42	86	43
219	9267	Kilmore, . .	Drumcrow, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	82	196	63	47	110	48
220	9268	Kinawley, .	Swanlinbar, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	65	65	–	48	48	27
221	9288	Lavey, . .	Knocknagillah, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	200	–	200	98	–	98	46
222	9289	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	156	–	96	96	41
223	9312	Killinkere, .	Lurgananure, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	57	93	29	42	71	28
224	9349	Larah, . .	Larah, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	74	–	74	35
225	9350	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	70	70	31
226	9392	Killeshandra, .	Corlespratten, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	62	23	85	46	18	64	36
227	9433	Larah, . .	Ravenswood, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	101	81	182	69	55	124	59
228	9469	Templeport, .	Altachullin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	43	82	32	37	69	39
229	9504	Ballintemple, .	Legaginney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	91	–	91	45
230	9505	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	69	69	29
231	9573	Denn, . .	Killatain, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	18	70	88	16	53	69	41
232	9582	Knockbride, .	Derrydamph, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	32	24	56	28	23	51	30
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 232, .					15,091	12475	27,566	9,486	8,133	17,619	8,322
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	5627	Bailieboro', .	Bailieboro' District Model, m.	v.c.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	Pres.	147	–	147	88	–	88	66
2	5628	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	–	124	124	–	83	83	60
3	8514	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	33	59	92	20	32	52	40
4	8490	Urney, . .	Cavan Convent, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	392	392	–	218	218	108
5	4942	Drung, . .	Drung Ord. Ag. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	57	–	57	23
6	6857	Killinkere, .	Termon, do. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	133	100	233	92	70	162	73
7	8713	Templeport, .	Cornacleigh, do. .		–	E.C.	R.C.	46	33	79	35	28	63	32
8	3420	Annagcliffe, .	Cavan Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	E.C.	66	55	121	48	34	82	57
9	3447	Bailieboro', .	Bailieboro' do.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	30	23	53	22	19	41	30
10	3644	Drumgoon, .	Cootehill do.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	37	41	78	16	20	36	24
11	6910	Templeport, .	Bawnboy do.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	E.C.	40	42	82	25	31	56	39
			Total of Special Schools, 11, .					635	869	1,504	403	535	938	552
			Grand Total for Co. Cavan, 243,					15,726	13344	29,070	9,889	8,668	18,557	8,874

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	159	Culdaff, . .	Ballycharry, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	86	179	56	55	111	52
2	160	Do. . .	Bocan, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	203	–	203	103	–	103	49
3	161	Do. . .	Carramore, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	84	188	66	59	125	63
4	163	Clonlea, . .	Murlog, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	26	43	69	23	39	62	32
5	165	Do. . .	Cloghfin, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	55	39	94	41	32	73	33
6	166	Do. . .	Ballybogan, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	55	38	93	40	24	64	29
7	167	Cloncha, . .	Aughnaclay, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	57	138	47	40	87	38
8	168	Do. . .	Malinhead, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	161	125	286	89	73	162	73
9	170	Donagh, . .	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	102	–	102	46

[a] Residence free,

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24	26	13	3	1	67	10·2	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 9 6	—	1 9 6
37	29	–	11	–	77	9·	3 8 7	—	1 10 0	21 10 0	1 18 0	—	1 18 0
30	37	9	6	–	82	8·7	1 4 6	—	—	12 0 0	—	—	—
24	27	25	10	3	89	10·4	—	—	—	14 5 0	2 18 6	—	2 18 6
8	20	29	9	5	71	9·4	1 18 5	—	—	26 10 0	2 2 6	—	2 2 6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	9	10	10	–	54	9·4	—	—	—	20 15 0	—	—	—
27	33	16	17	2	95	10·1	2 12 7	—	—	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
55	46	16	9	2	128	10·1	2 1 8	—	1 0 0	16 10 0	5 5 8	—	5 5 8
49	62	21	12	–	144	9·3	2 7 6	—	—	38 0 0	3 13 8	—	3 13 8
16	14	13	8	3	54	10·2	4 7 4	—	1 10 0	23 0 0	—	4 10 0	4 10 0
50	51	21	8	10	140	10·5	5 1 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 5	–	3 2 5
46	48	22	7	7	130	11·4	—	—	—	20 6 8	2 2 2	—	2 2 2
43	13	6	7	–	69	8·7	0 12 9	—	—	14 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0
33	24	12	9	11	89	11·	3 3 3	—	—	28 0 0	3 17 11	—	3 17 11
30	29	14	12	5	90	10·3	2 5 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 3 1	—	2 3 1
21	19	24	8	7	79	11·2	0 16 2	—	—	15 0 0	2 16 2	—	2 16 2
42	45	12	11	9	119	10·	3 19 1	6 0 0	—	24 0 0	6 8 2	10 0 0	[a]16 8 2
41	22	–	12	–	75	9·2	5 6 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6
77	34	9	6	10	136	10·7	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	6 0 0	0 6 5	—	0 6 5
66	23	–	3	–	92	8·8	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	3 10 0	0 6 0	—	0 6 0
57	18	–	13	–	88	7·6	1 14 0	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
30	18	–	5	3	56	7·4	1 12 6	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
8,449	5,782	2,726	2,728	1,207	20,892		375 9 8	24 0 0	133 2 0	6,309 4 8	587 10 11	127 2 0	714 12 11
2	22	21	18	40	103	12·6	22 19 2	4 12 2	} —	620 0 10	54 12 10	—	54 12 10
3	13	26	24	30	96	12·7	—	3 1 0					
42	17	2	6	–	67	5·8	—	—					
140	43	35	15	10	243	8·5	6 2 10	—	10 10 0	56 0 10	14 11 7	—	14 11 7
37	18	15	15	6	91	11·3	2 11 7	—	—	33 0 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0
72	58	37	16	6	189	9·3	3 13 10	—	4 0 0	55 10 0	2 14 2	—	2 14 2
36	17	13	1	–	67	9·4	—	2 14 9	—	42 10 0	1 8 0	14 0 0	[a]15 8 0
60	17	5	4	–	86	6·7	2 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	6	11	1	–	37	7·5	1 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	20	1	4	–	49	7·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	15	3	3	–	50	8·5	5 11 0	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
464	246	169	107	92	1,078		44 2 0	10 7 11	18 10 0	807 1 8	75 14 7	14 0 0	89 14 7
8,913	6,028	2,895	2,835	1,299	21,970		419 11 8	34 7 11	151 12 0	7,116 6 4	663 5 6	141 2 0	804 7 6

DONEGAL—300 Schools.

70	53	–	21	5	149	10·	4 17 0	—	—	43 15 0	2 14 6	—	2 14 6
46	39	–	22	10	117	9·4	2 0 0	—	1 0 0	52 15 0	2 18 8	—	2 18 8
51	53	33	14	4	155	8·5	3 11 0	—	—	53 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6
38	10	4	3	–	55	8·6	1 9 5	—	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
63	8	4	5	2	82	10·3	1 9 6	—	—	26 5 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
31	15	7	11	–	64	9·4	1 7 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 12 6	—	3 12 6
42	46	–	16	2	106	9·	1 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 1	—	2 7 1
138	58	–	13	–	209	9·5	2 4 9	—	—	30 6 8	0 8 0	—	0 8 0
46	31	24	23	5	129	10·8	2 19 11	—	3 0 0	37 0 0	2 14 2	—	2 14 2

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
10	171	Donagh,	Craigtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	55	122	42	35	77	33
11	172	Fahan, Lower,	Cockhill,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	101	230	79	61	140	62
12	174	Muff,	Clunelly,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	78	27	105	40	17	57	16
13	175	Mevagh,	Aghadachor,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	44	119	34	20	54	27
14	178	Moville, Upper,	Drung,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	103	207	45	49	94	47
15	182	Moville, Lower,	Gulladuff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	34	78	26	21	47	21
16	183	Do.	Glenagiveny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	62	138	45	36	81	32
17	1164	Tullaghobegly,	Derrybeg,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	65	186	65	33	98	54
18	1235	Conwal,	Letterkenny,	m. V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	137	–	137	76	–	76	40
19	1237	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff,	m. V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	231	–	231	101	–	101	42
20	1238	Clonlea,	Porthall,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	43	117	61	31	92	46
21	1239	Donagh,	Glassalts,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	78	178	43	38	81	44
22	1240	Kilcar,	Keonaghan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	161	137	298	101	93	194	113
23	1241	Moville, Upper,	Ballyrattan,	V.T.	E.C.	–	E.C.	43	58	101	29	36	65	42
24	1242	Do.	Cabry,		E.C.	–	E.C.	80	58	138	34	25	59	27
25	1360	Killaghtee,	Croagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	154	96	250	78	51	129	64
26	1361	Do.	Castletown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	38	99	27	23	50	29
27	1362	Mevagh,	Carrick,	V.T.	–	E.C.	E.C.	92	89	181	44	32	76	32
28	1363	Donaghmore,	Gortichar,	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	62	55	117	58	47	105	58
29	1364	Kiltevock,	Cloghan,	V.T.	–	E.C.	E.C.	60	25	85	46	20	66	30
30	1471	Kilmacrenan,	Carrowmaganonagh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	77	72	149	42	44	86	27
31	1472	Fahan, Upper,	Birdstown,		–	Pres.	Pres.	61	52	113	37	29	66	30
32	1532	Donegal,	Leghawny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	144	96	240	70	55	125	125
33	1533	Kilmacrenan,	Cashel,		E.C.	–	R.C.	106	98	204	56	56	112	65
34	1572	Fahan, Lower,	Dumfries,		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	52	124	49	39	88	52
35	1573	Dysertgeney,	Meenagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	138	86	224	63	51	114	45
36	1574	Fahan, Lower,	Lower Illies,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	65	145	47	47	94	40
37	1620	Donaghmore,	Cooladawson,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	30	31	61	22	25	47	30
38	1621	Killybegs, Upper,	Fintra,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	73	152	53	51	104	41
39	1622	Convoy,	Broadpath,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	46	108	39	29	68	30
40	1733	Lower Killybegs,	Ardara,	m. V.T.	E.C.	–	E.C.	94	–	94	61	–	61	41
41	1734	Inniskeel,	Mullamore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	61	159	61	37	98	46
42	1735	Killybegs, Upper,	Killybegs,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	62	126	43	37	80	42
43	1737	Raphoe,	Rooskey,	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	63	152	57	41	98	55
44	1738	Cloncha,	Coolkinny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	101	197	45	55	100	46
45	1805	Clonmany,	Rasheny,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	90	39	129	49	20	69	30
46	1806	Do.	Beltra,[b]	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	1807	Do.	Tiernasligo,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	84	205	67	48	115	54
48	1923	Donaghmore,	Drummurphy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	47	31	78	28	24	52	26
49	1964	Do.	Castlefin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	97	174	55	68	123	70
50	1968	Kilmacrennan,	Leiter,		–	–	Pres.	52	46	98	36	36	72	31
51	2049	Burt,	Burt, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	32	89	39	20	59	34
52	2054	Killybegs, Upper,	Meenavalley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	52	143	61	40	101	45
53	2055	Donagh,	Glentogher,[a]	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	57	57	114	38	38	76	35
54	2056	Conwal,	Glencar,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	65	37	102	35	25	60	25
55	2130	Lower Killybegs,	Ardara, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	22	90	112	17	73	90	51
56	2131	Culdaff,	Dristeran,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	94	205	64	51	115	61
57	2146	Tullaghobegly,	Gortahork,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	148	113	261	83	73	156	71
58	2147	Clondavaddog,	Ballymichael,		–	E.C.	R.C.	134	70	204	78	37	115	51
59	2251	Stranorlar,	Dooish,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	48	135	54	30	84	43
60	2252	Killynard,	Donegal, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	Pres.	113	–	113	74	–	74	43
61	2253	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	Pres.	18	87	105	11	56	67	45
62	2260	Reymunterdoney,	Ballyboe,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	126	81	207	66	37	103	35
63	2336	Conwal,	Letterkenny, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	72	72	44
64	2369	Inniskeel,	Glenties,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	108	60	168	67	44	111	61
65	2388	Muff,	Ture,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	58	119	35	32	67	28
66	2406	Kilcar,	Shalvey,	V.T.	R.C.	–	E.C.	91	76	167	63	52	115	45
67	2407	Fahan, Lower,	Ballymacarrey,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	88	186	49	49	98	55
68	2445	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	67	67	31
69	2471	Donaghmore,	Crossroads, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	39	94	37	29	66	36
70	2475	Do.	Knock,		–	E.C.	R.C.	40	29	69	27	21	48	25
71	2480	Tullyaughnish,	Ramelton, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	83	–	83	55	–	55	37
72	2527	Gartan,	Drumsallagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	26	79	33	21	54	25

[a] Residence free.

[b] School temporarily closed.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.			School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
71	21	–	9	2	103	12·5	1	8	3	—			—			18	16	8	2	16	1	—			2	16	1
71	65	–	24	1	161	9·1	3	17	0	—			—			48	0	0	4	4	6	—			4	4	6
22	13	8	5	1	49	9·6	—			—			—			7	10	0	0	12	5	—			0	12	5
24	10	15	20	3	72	11·6	0	7	10	—			—			18	0	0	3	12	7	—			3	12	7
49	28	18	8	2	100	8·8	1	9	6	—			—			24	0	0	1	2	7	—			1	2	7
26	20	13	–	–	59	8·8	0	10	4	—			—			24	0	0	2	1	8	—			2	1	8
56	25	17	7	–	105	10·	0	16	6	—			—			18	0	0	1	19	6	—			1	19	6
76	26	6	19	6	133	9·8	2	10	11	—			3	10	0	32	16	8	7	7	10	—			7	7	10
28	23	–	19	6	76	9·6	1	19	9	3	6	2	4	10	0	37	10	0	6	2	11	—			6	2	11
90	63	–	12	–	165	10·2	1	13	10	—			—			28	0	0	1	17	5	—			1	17	5
46	31	13	5	2	97	10·1	—			—			1	0	0	30	16	8	6	18	0	—			6	18	0
47	36	20	10	6	119	10·3	2	13	1	—			—			48	18	4	4	0	0	—			4	0	0
118	93	–	20	30	261	9·8	4	6	4	—			14	10	0	104	15	10	8	5	3	5	0	0	13	5	3
22	35	6	9	2	74	8·9	2	9	4	—			—			45	0	0	1	16	5	8	0	0	a9	16	5
41	18	–	9	4	72	9·0	1	6	2	—			—			27	6	8	4	12	2	10	0	0	14	12	2
56	22	51	41	30	200	12·	5	8	0	—			11	0	0	81	6	8	11	11	2	5	0	0	16	11	2
21	30	13	4	–	68	10·	—			—			—			18	0	0	2	19	10	5	0	0	7	19	10
92	33	–	5	–	130	10·4	1	17	8	—			—			15	0	0	2	10	0	—			2	10	0
64	12	12	19	5	112	10·2	—			—			—			28	0	0	0	11	6	—			0	11	6
29	21	14	7	–	71	12·5	0	13	8	—			—			24	0	0	1	15	0	4	0	0	a5	15	0
30	30	16	16	–	92	11·5	1	10	1	—			1	0	0	18	13	4	3	2	1	—			a3	2	1
27	23	12	7	3	72	8·6	1	8	8	—			—			30	5	0	8	10	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
68	72	8	13	3	164	11·5	1	15	7	—			—			24	0	0	2	1	10	—			2	1	10
77	52	1	12	2	144	9·7	3	2	3	—			—			24	0	0	4	18	0	—			4	18	0
35	30	10	5	5	85	8·7	3	5	5	—			—			77	0	0	2	19	8	1	0	0	3	19	8
58	46	1	19	–	124	9·9	1	19	4	—			—			25	18	4	—			—			—		
71	34	6	7	–	118	9·7	3	1	7	—			—			23	16	8	1	16	8	1	0	0	a2	16	8
25	10	9	3	4	51	8·9	0	12	2	—			—			24	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	10	0
51	41	–	22	9	123	10·4	1	6	2	—			1	10	0	40	0	0	—			5	0	0	5	0	0
30	17	20	7	7	81	11·	0	15	7	4	10	5	—			24	0	0	—			—			—		
18	23	9	9	10	69	10·8	0	10	0	—			7	0	0	47	10	0	1	8	6	—			1	8	6
63	25	6	19	2	115	11·5	1	18	6	—			3	10	0	33	10	0	6	18	8	—			6	18	8
41	28	14	16	7	106	9·8	1	7	2	—			2	0	0	26	3	4	2	18	9	8	0	0	10	18	9
44	27	18	11	10	110	10·	1	0	3	—			3	0	0	55	1	8	6	9	8	—			6	9	8
90	28	–	19	3	140	9·8	0	19	10	1	0	3	—			24	0	0	4	1	4	—			4	1	4
54	26	13	3	3	99	10·1	0	17	1	—			—			23	15	0	2	9	0	1	0	0	a3	9	0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	10	9	—			—			2	6	8	—			—			—		
61	63	28	7	1	160	10·	1	9	4	—			—			42	0	0	5	12	1	—			5	12	1
21	16	8	11	2	58	10·1	2	0	0	—			—			14	0	0	2	11	6	2	0	0	4	11	6
46	22	23	25	15	131	9·4	7	7	2	—			10	0	0	93	16	8	7	18	5	—			7	18	5
28	23	21	15	–	87	10·3	1	7	7	—			—			18	10	0	4	5	5	—			4	5	5
33	19	17	9	–	78	9·4	3	8	8	—			—			28	0	0	6	6	6	—			6	6	6
43	31	24	13	9	120	11·7	0	11	4	—			—			28	0	0	1	18	5	5	0	0	6	18	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	13	8	—			1	0	0	20	0	0	—			—			—		
21	16	24	14	–	75	9·9	1	5	9	—			—			24	0	0	1	10	0	2	2	0	3	12	0
37	27	10	8	8	90	8·2	—			—			—			43	0	0	—			—			—		
66	57	–	23	11	157	9·4	1	1	6	—			—			53	10	0	2	17	0	—			2	17	0
94	45	14	18	11	182	9·	3	4	7	—			—			48	5	0	2	3	6	—			2	3	6
115	29	–	9	–	153	11·1	1	11	1	—			—			15	0	0	6	16	10	—			6	16	10
51	34	8	10	6	109	11·5	1	16	6	—			—			32	0	0	2	10	8	—			a2	10	8
11	28	–	19	20	78	11·6	7	1	2	—			3	0	0	70	0	0	1	1	10	10	0	0	a11	1	10
39	22	11	5	7	84	8·5	4	2	5	1	0	0	—			41	10	0	0	17	11	—			0	17	11
74	17	11	11	7	120	12·	2	5	6	—			—			20	0	0	—			—			—		
29	30	10	14	–	83	9·	1	9	10	3	14	1	—			31	3	4	5	11	6	—			5	11	6
60	25	5	14	7	111	9·2	2	2	5	—			6	0	0	77	10	10	7	19	2	—			a7	19	2
35	24	12	11	2	84	9·3	0	10	0	—			—			31	6	8	3	13	9	3	0	0	6	13	9
67	50	–	17	3	137	8·6	0	19	7	—			—			24	0	0	—			5	0	0	5	0	0
40	33	10	14	11	108	9·8	1	17	7	—			—			58	0	0	1	18	10	—			a1	18	10
53	38	–	14	–	105	9·8	1	19	10	—			—			26	0	0	1	9	1	—			1	9	1
42	22	1	9	2	76	8·4	1	13	8	—			—			24	0	0	1	3	9	—			1	3	9
32	7	11	4	1	55	8·	1	12	0	—			—			22	10	0	1	0	6	—			1	0	6
16	15	–	12	17	60	11·	4	3	10	—			9	0	0	52	2	9	10	14	0	1	0	0	a11	14	0
19	21	14	12	6	72	12·	2	6	1	—			—			25	0	0	2	0	0	—			2	0	0

c School closed last quarter; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
73	2564	Tullyaughnish,	Ramelton, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	130	130	–	82	82	53
74	2585	Inver, . .	Drumbarrow, .	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	79	54	133	49	32	81	32
75	2615	Drumhome, .	Ballintra, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	–	78	61	–	61	30
76	2658	Inniskeel, .	Cronaghbois, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	63	–	63	31
77	2673	Burt, . .	Carrowan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	34	79	35	23	58	33
78	2680	Muff, . .	Threetrees, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	68	64	132	43	41	84	42
79	2877	Inniskeel, .	Drumboghill, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	37	96	34	26	60	23
80	2903	Urney, . .	Alt, No. 1, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	46	125	41	26	67	34
81	2988	Cloncha, . .	Malin, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	72	63	135	46	41	87	42
82	3076	Kilcar, . .	Coguish, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	77	186	69	48	117	74
83	3134	Kilbarron, .	Grecvy, . .	a.	R.C.	–	R.C.	53	37	90	37	24	61	40
84	3137	Ardara, . .	Loughriespoint, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	81	81	–	65	65	27
85	3160	Fahan, Lower, .	Tullydish, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	71	165	38	33	71	27
86	3191	Donaghmore, .	Dreenan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	56	95	32	53	85	51
87	3294	Tullaghobegly, East, . .	Cashelnagorr, .	a.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	79	171	49	45	94	41
88	3310	Leck, . .	Knockbrack, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	61	111	31	44	75	32
89	3391	Urney, . .	Alt, No. 2, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	33	78	37	27	64	28
90	3454	Clondavaddog, .	Drumfad, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	111	52	163	68	37	105	42
91	3470	Moville, Lower,	Shrove, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	56	125	40	34	74	39
92	3492	Do. . .	Moville, . .	a.	E.C.	–	E.C.	28	7	35	39	8	47	26
93	3499	Kilcar, . .	Crove, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	21	58	30	16	46	26
94	3500	Inniskeel, .	Brackey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	31	102	44	18	62	34
95	3523	Kilmacrenan, .	Edencarnan, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	42	64	106	26	29	55	30
96	3606	Raphoe, . .	Glenmacquin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	69	139	49	40	89	32
97	3657	Inishmacsaint, .	Drumnagrough, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	49	39	88	36	28	64	35
98	3687	Convoy, . .	Lissinisk, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	47	94	32	36	68	26
99	3689	Inishmacsaint, .	Bundoran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	67	–	67	39
100	3703	Raphoe, . .	Ballyholey, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	49	28	77	30	14	44	29
101	3718	Kilmacrennan, .	Legnahoory, .		E.C.	–	Pres.	83	48	131	46	26	72	32
102	3739	Templecrone, .	Dunglow, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	93	–	93	53
103	3744	Conwal, . .	Bomany, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	64	120	47	39	86	29
104	3854	Killynard, .	Ballydevitt, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	42	123	43	24	67	26
105	3977	Inver, . .	Drumcoe, . .	v.t.	–	E.C.	E.C.	99	101	200	61	67	128	64
106	3978	Drumhome, .	Ballymagroarty, .	a.	–	E.C.	R.C.	68	31	99	45	20	65	27
107	4031	Inishmacsaint, .	Bundoran, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	7	88	95	6	56	62	40
108	4033	Stranorlar, .	Stranorlar, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	52	–	52	32
109	4034	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	139	139	–	56	56	36
110	4036	Donaghmore, .	Carnower, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	35	97	38	22	60	35
111	4143	All Saints, .	Crossroads, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	30	80	31	18	49	26
112	4361	Donegal, . .	Drumnahowl, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	40	54	94	25	39	64	29
113	4389	Inniskeel, .	Beagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	35	79	29	25	54	34
114	4418	Inishmacsaint, .	Carrickboy, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	90	–	90	60
115	4419	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	60	60	32
116	4420	Kilbarron, .	Ballyshannon, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	77	–	77	44
117	4421	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	152	–	85	85	55
118	4422	Donaghmore, .	Gleneely, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	61	129	52	50	102	43
119	4583	Inniskeel, .	Clooney, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	34	42	76	28	36	64	35
120	4608	Killaghtee, .	Bruckless, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	63	53	116	53	47	100	51
121	4656	Raphoe, . .	Raphoe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	40	101	37	26	63	31
122	4667	Conwal, . .	Treantagh, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	49	34	83	30	23	53	23
123	4738	Templecrone, .	Roshine, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	117	75	192	72	51	123	59
124	4739	Tullaghobegly, .	Gola, . . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	26	19	45	20	16	36	22
125	4740	Do. . .	Knockastoler, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	72	185	72	44	116	50
126	4741	Do. . .	Dore, . . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	66	35	101	49	24	73	33
127	4809	Templecrone, .	Keadue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	105	229	48	39	87	49
128	4929	Clondahorkey, .	Cashelmore, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	63	30	93	32	13	45	27
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	68	–	68	47	–	47	27
129	5004	Do. . .	Dunfanaghy, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	89	32	121	48	19	67	38
130	5046	Tullaghobegly, West	Meenacladdy,[b] .	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
131	5164	Do. East,	Tory Island, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	49	34	83	38	27	65	39
132	5166	Tullaghobegly, .	Bunaninver, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	43	135	48	19	67	36
133	5228	Moville, Lower,	Drumaweir, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	60	–	60	29

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	58	–	12	13	106	9·9	3 5 6	—	7 0 0	50 12 2	15 16 1	—	15 16 1	
70	36	–	4	1	111	9·5	1 9 2	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 5	—	3 7 5	
38	28	–	7	5	78	10·2	0 15 3	—	—	36 15 0	4 4 0	—	4 4 0	
22	24	23	7	10	86	12·	3 8 8	—	—	19 6 8	0 9 6	5 0 0	5 9 6	
25	16	19	3	6	69	8·7	1 8 3	—	—	26 0 0	8 8 8	3 10 0	11 18 8	
60	34	–	10	4	108	8·4	1 7 3	—	—	22 0 0	2 15 2	1 10 0	[a]4 5 2	
40	30	8	7	–	85	10·7	0 6 8	—	—	18 0 0	0 6 6	—	0 6 6	
32	23	9	19	–	83	10·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	3 14 6	—	3 14 6	
46	20	–	13	2	81	9·1	1 8 0	—	—	32 10 0	3 3 9	—	3 3 9	
53	41	–	29	10	133	9·2	3 6 9	—	3 0 0	28 10 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
33	22	–	16	9	80	9·3	1 1 7	—	3 0 0	34 6 8	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
26	15	7	11	4	63	9·1	1 10 4	—	—	15 13 4	—	—	—	
43	10	–	23	3	79	10·3	2 2 7	—	—	26 5 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
33	24	16	15	–	88	10·	0 9 0	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	1 4 6	—	[a]1 4 6	
67	5	10	9	3	94	6·8	—	—	—	25 13 4	—	—	—	
30	25	12	12	–	79	8·7	1 16 6	—	—	20 0 0	2 6 11	—	2 6 11	
16	13	12	17	–	58	9·7	1 6 5	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
50	62	–	12	5	129	10·9	2 7 4	—	—	28 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
44	18	–	20	–	82	8·2	0 16 0	—	—	11 13 4	0 18 1	5 0 0	5 18 1	
16	12	4	3	–	35	8·	0 15 11	—	—	22 11 8	3 5 4	3 0 0	6 5 4	
20	23	5	2	2	52	10·1	0 11 6	—	—	21 15 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	
39	17	13	4	–	73	9·2	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	0 5 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	
36	9	16	10	–	71	9·4	1 11 2	—	—	21 10 0	2 9 5	—	2 9 5	
49	21	16	18	9	113	10·9	2 13 11	—	—	24 0 0	2 16 3	—	2 16 3	
39	17	6	8	4	74	9·4	—	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 4	—	0 4 4	
35	15	14	7	–	71	9·6	0 13 3	—	—	18 6 8	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	
34	10	17	8	8	77	8·8	2 4 0	—	—	34 10 0	3 6 6	—	3 6 6	
15	15	6	13	–	49	9·	—	—	—	28 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
26	24	10	18	7	85	10·	1 1 10	—	—	29 0 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
44	30	10	13	22	119	10·	3 3 1	—	—	81 6 8	2 2 4	—	2 2 4	
29	27	8	9	1	74	9·9	—	—	—	32 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
47	25	13	6	1	92	10·8	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 6 1	5 0 0	[a]9 6 1	
74	41	9	17	8	149	12·4	5 6 6	—	—	40 0 0	9 7 11	—	9 7 11	
31	24	13	10	–	78	10·	1 7 10	—	—	33 5 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
31	12	10	10	7	70	8·6	1 0 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 18 6	—	2 18 6	
14	14	7	19	5	59	10·4	0 14 6	—	—	32 0 0	2 10 3	—	2 10 3	
41	18	19	9	6	93	9·2	1 1 9	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	
33	23	11	7	4	78	9·8	4 1 1	—	—	30 0 0	7 17 8	—	7 17 8	
25	22	–	17	–	62	9·8	1 19 3	—	—	15 0 0	9 6 2	1 10 0	10 16 2	
23	34	7	6	–	70	9·4	3 1 10	—	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	[a]4 0 0	
26	18	12	5	2	63	9·2	0 12 8	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
56	19	15	10	10	110	8·9	3 15 4	—	—	68 6 8	8 7 3	—	8 7 3	
45	10	10	7	5	77	9·	—	—	—	16 0 0	4 3 5	—	4 3 5	
29	18	20	15	9	91	11·2	1 0 6	—	6 10 0	61 0 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
57	10	–	16	8	91	12·4	3 16 4	—	9 0 0	64 8 4	1 5 6	—	1 5 6	
48	29	9	21	7	114	8·6	3 1 1	—	—	22 16 8	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
48	12	–	4	4	68	10·	2 9 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
28	27	22	19	9	105	10·4	1 16 9	—	1 0 0	46 1 8	7 10 2	1 0 0	[a]8 10 2	
31	25	2	2	–	60	8·5	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	5 4 0	—	5 4 0	
27	20	7	–	1	55	8·	0 5 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	
92	28	10	15	8	153	9·3	0 19 8	—	4 10 0	38 16 8	0 12 6	0 10 0	1 2 6	
29	7	3	–	–	39	9·8	—	—	—	10 13 4	—	—	—	
104	22	–	14	7	147	8·6	2 0 10	—	—	42 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
60	12	11	3	5	91	9·2	1 0 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
103	21	16	3	4	147	8·3	1 18 4	—	—	31 0 0	—	—	—	
35	31	3	2	3	74	9·9	3 6 2	—	—	12 5 0	1 15 5	2 12 0	4 7 5	
13	27	–	20	–	60	17·					3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
18	6	15	23	7	69	10·2	5 0 10	—	—	11 17 6	3 19 5	10 0 0	[a]13 19 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 8 4	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	—	
34	17	10	4	3	68	11·	1 4 3	—	—	19 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
66	19	–	14	–	99	9·1	0 14 8	—	—	18 0 0	1 5 7	—	1 5 7	
51	13	7	5	2	78	9·2	—	—	—	28 0 0	4 12 1	—	4 12 1	

[b] School temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
134	5243	Tullyaughnish,	Croaghan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	29	25	54	19	16	35	18
135	5272	Templecrone, .	Meenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	79	220	76	37	113	53
136	5273	Do. . .	Owey Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	18	19	37	18	20	38	21
137	5275	Do. . .	Acres, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	62	156	53	42	95	56
138	5291	Inishmacsaint, .	Dunmuckran, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	40	82	24	23	47	22
139	5362	Lower Killybegs,	Gortnacart, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	33	41	74	29	29	58	33
140	5364	Kilcar, . .	Muckress, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	50	120	50	33	83	49
141	5466	Templecrone, .	Rutland, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	21	17	38	17	16	33	22
142	5579	All Saints, .	Newtowncunningham, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	127	61	188	68	31	99	50
143	5652	Clondahorky, .	Kilmackilloo, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	96	84	180	42	42	84	37
144	5719	Tullyaughnish,	Ray, . . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	53	40	93	31	26	57	20
145	5734	Templecrone, .	Belcruit, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	114	67	181	71	46	117	58
146	5760	Muff, . .	Muff, . . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	86	61	147	54	37	91	56
147	5762	Inishmacsaint, .	Ardfarna, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	40	93	33	31	64	26
148	5862	Culdaff, . .	Bocan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	125	–	70	70	35
149	5874	Kilbarron, .	Coolmore, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	65	68	133	34	39	73	41
150	5875	Do. . .	Cashelard, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	26	22	48	20	15	35	20
151	5890	Kiltevock, .	Letterbrick, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	66	177	53	45	98	47
152	5898	Tullyaughnish,	Bridge End, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	49	125	48	26	74	41
153	5899	Templecrone, .	Inishfree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	20	27	47	14	23	37	20
154	5995	Killaghtee, .	Drimduth, . .		E.C.	–	–	60	27	87	40	18	58	*27
155	6023	Stranorlar, .	Meen Bane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	50	100	32	36	68	29
156	6062	Inver, . .	Letterfad, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	60	165	70	40	110	56
157	6063	Do. . .	Meentacreeghan, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	47	142	59	29	88	40
158	6064	Do. . .	Glencoagh, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	63	–	63	32
159	6065	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	2	84	86	2	46	48	28
160	6066	Fahan, Upper, .	Carnshanagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	73	48	121	57	38	95	44
161	6096	Drumhome, .	Tullynaught, .		–	E.C.	Pres	69	27	96	44	16	60	32
162	6105	Inniskeel, .	Ballinamore, .	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	57	160	83	50	133	53
163	6108	Glencolumbkill,	Meenaneary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	34	103	42	21	63	32
164	6109	Killybegs, Upper,	Murray, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	106	–	106	67	–	67	38
165	6162	Kiltevock, .	Commeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	68	170	64	43	107	55
166	6164	Moville, Upper,	Tirreroan, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	58	74	132	27	42	69	27
167	6185	Donaghmore, .	Donaghmore, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	37	93	42	27	69	39
168	6202	Kilmacrennan, .	Cranford, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	71	43	114	37	22	59	28
169	6285	Lower Fahan, .	Buncrana, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	34	45	79	20	32	52	31
170	6293	Inniskeel, .	Tullymore, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	47	44	91	26	31	57	26
171	6349	Killygarvan, .	Creevary, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	76	60	136	45	30	75	36
172	6492	Clondavaddog, .	Doaghbeg, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	38	102	39	23	62	32
173	6571	Templecrone, .	Arranmore, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	185	126	311	83	38	121	37
174	6583	Gartan, . .	Church-hill, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	32	27	59	22	19	41	27
175	6639	Inver, . .	Legan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	42	127	47	21	68	32
176	6640	Kilmacrennan, .	Currin, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	75	58	133	45	31	76	31
177	6778	Donegal, . .	St. Ernan's, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	15	31	46	8	18	26	15
178	6781	Inniskeel, .	Shallogans, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	23	68	42	22	64	30
179	6806	Taughboyne, .	St. Johnston, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	35	16	51	31	10	41	32
180	6820	Conwal, . .	Tullyhonner, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	56	127	40	34	74	28
181	6846	Cloncha, . .	Keenagh, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	105	70	175	38	34	72	33
182	6849	Tullyaughnish,	Kerrykeel, or Carrowkeel, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	115	53	168	53	31	84	38
183	6867	Killymard, .	Drumgun, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	47	37	84	32	24	56	30
184	6877	Templecrone, .	Dungloe, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	132	132	–	100	100	52
185	7060	Inniskeel, .	Lergynascarragh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	23	59	30	22	52	25
186	7137	Donaghmore, .	Drumavish, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	62	57	119	43	46	89	48
187	7143	Taughboyne, .	Monreagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres	65	37	102	47	25	72	53
188	7188	Stranorlar, .	Meencarrigach, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	59	77	136	35	44	79	28
189	7189	Moville, Upper,	Tullynavin, . .	v.c.	E.C.	–	E.C.	53	57	110	40	43	83	31
190	7220	Stranorlar, .	Ballybofey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	48	100	36	35	71	36
191	7235	Templecairne, .	Gortnessy, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	34	112	47	22	69	37
192	7341	Glencolumbkill,	Carrick, . .		R.C.	–	R.C	104	82	186	71	50	121	65
193	7344	Muff, . .	Carnamoyle, .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	50	30	80	30	19	49	25
194	7375	Clondavaddy, .	Glenvar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	108	220	76	69	145	48

* Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Donegal—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	10	2	18	1	36	9·5	0 10 6	—	—	19 6 8	6 17 4	3 0 0	[a]9 17 4
87	33	8	16	10	154	9·7	2 4 9	—	3 0 0	34 3 4	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
13	9	–	16	–	38	10·5	0 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	0 6 10	—	0 6 10
66	24	18	9	9	126	9·5	0 18 2	—	3 0 0	35 13 4	1 5 0	—	1 5 0
42	–	2	2	–	46	8·8	1 7 4	—	—	20 0 0	0 2 7	—	0 2 7
25	21	11	8	–	65	9·9	1 8 1	—	—	16 0 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6
53	26	–	13	10	102	9·6	1 7 6	—	6 10 0	37 5 6	1 6 6	5 0 0	6 6 6
11	16	1	5	5	38	10·	0 13 5	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	[a]—
76	44	–	20	3	143	9·5	3 14 10	—	—	32 11 8	12 16 10	—	12 16 10
81	30	–	8	–	119	10·8	2 10 7	—	—	15 0 0	0 17 11	3 3 0	4 0 11
27	13	10	9	2	61	10·9	0 8 0	—	—	27 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0
76	26	14	15	7	138	8·	1 7 10	—	7 10 0	56 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0
21	20	21	28	8	98	10·1	4 11 11	—	—	54 5 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0
49	14	8	2	–	73	10·1	0 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6
46	27	–	5	7	85	9·5	2 16 3	—	—	33 13 4	2 19 10	—	2 19 10
40	33	17	10	6	106	11·3	2 11 10	—	6 0 0	63 0 0	5 17 9	—	5 17 9
23	10	–	4	3	40	9·3	1 6 1	—	—	21 6 8	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
73	28	–	6	5	112	9·7	0 13 1	—	—	39 10 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
32	21	16	10	12	91	8·8	2 7 11	—	—	24 10 0	6 11 10	—	6 11 10
15	6	9	12	–	42	10·	0 5 6	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	13 10 0	—	—	—
53	13	–	2	–	68	12·5	1 7 8	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
71	40	17	7	3	138	9·	2 5 6	—	3 0 0	47 6 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
50	45	20	14	4	133	11·2	3 1 9	—	—	27 6 8	4 5 4	—	4 5 4
33	34	9	6	4	86	10·5	3 18 1	—	1 0 0	34 0 0	6 9 6	—	6 9 6
25	17	1	2	3	48	11·2	1 10 6	—	—	17 0 0	1 14 1	—	1 14 1
37	24	18	19	3	101	9·	2 16 11	—	3 0 0	28 16 8	13 5 9	3 0 0	16 5 9
27	17	12	7	7	70	9·6	4 13 1	—	5 0 0	24 0 0	2 6 6	10 0 0	[a]12 6 6
51	46	23	19	14	153	10·9	—	—	—	43 10 0	2 9 10	—	2 9 10
36	21	–	9	7	73	8·3	0 12 6	—	—	18 0 0	0 11 6	—	0 11 6
26	15	11	18	19	89	11·1	2 2 6	—	15 0 0	76 10 0	4 9 3	18 10 0	[a]22 19 3
67	38	9	12	7	133	10·9	—	—	3 0 0	45 10 0	3 18 9	—	[a]3 18 9
50	31	–	–	–	81	8·	0 16 10	—	—	23 9 0	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
40	15	6	13	8	82	8·9	1 18 1	—	4 0 0	39 0 0	8 1 3	7 11 0	15 12 3
66	14	8	4	2	94	10·1	1 3 3	—	—	13 15 0	1 15 4	—	1 15 4
29	14	–	11	2	56	9·1	1 10 0	1 0 0	—	27 0 0	10 6 9	7 15 0	18 1 9
41	13	16	5	3	78	9·5	0 15 8	—	1 0 0	14 18 4	—	—	—
37	23	13	12	7	92	11·5	3 2 10	—	—	44 16 8	8 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0
54	25	9	2	2	92	12·1	2 2 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 16 4	—	1 16 4
133	50	–	21	11	215	9·6	0 16 8	—	—	18 8 4	0 1 9	—	0 1 9
37	4	2	16	–	59	11·	1 9 8	—	—	10 10 0	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
35	25	10	11	1	82	9·1	0 10 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 6 5	—	2 6 5
67	35	5	7	2	116	9·7	0 12 7	—	—	15 0 0	1 1 7	—	1 1 7
12	11	10	4	–	37	5·4	2 13 10	—	—	14 0 0	0 18 2	—	0 18 2
37	10	12	6	–	65	11·	0 12 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
18	7	6	14	6	51	9·5	—	—	—	9 15 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
29	38	14	8	–	89	11·5	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 1 11	—	1 1 11
59	25	–	16	–	100	10·2	2 14 1	—	—	13 15 0	2 4 11	—	2 4 11
37	25	11	16	9	98	10·2	2 19 2	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	[a]—
18	25	–	13	7	63	9·7	3 0 10	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	5 10 3	10 0 0	[a]15 10 3
32	33	4	27	16	112	9·3	2 19 8	—	4 10 0	58 13 4	1 12 11	—	1 12 11
26	15	8	5	4	58	12·5	0 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 19 0	5 0 0	5 19 0
20	22	26	18	18	104	9·8	2 3 11	3 5 5	—	27 13 4	10 17 4	4 0 0	[a]14 17 4
16	18	17	13	12	76	9·2	3 8 3	—	—	40 3 4	17 17 1	—	[a]17 17 1
53	29	5	10	–	97	10·	2 13 1	—	—	23 13 4	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
55	39	9	–	–	103	7·	1 0 10	—	—	24 0 0	0 16 6	7 0 0	7 16 6
43	13	7	3	4	70	10·5	0 12 10	—	—	34 0 0	0 15 2	—	0 15 2
34	33	11	8	2	88	9·6	1 14 10	—	—	28 0 0	6 6 1	6 0 0	12 6 1
69	41	–	24	22	156	10·1	6 4 0	—	29 10 0	46 6 8	1 8 6	—	1 8 6
20	13	–	12	3	48	9·	1 8 7	—	—	24 0 0	5 13 4	—	5 13 4
85	58	7	3	3	156	8·8	3 18 11	—	1 10 0	30 3 4	1 9 2	—	1 9 2

[b] School closed latter portion of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
195	7383	Killaghtee,	Ballyotherland,	v.c.	–	E.C.	E.C.	61	42	103	42	28	70	36
196	7413	Inver,	Drimnaherk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	44	156	64	30	94	38
197	7427	Donaghmore,	Sessiah O'Neill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	39	152	81	35	116	61
198	7428	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	99	99	–	73	73	35
199	7464	Tullyaughnish,	Brown Knowes,		–	E.C.	Pres.	42	26	68	28	17	45	24
200	7485	Lower Killybegs,	Leckonell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	20	73	45	16	61	33
201	7509	Conwal,	Kirkneedy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	48	106	37	32	69	23
202	7544	Killygarvan,	Rathmullen, i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	25	35	60	18	26	44	25
203	7555	Donaghmore,	Donaghmore,		Pres.	–	–	24	22	46	17	16	33	21
204	7560	Inishmacsaint,	Loughill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	33	74	35	27	62	29
205	7590	Kilmacrennan,	Rathdonnell,		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	27	81	33	15	48	21
206	7593	Kilbarron,	Ballyshannon, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	72	150	46	43	89	60
207	7598	Inniskeel,	Kilkenny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	53	130	52	32	84	45
208	7626	Cloncha,	Urblereagh,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	101	65	166	65	39	104	40
209	7640	Inver,	Keelogs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	58	168	59	28	87	36
210	7680	Kiltyvoge,	Ardlahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	69	140	44	45	89	42
211	7681	Glencolumbkill,	Teelan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	59	153	71	46	117	71
212	7695	Do.	Cashel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	79	190	62	48	110	57
213	7787	Ardara,	Garrowart,		E.C.	–	E.C.	45	37	82	36	35	71	36
214	7868	Moville, Lower,	Drumaweir, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	57	57	25
215	7892	Glencolumbkill,	Malinbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	50	129	55	38	93	53
216	7929	Cloncha,	Goorey,		–	E.C.	Pres.	52	49	101	32	33	65	32
217	7933	Kilbarron,	Dooballa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	51	107	41	34	75	34
218	8000	Burt,	Carrowreigh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	62	36	98	33	20	53	31
219	8026	Raymoghy,	Errity,		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	26	68	28	17	45	25
220	8033	Mevagh,	Derryhassen,		–	E.C.	R.C.	84	52	136	51	29	80	41
221	8078	Inniskeel,	Kilclooney,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	45	86	29	33	62	41
222	8104	Taughboyne,	Castletown,		E.C.	–	E.C.	62	54	116	37	35	72	37
223	8222	Kilbarron,	Behey,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	51	116	44	40	84	46
224	8274	Aughinish,	Killycreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	78	146	43	49	92	35
225	8288	Clonmany,	Cross Connell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	96	205	61	59	120	48
226	8324	Raphoe,	Raphoe, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	75	68	143	64	54	118	81
227	8343	Conwal,	Letterkenny, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	29	78	34	18	52	33
228	8382	Mevagh,	Bohunny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	82	178	36	32	68	26
229	8400	Drumhome,	Ballydermott,		–	E.C.	E.C.	46	31	77	26	21	47	30
230	8433	Do.	Ballynakillen,		–	E.C.	E.C.	45	36	81	35	33	68	36
231	8436	Convoy,	Corradooey,		Pres.	–	Pres.	33	30	63	23	20	43	24
232	8456	Drumhome,	Laghey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	40	103	43	26	69	31
233	8461	Kilmacrenan,	Kilmacrenan,		E.C.	–	E.C.	65	52	117	41	33	74	35
234	8464	Aghuninshun,	Woodland,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	53	145	56	30	86	33
235	8475	Raphoe,	Robertson Parish,		E.C.	–	E.C.	107	98	205	80	60	140	86
236	8483	Glencolumbkill,	Meenacross,		–	E.C.	E.C.	65	36	101	43	26	69	31
237	8492	Lettermacaward,	Dooey,		–	R.C.	R.C.	108	68	176	63	42	105	45
238	8517	Killybegs, Lower,	Meentanadea,		E.C.	–	R.C.	96	56	152	56	34	90	34
239	8524	Do. Upper,	Murray, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	129	129	–	79	79	39
240	8589	Tullyfern,	Tullybeg,		Pres.	–	–	36	12	48	24	8	32	[e]13
241	8614	Convoy,	Drumkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	76	158	44	41	85	35
242	8615	Tullyfern,	Glentidaly,		–	E.C.	Pres.	39	47	86	19	24	43	14
243	8623	Lettermacaward,	Boyoughter,		–	R.C.	R.C.	86	39	125	64	30	94	40
244	8661	Templecrone,	Anagry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	62	172	70	43	113	39
245	8662	Aughinish,	Ramelton, Robertson's,		E.C.	–	E.C.	77	26	103	48	11	59	31
246	8699	Drumhome,	Ballintra, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	65	65	31
247	8703	Kiltyvoge,	Altnapaste,		–	E.C.	Pres.	41	28	69	33	23	56	33
248	8727	Killybegs, Lower,	Ardara,		Diss.	–	Diss.	36	59	95	23	49	72	39
249	8751	Templecrone,	Mullaghduff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	52	131	54	32	86	39
250	8752	Tullyfern,	Milford, f.		–	E.C.	–	–	79	79	–	61	61	[e]25
251	8780	Inniskeel,	Loughriespoint,		Diss.	–	Diss.	87	43	130	48	25	73	33
252	8786	Conwall,	Rashedoge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	57	134	41	37	78	30
253	8807	Kilbarron,	Carrignahorna,		Diss.	–	–	49	21	70	33	14	47	[f]26
254	8822	Donagh,	St. Patrick's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	215	215	–	134	134	64
255	8901	Inniskeel,	Edeninfagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	29	100	57	24	81	42
256	8929	Taughboyne,	Ardagh,		–	E.C.	E.C.	36	26	62	25	17	42	27

[a] Residence free. [b] Residence and garden free. [c] Inoperative last quarter of year.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
35	32	9	4	4	84	9·2	1 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 19 11	—	1 19 11	
50	37	23	9	6	125	11·5	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 18 3	—	2 18 3	
38	32	14	24	12	120	8·5	1 14 4	—	—	37 0 0	—	—	[a]—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	c–	0 15 10	—	—	32 3 4	—	—	—	
22	12	7	5	1	47	9·1	1 18 11	—	—	12 18 4	3 5 4	—	3 5 4	
42	20	4	3	1	70	9·5	0 14 2	—	—	18 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	
40	19	10	9	–	78	9·8	2 1 4	—	—	30 0 0	0 12 4	—	0 12 4	
25	14	3	–	–	42	6·3	1 5 11	—	—	20 0 0	2 6 11	—	2 6 11	
13	9	4	3	2	31	9·2	—	—	—	—[d]	1 16 0	—	[a]1 16 0	
31	12	16	8	6	73	9·2	0 18 0	—	—	25 10 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 6	
19	16	14	2	5	56	11·9	0 11 3	—	—	15 0 0	1 9 10	—	1 9 10	
68	29	–	11	4	112	5·5	4 4 3	—	6 0 0	48 8 4	1 13 0	12 0 0	13 13 0	
42	28	6	5	2	83	9·4	1 0 6	—	—	27 8 4	2 8 6	—	2 8 6	
71	25	–	10	–	106	9·1	1 10 6	—	—	32 0 0	2 6 1	—	2 6 1	
87	22	–	17	5	131	10·	1 7 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 8 7	—	2 8 7	
33	21	16	8	2	80	11·	0 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 15 7	—	2 15 7	
47	43	–	20	18	128	9·1	4 13 1	—	5 10 0	70 11 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
103	36	17	9	3	168	8·9	1 5 3	—	3 10 0	29 5 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
32	17	16	5	3	73	10·8	—	—	1 10 0	26 15 0	2 12 3	—	2 12 3	
39	9	8	4	–	60	9·6	1 7 11	—	—	24 0 0	2 8 1	—	2 8 1	
44	25	18	8	11	106	9·4	—	—	16 0 0	57 15 0	1 15 3	—	1 15 3	
32	23	12	14	–	81	10·6	1 7 6	—	—	25 0 0	1 12 8	—	1 12 8	
39	15	19	10	10	93	9·9	—	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	0 18 0	—	0 18 0	
31	14	7	10	–	62	9·7	1 9 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 15 6	10 0 0	13 15 6	
16	16	11	–	9	52	9·8	1 10 0	—	—	30 0 0	5 14 11	—	[b]5 14 11	
66	24	10	3	1	103	10·5	1 5 0	—	—	22 0 0	1 15 6	—	1 15 6	
21	13	13	9	7	63	9·6	0 18 2	—	—	38 10 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
40	19	13	6	–	78	9·	1 10 6	—	1 10 0	40 5 0	5 6 2	5 0 0	[a]10 6 2	
32	33	12	11	7	95	8·	0 9 4	—	—	52 15 0	0 17 0	—	a0 17 0	
44	22	19	13	4	102	10·3	1 8 6	—	5 0 0	45 18 4	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
82	56	24	5	2	169	9·3	1 10 0	—	—	37 0 0	2 17 6	0 10 0	3 7 6	
29	68	–	19	9	125	8·8	4 1 10	—	8 0 0	73 10 0	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	
21	14	–	12	8	55	8·7	5 13 10	—	2 10 0	24 0 0	10 7 10	—	10 7 10	
59	30	16	8	–	113	10·7	1 1 11	—	—	17 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
40	13	–	3	–	56	9·2	1 14 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 6	—	a3 8 6	
26	20	16	8	2	72	10·1	1 16 8	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 0	7 10 0	[a]14 0 0	
14	8	20	4	8	54	8·	1 19 10	—	—	15 0 0	3 11 0	1 0 0	4 11 0	
22	24	9	–	–	55	10·	0 13 7	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	0 10 3	—	0 10 3	
27	27	–	22	6	82	12·	1 9 3	—	1 0 0	31 3 4	2 0 0	11 1 8	[a]13 1 8	
26	19	–	26	23	94	12·	1 14 5	—	—	24 0 0	6 12 3	—	6 12 3	
47	40	25	21	24	157	10·3	3 10 8	—	1 10 0	50 3 4	10 0 0	1 0 0	[a]11 0 0	
21	30	14	7	–	72	9·6	1 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
68	39	23	12	6	148	9·9	1 13 9	—	—	28 0 0	—	—	—	
52	38	18	13	14	135	10·3	1 6 8	—	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
24	29	11	1	7	72	9·2	1 0 0	—	—	41 0 0	2 6 9	17 10 0	[a]19 16 9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	6 5 0	—	—	—	
45	26	18	6	–	95	10·4	1 12 10	—	—	27 6 8	2 8 6	—	2 8 6	
25	13	12	7	–	57	10·1	0 16 10	—	—	11 16 8	1 5 6	—	1 5 6	
78	20	11	7	5	121	9·2	1 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
100	17	4	4	–	125	9·2	0 14 3	—	—	15 15 0	—	—	—	
36	17	7	5	4	69	10·	2 15 10	—	6 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	11 1 6	[a]14 1 6	
38	15	–	10	5	68	10·2	1 11 11	—	3 0 0	31 15 0	3 12 11	11 0 0	14 12 11	
17	18	12	10	6	63	10·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	7 9 0	—	7 9 0	
36	12	15	3	1	67	8·	0 15 1	—	1 10 0	24 3 4	—	—	—	
58	23	9	4	2	96	8·	1 12 8	—	—	33 10 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 4 0	—	—	18 6 8	—	—	—	
36	20	13	3	3	75	8·8	—	—	—	8 15 0	—	—	—	
37	31	6	5	2	81	11·	1 11 11	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 6 0	—	—	11 5 0	—	—	—	
68	56	30	16	9	179	9·9	2 2 1	—	1 10 0	40 6 8	5 5 2	—	5 5 2	
33	24	13	14	4	88	12·9	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 1 7	—	5 1 7	
16	10	8	3	3	40	9·5	—	—	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	[a]13 0 0	

d Dismissed teacher in charge. e School closed latter part of year. f Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
257	8963	Donaghmore, .	Castlefin, . .		Diss.	–	E.C.	38	32	70	20	12	32	23
258	9002	Clondahorky, .	Dunfanaghy, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	109	119	228	57	65	122	55
259	9009	Kilbarron, .	Rockfield . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	53	95	24	35	59	28
260	9035	Taughboyne, .	Drumbeg, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	79	66	145	64	44	108	75
261	9043	Drumhome, .	Goolard, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	50	26	76	26	20	46	25
262	9044	Killaghtee, .	Killaghtee, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	44	35	79	26	24	50	34
263	9084	Gartan, . .	Losset,[c] . .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
264	9085	Lettermacaward,	Ducarry, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	82	42	124	40	22	62	30
265	9128	Convoy, . .	Agheygalt, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	60	113	37	35	72	38
266	9150	Kilbarron, .	The Mall, . .		Diss.	–	E.C.	14	12	26	9	8	17	11
267	9206	Do. . .	Cliff, . . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	46	48	94	25	30	55	25
268	9207	Inishmacsaint, .	Rock of Bundoran,		–	E.C.	R.C.	62	39	101	51	25	76	26
269	9263	Conwall, . .	Meenatinny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	32	82	29	23	52	24
270	9273	Kilcar, . .	Straleel, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	34	86	31	26	57	27
271	9283	Ciondalvadock, .	Ballyhoorisky, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	142	70	212	64	28	92	46
272	9284	Clonleigh, .	Blackrock, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	34	30	64	25	21	46	30
273	9327	Tullaghobegley,	Innisbofin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	26	56	26	20	46	27
274	9328	Glencolumbkill,	Straboy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	36	80	38	30	68	37
275	9351	Gartan, . .	Gartan, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	40	23	63	25	17	42	22
276	9356	Lower Moville, .	Carrowbeg, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	97	63	160	56	36	92	37
277	9370	Do. . .	Moville, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	90	–	90	45
278	9389	Donegal, . .	Donegal, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	106	156	33	82	115	68
279	9416	Taughboyne, .	Taughboyne, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	62	33	95	43	18	61	37
280	9439	Tullyferon, .	Ballyarr, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	61	33	94	37	22	59	26
281	9440	Conway, . .	Ballaghstrang, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	58	122	41	43	84	25
282	9470	Killybegs, .	Roshin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	49	134	51	25	76	25
283	9471	Conwall, . .	Meenatole, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	36	85	33	24	57	33
284	9526	All Saints, .	Newtown-Cunningham, . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	23	42	65	22	40	62	37
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 284, .					19,740	14905	34,645	12,154	9,434	21,588	10793
			AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	4705	Tulloghobegley,	Dunlewy 1st Class Agrl.	v.c.	–	Convts. of N.E.	R.C.	63	52	115	43	32	75	49
2	6968	Conwall, . .	Templedouglas do.	v.c.	–		R.C.	105	52	157	46	20	66	25
3	1595	Fahan, Upper, .	Crislagh or Tooban Ord. Agr. .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	32	88	39	19	58	28
4	5000	Killygarvan, .	Carradoan do.		–	E.C.	E.C.	112	97	209	69	63	132	53
5	5230	Convoy, . .	Convoy do.		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	57	124	42	40	82	51
6	5363	Raymoghy, .	Balleeghan do.		–	Pres.	Pres.	80	63	143	46	35	81	50
7	8425	Raymunterdoney,	Myragh do.		E.C.	–	E.C.	83	50	133	43	27	70	34
8	9282	Donoughmore, .	Donoughmore do.		–	Pres.	E.C.	68	56	124	56	48	104	62
9	9278	Lower Moville, .	Moville Convent, f.		R.C.		R.C.	–	128	128	–	84	84	55
10	3863	Donagh, . .	Innishowen Workh.		–	Poor Law Guars.	R.C.	22	29	51	15	19	34	22
11	4313	Donegal, . .	Donegal do.		–		R.C.	34	41	75	16	23	39	28
12	4339	Inishmacsaint, .	Ballyshannon do.		–		E.C.	32	28	60	23	16	39	28
13	4932	Tullyferon, .	Milford do.		–		E.C.	23	17	40	17	11	28	22
14	4975	Conwall, . .	Letterkenny do.		–		E.C.	28	27	55	20	19	39	28
15	5857	Clondahorky, .	Dunfanaghy do.		–		E.C.	21	10	31	10	4	14	13
16	7714	Inniskeel, .	Glenties do.		–		R.C.	30	30	60	21	22	43	30
			Total of Special Schools, 16, .					824	769	1,593	506	482	988	578
			Grand Total for Co. Donegal, 300,					20,564	15,674	36,238	12,660	9,916	22,576	11,371

[a] Residence free.

[b] Residence and garden free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Donegal—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
29	4	2	–	1	36	14·2	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	
72	45	8	16	3	144	12·4	3 6 6	5 10 0	—	12 0 0	2 1 10	—	2 1 10	
36	18	9	10	–	73	8·8	0 18 7	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	0 11 6	—	0 11 6	
46	29	8	7	7	97	9·	2 15 7	—	—	29 0 0	14 0 0	5 10 0	[a]19 10 0	
33	12	–	11	–	56	9·7	—	—	—	14 6 8	4 3 6	—	[a]4 3 6	
17	8	21	5	9	60	8·9	4 7 3	—	1 10 0	28 10 0	4 4 0	13 1 6	[b]17 5 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	13	9	7	–	74	9·2	—	—	—	13 15 0	0 13 1	—	0 13 1	
34	18	16	8	4	80	9·	1 12 10	3 9 8	—	24 6 8	5 17 0	4 5 0	[a]10 2 0	
8	3	9	5	–	25	8·	—	—	—	11 5 0	0 7 8	—	0 7 8	
39	13	–	15	–	67	9·2	0 10 0	—	—	21 15 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
34	26	17	7	5	89	9·6	0 10 3	—	—	19 10 0	—	—	[a]—	
19	11	7	8	–	45	10·7	—	—	—	12 10 0	—	—	—	
36	28	4	1	–	69	9·1	1 8 4	—	—	16 15 0	—	—	—	
65	36	7	20	8	136	11·5	1 16 10	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0	
15	16	7	9	–	47	9·	0 8 8	—	1 10 0	38 13 4	3 15 11	22 0 0	[a]25 15 11	
21	18	7	4	–	50	10·5	—	—	—	11 13 4	—	—	—	
47	20	–	2	–	69	10·1	1 7 4	—	—	15 15 0	—	—	—	
15	11	8	11	–	45	10·3	0 11 7	—	—	16 0 0	0 7 6	12 13 6	13 1 0	
56	33	25	8	–	122	9·1	1 14 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 2 9	5 0 0	6 2 9	
38	32	–	7	17	94	10·3	1 12 9	—	—	24 0 0	11 2 2	—	11 2 2	
63	47	9	12	13	144	8·7	5 4 7	10 6 0	—	36 0 0	8 18 7	—	[a]8 18 7	
35	30	11	7	–	83	9·3	3 3 3	—	—	15 0 0	6 0 0	13 1 6	[a]19 1 6	
34	21	9	8	–	72	7·3	1 10 3	5 0 0	—	11 5 0	3 2 5	21 17 7	[b]25 0 0	
42	22	17	3	–	84	10·1	1 12 6	5 0 0	—	11 5 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
33	23	–	25	5	86	11·7	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	13 15 0	—	—	—	
49	16	–	15	–	80	10·6	3 11 0	4 10 0	—	7 10 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
54	11	–	–	–	65	6·3	1 13 5	4 10 0	—	4 10 6	—	4 0 0	[a]4 0 0	
11,925	6,870	2,503	2,910	1,246	25,454		474 2 1	60 12 0	294 0 0	8,125 11 11	859 3 9	436 15 3	1295 19 0	
78	23	–	12	–	113	10·	2 2 11	6 16 9	—	43 10 0	—	2 0 0	[a]2 0 0	
55	41	16	10	1	123	11·4	2 0 0	—	—	38 0 0	1 4 5	—	1 4 5	
35	9	12	7	3	66	8·	0 11 0	—	—	30 5 0	2 1 10	40 3 11	42 5 9	
76	25	31	12	5	149	12·8	1 16 5	—	—	47 0 0	1 15 9	11 7 0	13 2 9	
46	17	–	25	8	96	9·1	—	4 3 2	1 0 0	41 0 0	11 11 6	—	[a]11 11 6	
28	34	9	20	12	103	10·1	1 17 0	—	—	46 5 0	11 1 4	5 0 0	16 1 4	
16	38	–	15	8	77	11·	3 9 8	1 0 0	—	23 10 0	4 14 0	10 0 0	14 14 0	
28	19	22	26	11	106	11·	1 7 7	—	5 10 0	43 0 0	2 10 0	30 0 0	32 10 0	
39	26	9	5	7	86	9·2	3 15 5	—	4 0 0	19 11 8	10 2 0	—	10 2 0	
19	9	2	–	–	30	8·5	1 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	13	3	4	–	49	6·7	1 10 11	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
28	10	6	2	–	46	9·9	2 11 3	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
17	11	5	–	–	33	11·5	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
22	11	–	3	2	38	14·1	1 10 3	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	
17	2	–	4	–	23	8·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	16	4	2	–	57	9·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
568	304	119	147	57	1,195		23 18 6	11 19 11	17 10 0	332 1 8	45 0 10	98 10 11	143 11 9	
12,493	7,174	2,622	3,057	1,303	26,649		493 0 7	72 11 11	311 10 0	8,457 13 7	904 4 7	535 6 2	1,439 10 9	

[c] Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
			Ordinary Town and Rural Schools.											
1	187	Aghaderg, .	Loughbrickland, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	80	185	67	47	114	62
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	38	28	66	23	13	36	21
2	190	Ballee, . .	Ballee, . . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	–	78	61	–	61	37
3	193	Clonallan, .	Mayo, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	207	–	207	135	–	135	56
4	195	Comber, . .	Tullygarvan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	58	104	34	32	66	34
5	198	Dromore, .	Tullymacarret, m.		–	Pres.	E.C.	99	–	99	66	–	66	35
6	200	Do. . .	Dromore, No. 1, m.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	149	–	149	110	–	110	73
7	201	Dromore, .	Dromore, . f.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	114	114	–	86	86	55
8	203	Drumgath, .	Barnmeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	47	113	49	38	87	44
9	205	Drumgooland, .	Magheramayo, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	74	–	74	31
10	212	Drumbo, . .	Carryduff, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	61	57	118	34	36	70	36
11	214	Grey Abbey, .	Tullycavey, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	57	32	89	37	22	59	31
12	218	Holywood, .	Creighton's Green,		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	32	71	24	17	41	23
13	221	Kilkeel, . .	Moneydara, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	45	97	30	41	71	37
14	222	Killinchy, .	Ardmillane, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	67	53	120	51	36	87	51
15	223	Do. . .	Ballymacashan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	60	141	38	30	68	32
16	227	Kilmegan, .	Aughlisnafin, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	54	129	45	33	78	35
17	230	Kilcoo, . .	Ballymoney, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	173	–	173	91	–	91	44
18	234	Killyleagh, .	Derryboy, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	35	32	67	24	22	46	28
19	235	Kilmore, . .	Crossgar, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	143	139	282	89	78	167	98
20	236	Loughinisland, .	Loughinisland, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	161	–	161	124	–	124	57
21	238	Seapatrick, .	Mulligans, . day,		–	Pres.	R.C.	70	67	137	45	44	89	48
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	46	13	59	26	9	35	20
22	246	Newtownards, .	Ballycullen, .	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	92	72	164	51	37	88	44
23	252	St. Andrew's, .	Ballyhalbert, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	53	146	54	27	81	50
24	253	Inishargy, .	Kircubbin, . .	B.	Pres	–	Pres.	131	93	224	83	53	136	85
25	258	Tullylish, .	Bann, day, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	99	–	99	64
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	90	–	90	47	–	47	25
26	1244	Drumballyroney,	Magherel, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	88	81	169	57	50	107	49
27	1245	Clonduff, . .	Clonduff, or King-											
			hill, . . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	–	68	47	–	47	29
28	1246	Kilmegan, .	Annesboro', day, m.		–	Pres.	R.C.	101	–	101	61	–	61	36
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	66	–	66	61	–	61	43
29	1365	Drumgooland, .	Leganany, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	37	108	66	28	94	41
30	1366	Kilcoo, . .	Ardaghy, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	50	126	41	24	65	35
31	1485	Clonduff, . .	Clonduff, or King-											
			hill, . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	88	88	–	55	55	30
32	1486	Kilmegan, .	Annesboro', day, f.	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	123	123	–	67	67	35
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	49	49	–	49	49	43
33	1534	Down, . .	Downpatrick, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	156	–	156	88	–	88	55
34	1535	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	91	91	–	59	59	33
35	1580	Maghera, . .	Carnacaville, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	77	156	56	57	113	51
36	1581	Comber, . .	Crossnacreevy, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	29	20	49	22	16	38	21
37	1597	Do. . .	Ballymalady, .	B.	–	Pres.	Pres.	74	65	139	55	46	101	56
38	1608	Kilbroney, .	Rosstrevor, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	91	–	91	41
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	70	–	70	68	–	68	23
39	1623	Kilmore, . .	Rademan, . .	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	78	69	147	43	45	88	49
40	1636	Dromara, . .	Meninabane, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	69	164	60	42	102	53
41	1637	Donaghmore, .	Barr, . . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	48	41	89	34	27	61	39
42	1902	Drumgooland, .	Decomet, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	77	192	81	50	131	66
43	1950	Clonallan, .	Carrogs, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	77	–	77	34
44	2024	Magheralin, .	Magheralin, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	67	–	67	31
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	65	24	89	30	11	41	22
45	2044	Drumbo, . .	Carr, . . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	45	34	79	28	23	51	30
46	2270	Aghaderg, .	Ballyvarly, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	61	–	61	28
47	2271	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	63	63	30
48	2273	Down, . .	Bonecastle, . .	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	65	135	49	51	100	51
49	2274	Ballee, . .	Ballycruttle, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	72	53	125	54	38	92	45
50	2275	Saul, . .	Ballintogher, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	87	208	93	63	156	75
51	2288	Knockbreda, .	Ballymacarrett, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	141	122	263	73	64	137	84
52	2400	Do. . .	Tullycarnet, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	73	66	139	55	45	100	60
53	2401	Kilkeel, . .	Dunavan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	65	–	65	38

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Down.

DOWN—348 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
52	51	10	13	5	131	9·3	4 11 3	—	1 10 0	58 16 8	5 8 9	—	5 8 9	
2	18	5	21	8	54	16·	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
19	12	12	10	10	63	8·9	1 7 4	—	—	44 13 4	16 2 8	—	[a]16 2 8	
79	44	–	17	7	147	11·4	2 9 4	—	—	33 10 0	13 3 1	—	13 3 1	
29	20	16	5	2	72	8·5	1 10 1	—	—	16 0 0	8 6 11	—	8 6 11	
29	22	11	9	7	78	10·1	3 3 4	—	—	40 8 4	7 1 4	—	7 1 4	
27	30	16	22	18	113	10·	9 3 8	—	10 0 0	87 11 8	27 16 6	—	[a]27 16 6	
31	19	20	18	9	97	10·	6 0 6	—	3 0 0	70 0 0	13 4 7	—	13 4 7	
26	38	11	11	8	94	10·	1 13 0	—	2 0 0	29 0 0	8 9 3	—	8 9 3	
30	32	10	5	2	79	9·4	3 1 10	—	1 0 0	31 3 4	1 5 9	—	1 5 9	
37	30	14	5	1	87	10·2	1 5 0	—	—	28 0 0	11 4 2	—	11 4 2	
32	12	12	8	–	64	8·5	3 11 3	—	—	31 6 8	5 11 7	11 1 6	16 13 1	
17	15	9	10	4	55	9·5	—	—	—	24 0 0	6 12 4	—	6 12 4	
40	15	–	15	–	70	9·1	1 9 9	—	—	16 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6	
35	30	13	12	6	96	9·1	2 13 0	—	3 10 0	41 13 4	15 18 2	—	15 18 2	
32	17	14	6	–	69	9·7	3 5 2	—	1 0 0	23 7 9	9 17 0	—	9 17 0	
38	28	14	10	–	90	9·6	1 6 4	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	2 18 0	—	2 18 0	
43	34	23	12	9	121	9·9	4 10 10	—	4 0 0	32 10 0	4 7 8	—	4 7 8	
28	11	4	6	1	50	8·2	1 6 8	—	—	28 0 0	9 10 0	—	9 10 0	
79	49	29	20	14	191	10·1	1 17 2	—	3 0 0	95 16 8	18 4 2	10 0 0	28 4 2	
62	28	–	23	19	132	9·2	—	—	3 0 0	35 10 0	7 17 11	5 0 0	12 17 11	
24	39	18	6	2	89	9·8	3 1 2	—	1 0 0	57 0 0	4 16 0	12 0 0	16 16 0	
–	16	7	11	5	39	16·	—	—	—	—	1 6 0	—	1 6 0	
74	31	–	11	–	116	9·5	2 18 8	—	—	46 0 0	3 2 7	—	3 2 7	
70	28	–	11	–	109	9·2	6 3 4	—	—	21 6 8	8 3 0	—	[a]8 3 0	
79	63	2	20	15	179	8·6	6 15 0	—	9 0 0	80 1 8	24 15 10	—	24 15 10	
48	27	8	14	15	112	8·2	4 3 2	—	5 0 0	51 0 0	14 14 6	—	14 14 6	
7	17	2	16	16	58	14·8	—	—	—	—	3 1 0	—	3 1 0	
64	40	7	15	5	131	9·4	3 8 1	—	—	32 3 4	5 6 7	—	5 6 7	
18	18	7	8	6	57	12·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 9	—	3 4 9	
36	30	13	5	2	86	8·	2 19 6	—	—	28 6 8	5 6 8	10 0 0	[a]15 6 8	
2	25	21	18	–	66	14·4	—	—	—	—	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
37	30	16	9	7	99	11·5	1 5 3	—	—	32 0 0	8 1 4	—	8 1 4	
32	23	13	8	5	81	9·1	2 14 4	—	—	19 10 0	6 2 10	—	6 2 10	
34	12	10	15	–	71	9·1	2 2 1	—	—	20 0 0	1 15 8	—	1 15 8	
37	30	13	9	–	89	8·5	4 1 5	—	—	22 0 0	4 10 11	10 0 0	14 10 11	
–	19	–	30	–	49	17·3	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
30	15	3	30	22	100	11·5	4 14 10	—	2 0 0	[a]84 3 4	14 18 7	—	14 18 7	
–	17	14	20	13	64	11·7	9 0 0	—	5 10 0	50 16 8	8 10 11	—	8 10 11	
62	32	19	13	4	130	9·	3 7 11	—	—	35 0 0	4 13 11	1 0 0	5 13 11	
15	14	5	1	–	35	8·6	—	—	—	24 0 0	4 6 4	—	4 6 4	
38	21	32	24	11	126	8·4	4 19 10	—	—	50 6 8	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
54	42	6	4	1	107	9·3	3 11 9	—	—	25 10 0	5 12 7	—	5 12 7	
29	26	6	9	–	70	15·	—	—	—	—	1 14 4	—	1 14 4	
37	25	14	13	7	96	7·1	5 6 4	—	—	50 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
41	42	26	17	10	136	9·6	3 15 10	—	—	50 5 0	7 2 4	—	[a]7 2 4	
11	15	21	14	4	65	9·	1 13 7	—	—	28 0 0	7 11 1	—	[a]7 11 1	
56	41	31	21	13	162	9·6	3 0 7	—	—	74 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
42	20	12	6	–	80	10·9	1 5 3	—	4 0 0	24 0 0	5 10 5	—	5 10 5	
19	18	14	11	11	73	10·2	1 10 10	—	—	33 0 0	6 11 6	—	6 11 6	
5	18	–	27	–	50	15·8	—	—	—	—	1 14 7	—	1 14 7	
22	18	5	8	7	60	10·6	2 16 3	—	—	24 0 0	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	
25	22	22	6	2	77	10·5	—	—	—	21 2 6	3 2 5	—	3 2 5	
22	25	–	10	–	57	8·6	1 8 1	—	—	20 0 0	3 13 1	—	3 13 1	
43	38	10	18	4	113	9·8	1 8 6	—	2 0 0	40 8 4	13 4 0	—	13 4 0	
36	27	8	24	17	112	7·8	1 6 5	—	—	44 0 0	3 3 7	—	3 3 7	
115	53	–	21	6	195	10·6	4 2 8	—	6 0 0	52 11 8	9 6 0	—	9 6 0	
71	45	30	16	–	162	8·3	4 2 10	3 5 5	—	42 0 0	13 10 4	—	13 10 4	
30	35	27	11	9	112	10·5	3 12 4	—	1 0 0	44 0 0	17 14 0	—	17 14 0	
46	15	2	12	–	75	9·4	1 5 9	—	3 0 0	43 15 0	6 12 5	—	6 12 5	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
54	2402	Kilkeel, . .	Dunavan, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	66	66	35
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	43	43	–	32	32	22
55	2403	Rathmullan, .	Killough, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	78	–	78	45
56	2404	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	21	105	126	14	77	91	60
57	2513	Saint Andrew's,	Ballyesborough, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	162	124	286	108	85	193	112
58	2515	Killinchy, .	Tullycore, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	135	68	203	97	48	145	87
59	2517	Donaghadee, .	Killaghey, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	126	128	254	78	84	162	72
60	2518	Bangor, . .	Conlig, No. 1, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	70	64	134	53	45	98	57
61	2519	Donaghadee, .	Millisle, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	73	135	45	50	95	59
62	2521	Donaghmore, .	Four Towns, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	43	96	36	25	61	32
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	48	16	64	29	9	38	25
63	2522	Killyleagh, .	Ballytrim, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	43	39	82	27	25	52	29
64	2523	Drumballyroney,	Edenagarry, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	64	47	111	43	33	76	27
65	2546	Kilmegan, .	Castlewellan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	88	–	88	60
66	2547	Knockbreda, .	Mount Pottinger, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	342	–	342	199	–	199	121
67	2548	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	258	300	26	142	168	96
68	2559	Hillsboro', .	Ballykeel, Artifinny		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	37	86	37	24	61	35
69	2560	Do. . .	Do. Edenagonnell,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	63	129	44	46	90	51
70	2561	Drumbo, . .	Drumbo, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	139	101	240	91	61	152	93
71	2623	Garvaghy, .	Castlevennan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	53	31	84	36	20	56	26
72	2624	Aghaderg, .	Meenan, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	54	41	95	34	30	64	28
73	2626	Drumbo, . .	Leveroge, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	69	63	132	46	35	81	41
74	2675	Drumballyroney,	Ballybrick, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	27	45	72	20	30	50	27
75	2688	Tullylish, .	Ballinagarrick, day,		Pres.	–	E.C.	66	53	119	41	32	73	35
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	79	34	113	46	19	65	30
76	2689	Do. . .	Clare, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	101	63	164	56	37	93	52
77	2690	Do. . .	Ballylough, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	26	93	58	21	79	38
78	2723	Dromore, .	Drumlough, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	48	119	45	29	74	42
79	2724	Down, . .	Downpatrick, i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	110	98	208	45	55	100	48
80	2726	Newry, . .	Crowbane, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	30	79	34	23	57	32
81	2727	Killyleagh, .	Killinchy Woods,		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	83	164	47	51	98	54
82	2728	Comber, . .	Cullintraw, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	38	35	73	24	13	37	21
83	2757	Newry, . .	Loughorne, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	64	65	129	41	38	79	45
84	2758	Do. . .	Sheeptown, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	28	73	36	24	60	34
85	2759	Ballyroney, .	Aughnavallig, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	39	43	82	23	30	53	32
86	2829	Kilbroney, .	Rosstrevor, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	92	92	49
87	2840	Inch, . .	Rann, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	51	38	89	33	23	56	79
88	2890	Clonallan, .	Mayo, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	205	205	–	119	119	52
89	2898	Kilkeel, . .	Grange, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	97	–	97	46
90	2899	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	78	78	33
91	2901	Dunsfort, .	Ballydock, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	31	70	101	21	46	67	28
92	2931	Inch, . .	Ballygally, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	61	71	132	41	46	87	52
93	2932	Kilmegan, .	Clanvaraghan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	51	122	46	37	83	39
94	2938	Saintfield, .	Leggygowan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	48	36	84	37	29	66	34
95	2939	Garvaghy, .	Carnew, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	91	86	177	67	55	122	68
96	2940	Rathmullan, .	Rathmullan, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	68	47	115	49	34	83	42
97	2941	Donaghadee, .	Herdstown, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	70	37	107	32	15	47	22
98	2997	Clonallan, .	Carrogs, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	72	72	32
99	3033	Tullynakill, .	Ballydrain, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	62	115	38	44	82	47
100	3067	Kilmegan, .	Castlewellan, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	64	64	40
101	3077	Drumgath, .	Ballykeel, No. 1, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	44	36	80	27	18	45	27
102	3078	Donaghcloney, .	Donaghcloney, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	84	64	148	56	43	99	72
103	3079	Newtownards, .	Loughriscouse, No. 2		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	62	155	54	36	90	46
104	3094	Drumballyroney,	Emdale, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	60	49	109	43	38	81	41
105	3095	Moira, . .	Lurganville, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	55	181	67	31	98	52
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	146	66	212	65	34	99	38
106	3129	Kilcoo, . .	Ballymoney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	69	69	31
107	3171	Kilmore, . .	Drumaghlis, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	75	156	64	48	112	55
108	3183	Drumgath, .	Lurgancahone, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	59	170	70	36	106	46
109	3187	Magheralin, .	Magheralin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	47	47	22
110	3224	Killinchy, .	Ballycloghan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	28	99	43	20	63	26
111	3225	Tullylish, .	Gilford, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	219	101	320	128	56	184	97
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	148	67	215	76	31	107	48

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22	34	–	15	–	71	10·3	2 16 3	—	—	25 0 0	5 5 0	—	5 5 0	
–	10	13	13	–	36	16·2	—	—	—	—	2 7 0	—	2 7 0	
13	19	14	14	20	80	10·6	—	—	—	—	7 10 11	—	7 10 11	
42	30	12	11	12	107	9·2	2 5 3	—	4 0 0	52 0 0	7 10 11	—	7 10 11	
75	87	24	20	–	206	9·	5 18 4	—	4 10 0	91 5 0	36 13 4	7 10 0	44 3 4	
41	45	16	37	25	164	8·4	6 5 6	—	7 0 0	51 3 0	17 13 4	—	17 13 4	
95	67	20	21	–	203	9·	2 3 4	—	2 10 0	44 5 0	11 4 11	2 2 0	13 6 11	
76	13	14	7	–	110	8·4	3 1 1	—	1 0 0	41 1 8	8 7 2	—	8 7 2	
35	21	11	16	11	94	8·5	3 2 10	—	3 0 0	36 16 8	13 10 2	—	13 10 2	
36	26	–	4	–	66	8·	1 11 7	—	—	33 0 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
–	–	25	25	–	50	17·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	12	9	6	–	55	7·9	—	—	—	18 0 0	7 15 0	—	7 15 0	
40	20	10	9	–	79	8·7	—	—	—	29 0 0	5 8 6	—	5 8 6	
33	34	17	14	4	102	9·2	1 5 11	—	4 0 0	92 10 0	7 5 2	—	7 5 2	
108	78	6	47	18	257	8·7	7 7 3	—	—	130 0 0	43 3 11	—	43 3 11	
120	39	19	12	12	202	7·5	4 11 5	—	6 10 0	120 10 0	29 11 4	—	29 11 4	
40	12	8	7	7	74	8·5	2 0 4	—	—	28 0 0	8 16 1	—	8 16 1	
25	26	20	13	14	98	9·8	5 10 2	—	—	42 0 0	23 11 9	5 0 0	28 11 9	
54	44	58	16	4	176	9·3	5 13 0	—	3 10 0	79 13 4	32 5 9	—	32 5 9	
20	11	15	10	3	59	9·	1 6 10	—	—	24 0 0	6 19 3	—	[a]6 19 3	
28	15	7	7	4	61	9·	0 10 6	—	—	18 0 0	5 9 6	—	5 9 6	
39	28	19	4	–	90	8·3	1 5 0	—	—	16 10 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
20	15	13	12	–	60	9·	1 5 4	—	—	24 10 0	6 1 9	—	6 1 9	
55	23	–	14	4	96	9·2	0 18 4	—	—	20 0 0	6 2 6	—	[a]6 2 6	
16	33	–	17	5	71	16·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	31	9	17	–	105	9·1	—	—	—	41 17 9	12 0 0	4 0 0	[a]16 0 0	
37	23	4	18	11	93	9·5	3 7 4	—	2 10 0	45 10 0	7 6 0	—	[a]7 6 0	
32	22	19	10	8	91	8·1	3 12 9	—	1 10 0	33 13 4	21 0 10	6 0 0	27 0 10	
100	17	–	–	–	117	5·7	1 8 4	—	—	39 16 8	9 16 11	—	9 16 11	
54	10	–	5	2	71	9·5	1 1 1	—	—	28 0 0	4 2 6	—	4 2 6	
35	23	26	17	4	105	9·5	4 12 5	—	1 0 0	49 10 0	15 6 9	—	15 6 9	
25	6	8	5	–	44	9·	0 5 0	—	—	16 0 0	3 11 1	—	3 11 1	
32	35	–	23	–	90	7·7	1 8 2	—	—	18 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	[a]16 0 0	
18	19	12	12	–	61	10·2	0 13 7	—	—	24 0 0	4 16 9	—	4 16 9	
33	18	2	13	–	66	7·6	0 10 0	—	—	16 0 0	5 2 8	—	5 2 8	
45	29	18	6	8	106	10·	—	—	3 0 0	22 10 0	3 3 10	—	3 3 10	
34	21	–	7	3	65	9·	1 10 0	—	—	21 0 0	7 19 10	0 10 0	[a]8 9 10	
102	23	–	12	12	149	10·7	5 14 8	—	4 0 0	39 10 0	7 6 8	—	7 6 8	
34	24	20	21	9	108	10·1	1 8 6	—	—	47 10 0	7 13 5	—	7 13 5	
40	21	14	14	–	89	9·4	0 18 4	—	—	25 0 0	5 7 10	—	5 7 10	
45	14	–	10	9	78	8·4	1 19 5	—	—	28 13 4	2 18 4	—	2 18 4	
46	30	5	15	1	91	9·7	6 5 0	—	—	40 0 0	11 11 0	—	11 11 0	
38	28	14	5	5	90	9·8	2 13 2	—	—	35 6 8	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
50	7	–	13	–	70	7·2	1 19 8	—	—	32 0 0	4 18 0	—	4 18 0	
39	29	42	18	16	144	10·2	7 11 8	—	3 0 0	61 10 0	20 10 7	—	20 10 7	
23	27	17	14	9	90	9·7	1 15 7	—	—	18 0 0	10 9 10	—	10 9 10	
42	22	–	3	–	67	8·2	0 16 0	—	—	17 0 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6	
43	17	15	5	–	80	9·4	1 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
34	31	10	8	6	89	9·2	7 1 0	—	4 0 0	59 1 8	13 3 8	—	13 3 8	
33	25	1	5	3	67	9·2	2 11 2	—	6 0 0	35 0 0	2 13 5	—	2 13 5	
12	12	5	8	7	44	9·9	0 15 11	—	—	17 5 0	4 12 9	—	4 12 9	
24	34	27	17	10	112	9·4	1 10 7	—	—	60 13 4	27 2 2	—	27 2 2	
46	33	9	13	–	101	7·9	2 1 4	—	—	38 0 0	10 5 1	—	10 5 1	
57	20	–	18	–	95	8·6	2 17 8	—	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
42	43	23	11	7	126	8·5	3 5 5	—	2 10 0	63 6 8	11 4 11	—	11 4 11	
9	28	26	45	–	108	15·8	—	—	—	—	2 6 6	—	2 6 6	
37	31	7	15	–	90	8·1	2 15 1	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 10 11	—	[a]2 10 11	
63	17	20	31	3	131	9·8	3 1 7	—	—	53 10 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6	
52	35	10	33	7	137	10·	3 16 0	—	—	24 0 0	8 5 0	—	8 5 0	
29	14	8	10	–	61	7·7	1 11 8	—	—	16 0 0	2 19 1	—	2 19 1	
32	27	16	7	–	82	8·4	0 13 0	—	—	17 10 0	3 8 6	—	3 8 6	
109	45	26	15	16	211	9·7	7 17 2	—	2 10 0	103 0 0	18 3 2	—	18 3 2	
–	67	–	42	21	130	14·5	—	—	—	—	7 4 9	—	7 4 9	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
112	3372	Bangor, . .	Cotton, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	123	84	207	87	63	150	91
113	3386	Magheralin, .	Drumlin, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	98	61	159	70	33	103	51
114	3395	Donaghadee, .	Grangee, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	48	124	53	30	83	45
115	3449	Newry, . .	Crowhill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	32	24	56	24	20	44	24
116	3450	Annahilt, . .	Clontough, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	57	123	33	33	66	36
117	3468	Dromore, .	Dromore, No. 2, day,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	92	–	92	57
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	52	63	115	29	35	64	22
118	3562	Newry, . .	Rockvale, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	27	43	70	23	27	50	24
119	3586	Donaghadee, .	Ballyvester, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	33	99	29	23	52	27
120	3619	Kilmore, . .	Kilmore, No. 1, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	35	115	53	19	72	37
121	3620	Newtownards, .	Ballyblack, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	75	141	43	50	93	57
122	3645	Newry, . .	Ryan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	44	43	87	30	29	59	27
123	3661	Dromara, .	Finnis, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	70	–	70	38
124	3662	Annaclone, .	Ballynafern, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	30	92	39	15	54	26
125	3675	Newtownards, .	Loughries, No. 1, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	70	72	142	41	46	87	47
126	3745	Killyleagh, .	KillyleaghMills,day,		–	E.C.	E.C.	102	100	202	64	58	122	98
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	59	73	132	51	63	114	88
127	3791	Saintfield, .	Lessans, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	66	125	45	51	96	50
128	3805	Seapatrick, .	Banbridge, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	183	–	183	105	–	105	60
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	112	–	112	47	–	47	16
129	3822	Kilmore, . .	Drumgiven, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	22	31	53	19	24	43	25
130	3856	Killyleagh, .	Tullyveery, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	47	36	83	35	22	57	31
131	3874	Newtownards, .	Mill-st., Newtown-											
			ards, . .		Pres.	–	Diss.	132	107	239	80	59	139	84
132	3979	Dromore, .	Ashfield, . .	A.	–	Pres.	E.C.	18	66	84	10	46	56	36
133	4010	Dromara, .	Artana, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	52	40	92	31	26	57	27
134	4011	Dromore, .	Backnamullagh, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	47	31	78	30	19	49	30
135	4042	Drumbo, . .	Purdysburn, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	101	–	101	68	–	68	49
136	4227	Kilcoo, . .	Tullaree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	73	164	64	39	103	39
137	4290	Dundonald, .	Dundonald, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	–	71	41	–	41	29
138	4291	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	88	88	–	50	50	32
139	4310	Drumbo, . .	Clogher, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	68	30	98	39	16	55	22
140	4343	Ballyphilip, .	Ballyphilip, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	154	–	113	113	72
141	4344	Bangor, . .	Groomsport, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	–	76	57	–	57	39
142	4345	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	77	–	59	59	38
143	4374	Dromara, . .	Finnis, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	10	98	108	4	57	61	30
144	4533	Kilmood, . .	Lisbarnet, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	86	70	156	74	63	137	78
145	4546	Drumballyroney,	Closkelt, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	37	91	42	26	68	41
146	4594	Seapatrick, .	Banbridge,No.2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	114	29	143	78	19	97	64
147	4595	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	115	115	–	87	87	53
148	4607	Dromore, .	Skeogh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	88	67	155	65	52	117	58
149	4648	Killyleagh, .	Killyleagh, Irish-											
			street, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	99	73	172	67	45	112	70
150	4649	Drumbo, . .	Purdysburn, f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	58	58	–	41	41	28
151	4650	Bangor, . .	Conlig, No. 2, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	36	81	117	19	26	45	24
152	4657	Newtownards, .	Newtownards, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	196	171	367	119	98	217	136
153	4658	Kilkeel, . .	Annalong, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	63	63	–	50	50	34
154	4684	Comber, . .	Comber, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	101	69	170	75	46	121	84
155	4743	Bright, . .	Bright, . m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	72	–	72	53	–	53	30
156	4744	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	16	66	82	11	44	55	32
157	4745	Magherally, .	Mullafarnaghan, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	Pres.	32	24	56	26	18	44	29
158	4811	Tullylish, .	Gilford Mill, m.day,		–	E.C.	Pres.	245	–	245	154	–	154	107
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	178	–	178	98	–	98	47
159	4812	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	234	234	–	144	144	99
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	227	227	–	101	101	42
160	4815	Newry, . .	Shinn, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	65	42	107	43	26	69	29
161	4861	Drumbo, . .	Cargycroy, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	75	48	123	46	33	79	38
162	4862	Knockbreda, .	Bridge-End,day,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	288	–	288	151	–	151	85
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	160	105	265	52	44	96	45
163	4872	Aghaderg, .	Glasherbeg, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	49	134	62	39	101	47
164	4913	Donaghadee, .	Donaghadee, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	85	–	85	61	–	61	46
165	4914	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	87	87	–	45	45	49
166	5011	Bangor, . .	Bangor, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	204	–	204	140	–	140	90

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Totals.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
76	36	31	11	6	160	9·	10 19 6	—	1 0 0	58 11 8	33 4 10	—	33 4 10	
66	37	–	18	6	127	8·5	5 12 9	—	—	61 1 8	11 4 8	0 5 0	11 9 8	
40	24	–	20	9	93	9·	2 6 2	—	6 10 0	36 3 4	9 9 8	—	9 9 8	
12	22	12	5	–	51	10·5	1 6 6	—	—	18 0 0	6 6 4	—	6 6 4	
44	23	7	16	5	95	9·5	1 11 3	—	—	26 18 4	9 5 7	—	9 5 7	
46	26	20	8	9	109	10·4	6 0 2	—	1 0 0	54 10 0	18 12 0	—	18 12 0	
–	27	–	32	12	71	17·5	—	—	—	—	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
45	3	–	5	–	53	9·5	1 11 1	—	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
45	15	–	10	–	70	8·1	1 6 1	—	—	10 12 6	2 14 8	—	2 14 8	
39	22	20	3	6	90	8·4	1 10 2	—	—	30 0 0	7 13 6	—	7 13 6	
84	22	–	24	–	130	8·7	3 7 6	—	3 0 0	32 0 0	11 13 8	—	11 13 8	
35	22	–	16	–	73	8·6	1 16 3	—	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	
27	16	25	13	10	91	8·8	3 11 9	—	—	32 0 0	4 17 7	—	4 17 7	
23	23	10	19	–	75	10·	1 18 3	—	—	24 0 0	10 18 9	—	10 18 9	
67	28	10	8	–	113	8·5	2 1 3	—	—	32 0 0	11 8 0	—	[a]11 8 0	
83	37	–	20	–	140	8·4	8 17 8	—	—	89 0 6	21 7 1	10 0 0	[a]31 7 1	
10	36	27	34	25	132	15·2	—	—	—	—	39 15 9	10 0 0	49 15 9	
26	27	22	28	–	103	9·9	1 16 1	—	4 0 0	43 6 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
59	32	–	21	12	124	8·6	3 10 8	3 5 5	1 10 0	71 4 2	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
16	13	–	15	17	61	15·	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
16	7	9	10	–	42	8·5	1 7 1	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 0 11	—	4 0 11	
32	11	–	19	7	69	9·4	9 5 7	—	—	29 3 4	7 15 6	—	7 15 6	
97	30	17	17	11	172	9·	1 19 9	—	7 8 4	71 13 4	22 18 0	—	22 18 0	
38	12	6	4	6	66	8·	—	—	2 10 0	37 13 4	5 4 1	—	[a]5 4 1	
47	8	6	8	1	70	10·1	3 1 10	—	—	18 0 0	3 3 4	—	3 3 4	
27	18	9	8	–	62	8·2	1 5 4	—	—	24 0 0	4 19 1	—	4 19 1	
27	32	–	19	9	87	8·9	4 10 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	29 16 8	14 1 9	—	[a]14 1 9	
64	26	3	14	3	110	9·5	1 13 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 0	—	3 2 0	
17	12	7	12	4	52	8·8	1 16 1	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	8 1 11	—	8 1 11	
10	21	10	11	–	52	8·6	2 1 7	—	—	34 3 4	9 3 4	—	9 3 4	
32	13	9	9	–	63	11·5	1 14 6	—	—	24 0 0	5 2 2	—	5 2 2	
64	31	23	12	5	135	8·6	9 2 5	—	2 0 0	88 9 0	13 5 9	—	13 5 9	
19	13	12	12	5	61	8·6	2 13 2	—	—	37 0 0	11 10 6	—	11 10 6	
30	19	5	11	–	65	8·	0 13 10	—	3 10 0	23 10 0	12 10 5	—	12 10 5	
26	25	11	10	7	79	9·	1 11 5	—	1 10 0	33 13 4	3 13 8	1 10 0	5 3 8	
27	36	–	42	32	137	10·	2 19 0	1 0 0	—	56 7 6	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
31	20	12	8	5	76	8·9	1 19 9	—	—	18 0 0	7 11 6	—	7 11 6	
22	21	19	18	14	94	9·	6 2 5	—	—	49 10 10	26 3 2	5 0 0	[a]31 3 2	
24	32	34	6	–	96	8·	1 17 0	—	6 10 0	40 0 0	13 7 1	—	[a]13 7 1	
61	45	9	14	3	132	9·	3 3 6	—	—	36 5 6	9 16 8	—	9 16 8	
69	27	17	10	10	133	8·6	3 10 6	—	2 10 0	37 15 0	18 6 9	—	18 6 9	
13	15	–	13	6	47	9·	—	—	—	21 10 0	7 16 6	—	7 16 6	
39	–	9	–	–	48	7·8	0 11 0	—	—	19 16 8	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
118	46	33	35	7	239	7·9	3 8 10	—	10 10 0	107 16 8	33 3 3	—	33 3 3	
21	26	–	5	–	52	9·	1 6 3	—	—	23 3 4	4 2 3	—	4 2 3	
35	33	23	23	18	132	9·5	8 0 1	—	13 0 0	102 11 8	45 19 1	—	45 19 1	
19	14	6	7	6	52	11·2	1 19 0	—	—	38 0 0	3 5 7	4 17 11	8 3 6	
36	13	–	16	2	67	10·5	0 16 6	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	
16	14	1	13	5	49	8·9	—	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	14 5 6	3 0 0	17 5 6	
90	50	36	15	16	207	9·5	5 7 9	—	3 0 0	99 16 8	11 15 5	50 0 0	[a]61 15 5	
30	26	25	24	13	118	14·6	—	—	—	—	4 3 0	—	4 3 0	
63	46	32	16	11	168	9·9	6 9 1	—	8 10 0	82 5 10	21 11 8	21 0 0	42 11 8	
39	44	26	25	–	134	13·7	—	—	—	—	4 7 2	—	4 7 2	
18	27	16	14	8	83	10·7	4 5 3	—	—	28 0 0	7 11 3	1 0 0	[a]8 11 3	
28	26	13	14	4	85	9·5	1 5 10	—	—	42 13 4	11 6 11	—	11 6 11	
141	43	–	15	–	199	7·8	5 8 2	—	—	60 11 8	14 13 8	—	14 13 8	
20	59	38	68	–	185	15·5	—	—	—	—	6 10 3	—	6 10 3	
35	26	22	11	6	100	9·4	2 4 6	—	—	62 5 0	6 3 6	—	6 3 6	
25	13	9	9	13	69	9·7	4 5 2	—	6 0 0	41 0 0	26 15 7	—	26 15 7	
24	23	6	8	9	70	9·8	2 3 0	—	5 0 0	58 3 4	23 1 0	—	23 1 0	
64	38	38	13	14	167	9·3	8 17 7	—	11 0 0	72 3 4	30 8 10	—	30 8 10	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
167	5012	Bangor, . .	Bangor, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	155	155	–	91	91	59
168	5013	Ballee, . .	Ballee, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	51	51	–	37	37	20
169	5023	Donaghadee, .	Ballyhaskin, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	44	96	39	32	71	49
170	5056	Saintfield, .	Ballymacaramery,		–	E.C.	Pres.	44	38	82	27	28	55	25
171	5065	Do. . .	Tullywest, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	134	64	198	89	38	127	73
172	5073	Comber, . .	Moneyreagh, .		Pres.	–	Diss.	104	80	184	66	48	114	63
173	5089	Drumballyroney,	Ballyroney, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	89	53	142	58	30	88	39
174	5134	Holywood, .	Belmont, . m.		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	122	–	122	83	–	83	58
175	5135	Newtownards, .	Greengraves, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	40	36	76	21	23	44	25
176	5136	Kilmore, . .	Raleagh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	66	72	138	45	42	87	49
177	5137	Killinchy, .	Barnamaghery, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	80	57	137	59	31	90	56
178	5154	Dromara, .	Guiness, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	55	141	53	30	83	34
179	5178	Do. . .	Gransha, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	104	106	210	57	54	111	53
180	5236	Donaghmore, .	Derrycraw, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	73	–	73	33
181	5244	Magheradrool, .	Ballynahinch, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	48	100	34	28	62	36
182	5450	Clonallan, .	Warrenspoint, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	70	–	70	47
183	5451	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	12	100	112	7	91	98	55
184	5467	Donaghadee, .	Carrowdore, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	98	79	177	76	55	131	79
185	5485	Donaghmore, .	Derrycraw, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	77	77	32
186	5552	Knockbreda, .	Knock, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	38	94	35	27	62	36
187	5666	Annahilt, .	Ballykeel, Lough-erne, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	43	105	54	27	81	26
188	5704	Grey Abbey, .	Grey Abbey, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	148	99	247	95	62	157	96
189	5705	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	Pres.	99	83	182	74	66	140	71
190	5741	Clonallan, .	Clontafleece, .		–	E.C.	Diss.	180	110	290	111	70	181	79
191	5813	Saintfield, .	Saintfield, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	106	79	185	63	41	104	65
192	5847	Ballyphilip, .	Portaferry, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	95	74	169	57	46	103	75
193	5876	Drumgath, .	Rathfriland, day, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	102	–	102	60
			Do. . . evg.	v.c.	–	–	–	65	–	65	39	–	39	26
194	5877	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	15	152	167	10	76	86	51
195	5900	Saintfield, .	Ballyknockan, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	117	74	191	74	47	121	69
196	5943	Dromore, .	Ballykeel, No. 2, .		–	Pres.	E.C.	75	57	132	48	29	77	36
197	5953	Bangor, . .	Ballysallagh, .		–	R.C.	Pres.	58	68	126	41	55	96	68
198	5954	Comber, . .	Magherascouse, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	92	77	169	61	47	108	51
199	5955	Killinchy, .	Carrickmannan, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	109	82	191	66	49	115	61
200	5996	Dromore, .	Ballyvicknakally, .		Pres.	–	Diss.	69	55	124	46	31	77	34
201	6024	Killyleagh, .	Killyleagh, day,		–	R.C.	Pres.	111	88	199	76	46	122	87
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	80	74	154	50	48	98	67
202	6025	Bangor, . .	Ballymaconnell, .		–	R.C.	Pres.	99	81	180	68	53	121	78
203	6054	Killinchy, .	Raffrey, . .		–	R.C.	Diss.	92	67	159	67	44	111	60
204	6061	Bangor, . .	Ballymullan, .		–	R.C.	Pres.	77	74	151	50	50	100	69
205	6092	Killyleagh, .	Killyleagh, . f.		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	62	62	–	41	41	30
206	6151	Grey Abbey, .	Ballyboley, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	90	64	154	61	47	108	71
207	6165	Magheralin, .	Edenmore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	68	41	109	43	29	72	51
208	6222	Drumbo, . .	Ballymacbrennan,		–	Pres.	Pres.	73	47	120	37	35	72	44
209	6259	Holywood, .	Holywood, Par. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	90	–	90	61	–	61	41
210	6281	Dromara, .	Burren, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	66	33	99	44	21	65	32
211	6286	Killaney, . .	Carricknaveagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	87	175	63	60	123	64
212	6312	Magheradrool, .	Ballymaglave, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	78	154	41	45	86	55
213	6327	Blaris, . .	Largymore, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	177	84	261	96	48	144	89
214	6378	Holywood, .	Holywood, Par. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	105	105	–	73	73	45
215	6442	Kilbroney, .	Killowen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	68	–	68	38
216	6522	Kilmood, . .	Drumhirk, No. 1, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	64	41	105	41	28	69	39
217	6523	Knockbreda, .	Bridge-End, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	173	173	–	125	125	64
218	6524	Dromore, .	Tullyglush, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	50	109	43	36	79	50
219	6594	Donaghcloney, .	Fortescue, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	75	46	121	45	27	72	47
220	6641	Newtownards, .	Newtownards, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	116	178	28	58	86	50
221	6642	Newry, . .	Windsor Hill, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	204	–	204	109	–	109	57
222	6643	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	12	112	124	8	67	75	45
223	6644	Tullylish, .	Bann, . day, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	88	88	48
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	106	106	–	53	53	23
224	6686	Kilkeel, . .	Kilkeel, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	126	84	210	84	55	139	68

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26	23	39	10	3	101	9·	6 6 11	—	2 10 0	60 15 0	16 7 7	—	16 7 7
14	12	4	7	5	42	8·5	0 18 3	—	—	22 0 0	4 11 11	—	4 11 11
28	19	14	17	–	78	8·5	3 4 11	—	—	42 0 0	12 13 6	—	12 13 6
27	25	–	11	2	65	8·9	1 7 4	—	—	28 0 0	9 15 1	—	9 15 1
34	30	33	34	31	162	9·6	10 6 10	—	4 10 0	64 5 0	20 0 8	—	20 0 8
64	59	–	9	12	144	8·7	6 15 5	—	2 0 0	85 15 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	35 0 0
47	48	14	9	–	118	8·6	2 19 9	—	—	26 5 0	7 5 8	—	7 5 8
33	35	14	12	–	94	7·5	2 18 11	—	6 0 0	37 8 4	19 10 6	5 0 0	24 10 6
35	12	12	–	–	59	7·1	0 12 3	—	—	18 0 0	7 5 1	—	7 5 1
50	21	10	21	11	113	8·5	1 5 5	—	—	46 0 0	6 10 11	—	6 10 11
79	14	13	6	–	112	10·	1 5 8	—	2 0 0	37 3 4	7 1 5	—	7 1 5
80	12	21	1	–	114	11·	2 3 4	—	—	13 0 0	3 1 1	—	3 1 1
72	37	15	11	4	139	9·1	4 12 3	—	1 0 0	41 18 4	9 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0
26	21	–	27	–	74	9·6	2 18 2	—	—	28 0 0	5 12 7	—	[a]5 12 7
32	24	10	11	5	83	9·	3 14 6	—	5 10 0	29 10 0	21 10 7	—	21 10 7
57	14	–	15	–	86	7·7	8 2 4	—	—	29 6 8	9 15 6	—	9 15 6
31	22	–	12	6	71	9·5	—	—	7 0 0	59 10 0	8 8 6	—	8 8 6
82	38	–	18	11	149	8·6	2 10 9	—	5 10 0	57 8 4	12 16 5	—	[a]12 16 5
37	18	–	26	–	81	9·8	1 5 10	—	—	26 0 0	6 3 3	—	[a]6 3 3
16	22	17	4	–	59	8·3	1 9 8	—	—	28 0 0	11 19 8	10 0 0	21 19 8
42	19	9	17	9	96	9·5	1 11 11	—	—	16 0 0	2 3 9	—	2 3 9
81	39	32	14	11	177	9·7	13 14 0	—	17 10 0	85 10 0	12 0 5	10 0 0	[a]22 0 5
154	–	–	–	–	154	5·2	1 15 3	—	1 0 0	30 15 0	—	4 13 9	4 13 9
83	75	27	22	16	223	10·1	2 17 10	—	—	49 6 8	10 2 4	10 0 0	[a]20 2 4
24	14	19	23	42	122	10·	1 19 9	—	9 10 0	103 6 8	22 13 2	—	22 13 2
50	20	12	12	16	110	9·	8 7 3	3 5 5	5 10 0	51 1 8	29 8 1	—	29 8 1
46	36	2	29	11	124	10·1	3 16 5	—	—	68 10 0	12 12 4	—	12 12 4
2	11	–	22	12	47	19·	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
45	34	1	12	7	99	8·5	1 5 10	—	—	47 10 0	5 14 8	—	5 14 8
25	37	24	29	24	139	10·	7 8 1	—	9 10 0	56 3 4	17 0 0	5 0 0	[a]22 0 0
40	39	–	13	5	97	9·1	1 2 2	—	—	24 0 0	8 16 8	1 0 0	9 16 8
20	35	–	30	14	99	9·5	5 2 11	—	6 0 0	69 15 0	19 5 2	30 19 7	[a]50 4 9
51	26	22	19	17	135	9·4	4 6 5	—	—	37 5 0	6 17 4	5 0 0	11 17 4
40	32	16	18	23	129	9·5	4 14 8	—	2 0 0	52 18 4	12 19 2	7 10 0	[a]20 9 2
59	32	–	8	3	102	8·5	0 14 11	—	—	24 0 0	5 10 7	2 0 0	7 10 7
58	27	11	8	5	109	9·5	3 12 4	—	5 10 0	54 16 8	32 13 10	10 0 0	[a]42 13 10
–	35	34	42	–	111	14·7	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
64	34	–	18	5	121	8·	2 17 10	—	9 0 0	73 0 0	13 1 8	11 0 0	[a]24 1 8
46	46	–	35	–	127	9·4	9 4 10	—	—	56 15 0	10 0 0	7 10 0	17 10 0
41	24	1	29	22	117	9·	7 0 6	—	7 10 0	91 13 4	25 0 0	21 9 3	46 9 3
11	10	4	7	7	39	9·4	3 13 8	—	13 10 0	40 5 0	13 5 4	10 0 0	[a]23 5 4
85	25	–	12	3	125	8·4	3 1 10	—	5 10 0	69 16 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	[a]14 0 0
23	12	23	14	–	72	9·5	1 13 6	—	—	18 0 0	12 2 7	—	12 2 7
28	30	–	13	4	75	8·7	1 15 3	—	1 10 0	46 17 9	7 6 3	—	[a]7 6 3
19	26	14	8	4	71	8·3	0 14 5	—	—	28 8 4	8 4 8	11 4 6	[a]19 9 2
23	32	12	4	–	71	8·5	1 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0
43	34	29	25	12	143	9·2	4 14 9	—	7 10 0	64 8 4	16 12 10	—	16 12 10
40	27	19	15	17	118	9·6	2 13 2	—	—	54 0 0	22 6 10	—	22 6 10
100	38	25	8	8	179	8·	6 3 7	—	6 15 0	88 8 0	17 17 0	2 0 0	19 17 0
37	11	22	10	3	83	8·2	1 2 10	—	6 15 0	71 15 0	6 16 3	10 0 0	16 16 3
37	13	6	12	4	72	9·7	0 14 5	—	—	28 0 0	7 12 0	—	7 12 0
36	27	10	6	–	79	10·1	3 19 5	—	—	15 0 0	6 11 3	1 6 0	7 17 3
115	29	–	17	–	161	8·	3 12 0	—	5 0 0	47 6 8	14 0 0	—	14 0 0
32	16	16	6	14	84	8·1	3 12 11	—	2 0 0	41 15 3	15 7 7	4 0 0	19 7 7
43	26	8	4	3	84	8·8	1 7 4	3 5 5	—	29 0 0	9 5 4	—	[a]9 5 4
48	20	11	–	–	79	6·8	2 12 7	—	3 0 0	44 12 9	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
52	38	18	12	14	134	10·	2 13 4	—	12 0 0	61 13 4	11 1 10	2 0 0	[a]13 1 10
43	28	–	12	–	83	9·1	1 17 8	—	7 10 0	26 13 4	9 11 11	2 0 0	11 11 11
45	33	17	9	6	110	8·5	6 6 8	—	—	63 10 0	9 10 0	—	9 10 0
25	21	16	15	–	77	9·	—	—	—	—	1 8 6	—	1 8 6
81	42	–	40	–	164	9·6	4 4 7	—	2 0 0	48 13 4	12 17 3	—	12 17 3

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
225	6748	Tullylish, .	Milltown, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	–	81	55	–	55	39
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	72	11	83	34	6	40	25
226	6833	Magheralin, .	Dollingstown, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	72	39	111	51	22	73	46
227	6878	Comber, . .	Ballystockart, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	49	31	80	35	26	61	36
228	6911	Kilbroney, .	Killowen, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	59	59	32
229	6912	Newtownards, .	Drumhirk, No. 2, .		–	R.C.	Pres.	73	43	116	49	32	81	52
230	6930	Tullylish, .	Milltown, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	87	87	–	62	62	42
231	6931	Kilkeel, . .	Ballymartin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	71	155	59	54	113	67
232	7043	Annaclone, .	Annaclone, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	68	117	26	36	62	31
233	7044	Witter, . .	Ballygalget, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	68	155	64	42	106	58
234	7045	Ballytustan, .	Kearney, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	24	66	30	17	47	27
235	7062	Inishargy, .	Glastry, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	94	68	162	68	46	114	47
236	7096	Ballyphilip, .	Ballyphilip, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	184	–	184	131	–	131	83
237	7111	Tullylish, .	Gilford Mill, i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	145	141	286	72	71	143	80
238	7146	Dromara, . .	Moydalgan, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	73	34	107	49	21	70	31
239	7179	Magheradrool, .	Drumaness, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	123	97	220	54	52	106	55
240	7221	Ballyculter, .	Strangford, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	58	50	108	44	37	81	46
241	7229	Loughinisland, .	Drumaroad, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	63	133	38	40	78	39
242	7240	Knockbreda, .	Lagan Village, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	94	182	51	58	109	50
243	7267	Drumgooland, .	Magheramayo, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	73	73	32
244	7268	Ballykinlar, .	Ballykinlar, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	60	–	60	30
245	7283	Newry, . .	Mill-street (Newry),		–	R.C.	R.C.	264	100	364	114	41	155	72
246	7298	Holywood, .	Knocknagoney, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	37	40	77	25	31	56	33
247	7306	Clonduff, . .	Ballygorianmore, day		–	E.C.	Pres.	69	29	98	40	12	52	29
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	32	24	56	32	24	56	45
248	7321	Newtownards, .	Movilla-street, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	80	88	168	29	38	67	33
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	40	57	97	18	28	46	21
249	7366	Dundonald, .	Ballymiscaw, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	43	101	41	33	74	42
250	7384	Drumgooland, .	Leitrim, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	85	56	141	65	41	106	56
251	7429	Tyrella, . .	Ballykinlar, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	61	61	32
252	7445	Dromara, . .	Magherahamlet, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	89	71	160	56	42	98	49
253	7486	Kilmegan, .	Castlewellan, No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	68	54	122	46	41	87	42
254	7487	Saintfield, .	Boardmills, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	47	121	40	29	69	35
255	7488	Clonduff, . .	Ballymaghery, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	193	–	193	118	–	118	59
256	7489	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	76	76	45
257	7502	Do. . .	Cabra, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	107	–	107	57	–	57	24
258	7503	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	–	63	63	33
259	7576	Hillsborough, .	Hillsborough, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	41	103	46	23	69	48
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	77	14	91	38	5	43	25
260	7605	Ardquin, . .	Ardquin, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	66	54	120	34	27	61	33
261	7619	Loughinisland, .	Loughinisland, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	198	198	–	128	128	69
262	7671	Kilcoo, . .	Slievenaman, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	35	37	72	25	24	49	26
263	7702	Drumballyroney,	Moneygore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	71	159	52	43	95	54
264	7720	Clonduff, . .	Tamry, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	73	41	114	41	28	69	30
265	7725	Comber, . .	Ballymaglaffe, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	60	134	50	54	104	b56
266	7734	Hillsborough, .	Reilly's Trench, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	33	80	26	20	46	29
267	7779	Aghaderg, .	Loughbrickland, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	49	115	48	34	82	50
268	7780	Dromore, . .	Ballymacormack, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	60	18	78	44	11	55	36
269	7818	Kilcoo, . .	Burrenreagh, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	38	60	98	28	41	69	36
270	7894	Aghaderg, .	Brague, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	23	19	42	14	21	35	23
271	7905	Drumbo, . .	Legacurry, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	59	34	93	40	20	60	36
272	7906	Loughinisland, .	Clough, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	66	56	122	46	40	86	54
273	7919	Lower Mourne, .	Glasdrummond, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	31	71	31	25	56	29
274	7934	Kilclief, . .	Kilclief, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	57	144	59	37	96	50
275	7971	Magherally, .	Magherally, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	30	93	35	21	56	32
276	8053	Seapatrick, .	Banbridge, f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	169	169	–	100	100	59
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	95	95	–	53	53	19
277	8058	Hillsborough, .	Edenticullo, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	41	33	74	26	24	50	30
278	8137	Garvaghy, .	Shanrod, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	68	163	63	44	107	55
279	8145	Seapatrick, .	Scarva-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	92	74	166	66	48	114	77
280	8169	Comber, . .	Smith's, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	74	145	48	51	99	b68
281	8190	Newtownards, .	Ballyrogan, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	57	42	99	34	27	61	32

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	8	19	13	4	62	9·	3 6 11	—	—	42 11 8	10 13 4	15 0 0	[a]25 13 4	
–	14	14	22	–	50	13·7	—	—	—	—	3 9 3	—	3 9 3	
67	24	4	6	–	101	7·2	0 11 0	—	—	23 5 0	5 18 3	—	5 18 3	
30	12	11	16	9	78	8·4	3 2 9	—	4 0 0	40 0 0	10 8 0	—	10 8 0	
28	22	9	8	–	67	9·8	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	16 0 0	3 11 4	—	3 11 4	
61	15	6	8	4	94	8·7	2 11 4	—	3 0 0	40 0 0	14 14 2	7 10 0	22 4 2	
29	29	–	15	4	77	7·	3 9 6	—	1 0 0	40 16 8	7 10 5	10 0 0	17 10 5	
55	26	–	33	–	114	9·7	2 6 6	—	—	32 0 0	6 17 9	—	6 17 9	
23	25	6	7	1	62	9·	1 5 7	—	1 5 0	23 0 0	3 17 6	—	3 17 6	
47	24	26	16	9	122	8·4	3 1 0	—	6 10 0	50 6 8	7 15 6	—	7 15 6	
16	13	12	10	–	51	9·2	1 7 0	—	—	15 0 0	6 17 8	2 0 0	8 17 8	
45	23	16	33	–	117	9·6	0 10 9	—	—	32 0 0	7 2 5	—	7 2 5	
55	50	23	18	5	151	8·9	5 8 7	—	3 10 0	92 6 4	25 9 11	—	25 9 11	
187	8	–	–	–	195	4·8	6 4 2	—	—	44 8 4	—	21 0 0	21 0 0	
29	33	12	9	–	83	9·1	4 19 11	—	4 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 11	—	[a]4 10 11	
63	38	14	15	10	140	11·5	4 6 1	—	0 10 0	78 10 0	23 18 9	—	[b]22 18 9	
38	28	13	9	–	88	9·1	5 3 0	—	5 0 0	56 8 4	6 8 11	19 10 0	[a]25 18 11	
53	37	15	13	–	118	9·7	1 8 9	—	—	20 16 8	3 15 3	—	3 15 3	
100	17	11	–	–	128	6·8	0 13 11	—	—	47 10 0	5 17 2	—	5 17 2	
50	22	9	3	3	87	10·6	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
35	15	18	9	2	79	9·6	2 19 4	—	3 0 0	31 0 0	1 18 1	15 0 0	16 18 1	
158	49	–	4	–	211	8·3	0 12 6	—	—	38 0 0	12 1 8	—	12 1 8	
38	11	9	4	–	62	7·4	1 8 4	—	—	31 0 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	18 5 0	
27	18	8	12	–	65	8·5	2 10 3	—	—	24 6 8	5 1 6	7 0 0	12 1 6	
–	21	10	20	5	56	20·	—	—	—	—	2 4 6	—	2 4 6	
52	27	–	11	–	90	7·	—	—	—	29 0 0	5 6 8	—	5 6 8	
–	8	–	31	7	46	17·5	—	—	—	—	5 9 6	—	5 9 6	
40	20	15	10	2	87	8·1	7 14 2	3 5 5	—	30 16 8	11 5 2	5 0 0	[a]16 5 2	
40	32	28	23	8	131	10·2	1 8 0	—	6 0 0	49 17 9	17 11 2	13 10 0	31 1 2	
37	17	8	16	4	82	9·4	8 17 1	1 0 0	—	25 5 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
60	44	–	12	4	120	9·7	2 18 2	—	—	40 0 0	7 15 4	—	7 15 4	
50	22	8	12	3	95	9·	1 7 10	—	3 0 0	25 6 8	5 0 0	30 0 0	[a]35 0 0	
34	13	16	11	2	76	8·5	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	10 10 0	1 10 0	12 0 0	
68	42	18	13	9	150	9·9	2 6 10	—	—	34 0 0	12 4 2	—	12 4 2	
38	28	15	5	–	86	8·5	1 11 2	—	2 0 0	27 18 4	7 1 4	—	7 1 4	
31	31	–	12	–	74	9·7	1 5 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 11 1	—	1 11 1	
22	20	13	7	8	70	10·	0 10 7	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 5	—	3 0 5	
30	17	–	22	4	73	8·6	5 4 9	—	—	34 16 8	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	
–	12	29	12	–	53	16·1	—	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
55	17	6	–	–	78	10·4	1 7 9	1 0 0	1 10 0	31 0 0	6 4 9	10 0 0	16 4 9	
29	27	13	20	31	120	10·1	2 12 6	—	4 0 0	58 3 4	9 9 7	2 10 5	12 0 0	
22	11	7	6	–	46	8·1	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 2 6	6 0 0	7 2 6	
59	41	–	31	–	131	8·2	5 1 6	1 10 0	—	43 0 0	9 0 9	—	9 0 9	
24	24	15	10	–	73	8·4	0 13 9	—	—	23 0 0	4 4 5	7 0 0	[a]11 4 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	2 5 0	51 6 8	—	—	—	
18	10	11	6	4	49	8·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	8 8 11	—	[a]8 8 11	
27	19	10	17	12	85	9·1	2 15 6	—	4 0 0	61 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
21	14	14	7	7	63	8·1	1 7 4	—	—	24 0 0	7 9 3	—	7 9 3	
45	25	9	1	–	80	8·6	2 5 10	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	1 19 0	4 0 0	[a]5 19 0	
15	10	4	3	4	36	8·2	0 13 0	—	—	14 0 0	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
32	17	14	5	4	72	8·5	3 5 2	—	—	22 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
26	44	14	6	7	97	9·5	1 8 7	—	7 0 0	44 13 4	14 16 0	15 0 0	29 16 0	
36	14	8	5	–	63	9·1	0 12 11	—	—	19 0 0	1 16 4	—	1 16 4	
68	24	14	14	3	123	9·1	3 17 1	—	—	24 0 0	9 8 11	—	9 8 11	
25	26	–	14	3	68	10·	2 0 7	—	3 0 0	40 10 0	8 0 0	—	[a]8 0 0	
69	20	20	9	–	118	9·1	1 6 7	4 0 0	—	46 13 4	12 19 2	—	12 19 2	
18	39	–	8	1	66	14·4	—	—	—	—	1 5 6	—	1 5 6	
32	17	6	3	1	59	8·3	0 11 4	—	—	18 16 8	6 10 4	—	6 10 4	
53	56	–	10	4	123	9·1	2 8 6	—	3 0 0	62 0 0	8 2 3	—	8 2 3	
31	42	–	37	14	124	8·	3 5 10	—	6 0 0	118 9 8	17 18 9	—	17 18 9	
25	40	14	10	2	91	8·5	7 6 9	—	13 10 0	80 0 5	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	
49	19	2	3	–	73	8·6	1 5 9	—	—	20 11 8	8 8 8	4 0 0	12 8 8	

[b] Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
282	8300	Aghaderg, .	Glaskermore, .		–	Pres.	E.C.	65	56	121	42	33	75	37
283	8325	Donaghadee, .	Donaghadee, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	99	76	175	53	51	104	69
284	8369	Lambeg, . .	Lambeg, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	184	–	184	108	–	108	57
285	8370	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	201	201	–	106	106	51
286	8406	Kilbroney, .	Drumreagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	31	83	38	19	57	29
287	8413	Newtownards, .	Zion-place, . .		Diss.	–	Pres.	119	134	253	61	67	128	77
288	8437	Tullylish, .	Mullabrack, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	75	60	135	55	39	94	49
289	8442	Do. . .	Moyallen, . .		–	Diss.	Diss.	104	75	179	92	63	155	83
290	8448	Donaghmore, .	Donaghmore, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	51	42	93	40	31	71	47
291	8477	Drumgath, .	Newry-street, Rathfriland, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	120	–	120	80	–	80	63
292	8484	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	121	121	–	82	82	61
293	8508	Killaney, . .	Boardmills, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	49	–	33	33	21
294	8523	Down, . .	Infirmary-lane, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	74	120	27	44	71	52
295	8576	Holywood, .	Beersbridge, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	214	147	361	125	72	197	101
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	241	157	398	104	64	168	58
296	8577	Garvaghy, .	Tullyorier, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	34	117	58	22	80	38
297	8590	Magherally, .	Tonaghmore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	61	46	107	38	31	69	49
298	8624	Do. . .	Ballymoney, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	19	37	56	14	27	41	23
299	8636	Ardglass, . .	Ardglass, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	20	29	49	15	16	31	19
300	8637	Knockbreda, .	Henryville, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	100	47	147	50	28	78	34
301	8695	Donaghcloney, .	Warringstown, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	98	–	98	71	–	71	43
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	58	–	58	50	–	50	26
302	8704	Do. . .	Corcreeny, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	72	148	50	44	94	54
303	8714	Donaghmore, .	Tullymore, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	30	24	54	24	17	41	25
304	8728	Donaghcloney, .	Warringstown, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	80	–	55	55	28
305	8742	Drumgooland, .	Drumlee, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	85	75	160	58	39	92	55
306	8753	Donaghadee, .	Donaghadee, No. 3,		Pres.	–	Pres.	125	99	224	68	60	128	74
307	8754	Bangor, . .	Copeland Island, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	14	11	25	12	9	21	17
308	8790	Knockbreda, .	Willowvale, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	61	51	112	39	31	70	47
309	8801	Ardglass, .	Ardglass, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	62	–	62	32
310	8813	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	82	82	48
311	8885	Holywood, .	Holywood, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	217	–	217	149	–	149	115
312	8886	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	154	154	–	79	79	47
313	8887	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	100	74	174	57	38	95	69
314	8888	Newtownards, .	Anne-street, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	110	110	b54
315	8916	Ardkeen, . .	Kirkstown, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	111	92	203	65	51	116	61
316	8917	Magheradrool, .	Ballynahinch, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	33	33	66	22	18	40	27
317	8937	Dromore, .	Dromore, No. 3, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	72	66	138	35	39	74	35
318	8968	Comber, . .	Killynether, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	54	111	42	39	81	50
319	8983	Saintfield, .	Tonaghmore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	42	42	84	25	25	50	24
320	9064	Drumballyroney,	Annahinchigo, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	71	92	123	45	33	78	43
321	9086	Ballywalter, .	Ballyferis, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	30	13	43	25	9	34	29
322	9094	Newtownards, .	Anne-street, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	79	–	79	52
323	9129	Drumballyroney,	Drumdreenagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	111	93	204	71	57	128	62
324	9151	Tullylish, .	Ballydougan, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	85	71	156	61	45	106	48
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	103	47	150	70	31	101	43
325	9175	Ballyphilip, .	Portaferry, No. 3,		Diss.	–	Diss.	24	10	34	12	8	20	16
326	9187	Shankill, .	Kilmore, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	23	66	32	17	49	36
327	9224	Holywood, .	Belmont, . f.		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	88	88	–	61	61	40
328	9262	Magheralin, .	Lisnashanker, .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	42	40	82	35	29	64	43
329	9285	Dromara, .	Dromara, day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	62	40	102	40	22	62	34
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	42	13	55	34	11	45	32
330	9290	Magheradrool, .	Ballinahinch (Church-st.), m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	65	–	65	39
331	9329	Seapatrick, .	Ballydown, No. 2, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	60	54	114	53	42	95	58
332	9344	Do. . .	Ballydown, day,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	76	50	126	39	24	63	35
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	33	18	51	23	13	36	27
333	9345	Newry, . .	William-st., Newry,		Diss.	–	Diss.	85	93	178	43	40	83	52
334	9357	Drumgath, .	Drumlough, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	69	61	130	38	31	69	43
335	9408	Kilkeel, . .	Annalong, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	–	78	73	–	73	33
336	9417	Dromore, . .	Dromore, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	76	76	42
337	9428	Down, . .	John-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	207	–	207	148	–	148	89

a Residence free.

b Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	36	14	12	–	95	8·6	1 7 9	—	—	24 0 0	7 15 2	—	7 15 2	
51	31	9	–	8	99	9·5	2 16 11	—	4 0 0	50 16 8	22 17 7	5 10 0	[a]28 7 7	
70	23	14	13	3	123	8·2	4 5 3	—	3 10 0	47 0 0	11 1 9	10 0 0	[a]21 1 9	
77	27	12	12	1	129	7·3	3 7 10	—	1 10 0	43 0 0	8 2 6	8 0 0	16 2 6	
44	20	–	1	–	65	9·9	1 6 0	—	—	22 0 0	2 10 0	—	[a]2 10 0	
112	51	–	12	–	175	6·7	4 8 0	—	—	65 6 8	15 6 11	—	15 6 11	
50	38	–	17	3	108	8·2	1 7 4	—	—	29 0 0	12 3 4	—	12 3 4	
80	38	13	33	15	179	8·2	3 19 4	—	1 0 0	54 4 2	4 10 0	15 0 0	[a]19 10 0	
29	27	9	11	4	80	9·2	1 6 11	—	2 10 0	34 0 0	11 9 8	—	[a]11 9 8	
24	15	10	16	9	74	9·4	6 2 3	—	1 10 0	62 0 0	27 2 0	—	27 2 0	
24	23	16	14	7	84	9·5	9 0 0	—	1 0 0	62 10 0	24 19 6	—	24 19 6	
17	8	2	2	–	29	9·	1 2 5	—	—	17 10 0	3 2 7	1 0 0	4 2 7	
40	25	19	10	2	96	6·5	3 19 7	—	6 10 0	35 10 8	16 11 3	—	16 11 3	
100	69	–	37	18	224	8·1	6 6 4	—	6 0 0	94 16 8	31 15 5	—	31 15 5	
–	158	–	131	–	289	14·5	—	—	—	—	9 11 6	—	9 11 6	
38	37	–	13	2	90	9·1	3 11 11	—	—	18 0 0	5 14 11	—	5 14 11	
50	15	7	5	–	77	6·3	2 4 9	—	—	40 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
20	12	5	4	–	41	8·	—	—	2 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
14	3	4	8	5	34	8·2	3 16 7	—	—	16 0 0	4 2 10	1 0 0	5 2 10	
62	31	9	9	–	111	7·1	0 6 9	—	—	23 0 0	5 16 3	—	5 16 3	
34	26	6	9	–	75	8·5	2 5 7	—	4 10 0	41 3 4	9 8 10	—	[a]9 8 10	
12	22	6	12	–	52	15·	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
37	44	–	12	8	101	9·	4 9 10	—	—	42 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	
27	12	2	–	–	41	7·5	1 6 8	—	—	15 0 0	3 9 6	2 10 0	5 19 6	
25	17	5	6	–	53	8·4	2 2 2	—	—	20 0 0	7 5 9	4 0 0	11 5 9	
53	30	19	28	2	132	8·9	4 7 4	—	1 0 0	27 6 8	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
85	53	–	16	7	161	9·	8 0 2	—	8 0 0	56 11 8	25 5 9	—	25 5 9	
2	9	10	–	–	21	13·	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
44	22	15	2	–	83	7·5	1 16 9	—	—	16 10 0	5 13 9	—	5 13 9	
20	24	–	14	8	66	10·9	4 8 0	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	5 14 2	2 0 0	7 14 2	
30	24	12	18	13	97	8·6	5 10 4	—	—	67 0 0	6 10 7	—	6 10 7	
33	50	45	22	16	166	9·6	7 14 5	—	5 7 0	121 16 0	61 16 6	16 0 0	77 16 6	
16	28	14	17	6	81	11·2	1 18 5	—	3 0 0	63 13 4	24 16 5	—	24 16 5	
112	–	–	–	–	112	4·7	1 6 10	—	—	41 6 8	20 11 9	—	20 11 9	
–	–	–	–	–	[c]–	–	0 10 3	—	10 10 0	55 0 0	—	—	—	
71	67	7	17	–	162	8·	6 5 3	—	1 0 0	40 18 4	16 10 5	—	16 10 5	
25	9	6	1	–	41	9·	6 19 10	1 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
61	18	10	2	–	91	7·3	2 7 0	—	—	14 16 2	3 16 2	—	3 16 2	
49	25	21	17	–	112	8·2	3 9 1	—	—	29 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
23	26	–	9	1	59	8·6	0 17 4	—	0 10 0	51 0 0	5 0 2	—	5 0 2	
41	33	11	9	–	94	9·	5 13 6	—	—	41 10 0	9 7 6	10 0 0	19 7 6	
16	9	7	6	–	38	8·6	0 15 1	—	—	24 0 0	5 9 3	5 0 0	[a]10 9 3	
32	45	–	1	1	79	8·7	3 1 4	—	2 0 0	37 3 4	8 12 0	1 0 0	9 12 0	
54	43	22	13	8	140	9·5	0 3 4	—	—	53 13 4	11 6 10	—	11 6 10	
66	26	–	10	2	104	8·5	1 16 6	—	1 10 0	44 5 0	8 8 6	—	8 8 6	
30	48	–	28	–	106	16·3	—	—	—	—	3 13 9	—	3 13 9	
9	9	–	10	–	28	9·5	1 3 3	—	—	9 3 4	1 15 6	16 0 0	17 15 6	
24	9	11	2	–	46	7·	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	4 11 3	—	4 11 3	
36	12	10	8	–	66	8·2	2 16 2	—	8 0 0	42 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
24	20	13	12	4	73	10·2	2 0 8	4 10 0	—	6 0 0	12 8 0	—	12 8 0	
29	22	–	17	–	68	9·1	3 14 9	—	—	21 16 8	5 7 6	5 0 0	10 7 6	
–	30	–	17	–	47	18·	—	—	—	—	2 17 3	—	2 17 3	
29	17	–	18	10	74	10·1	1 9 5	—	—	16 10 0	6 7 10	—	6 7 10	
38	28	16	18	–	100	8·2	2 9 10	—	—	40 0 0	14 15 9	5 0 0	[a]19 15 9	
24	33	–	12	6	75	9·	—	—	—	—	9 3 0	—	9 3 0	
[c]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42	37	–	11	–	90	8·1	1 9 11	3 5 5	—	34 2 2	12 14 5	—	12 14 5	
35	23	–	30	6	94	9·	1 5 8	—	—	18 0 0	6 0 2	—	6 0 2	
28	21	–	28	–	77	9·9	5 17 9	—	—	15 0 0	1 16 3	—	1 16 3	
53	19	7	3	1	83	7·8	2 3 5	—	—	19 0 0	5 19 0	—	5 19 0	
80	52	–	21	14	167	8·7	13 16 10	4 10 0	—	67 10 0	22 8 0	—	22 8 0	

c School closed last quarter.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
338	9459	Donaghmore, .	Dromantine, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	36	59	95	30	40	70	40
339	9463	Killinchy, .	Drumreagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	62	35	97	46	26	72	51
340	9480	Magheradrool, .	Ballinahinch (Church-st.), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	62	62	37
341	9590	Drumbo, . .	Miltown, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	26	24	50	20	20	40	c29
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 341, .					27,277	21,476	48,753	17,432	13,555	31,037	17,422
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	7774	Newtownards, .	Newtownards, Dist. Mod. m.	V.C.	–	Comrs. of Nat. Ed.	Pres.	296	–	296	202	–	202	169
2	7775	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	Comrs. of Nat. Ed.	E.C.	–	176	176	–	122	122	107
3	7776	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	V.C.	–	Comrs. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	82	106	188	46	63	109	87
4	243	Newry, . .	High-st. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	642	642	–	439	439	288
5	7272	Down, . .	John-st. do. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	274	274	–	154	154	99
6	3068	Seapatrick, .	Banbridge Workh.		–	P. L. Guar.	Pres.	50	32	82	36	17	53	40
7	3350	Newtownards, .	Newtownards do.		–	P. L. Guar.	Pres.	91	86	177	51	52	103	71
			Total of Special Schools, 7, .					519	1,316	1,835	335	847	1,182	861
			Grand Total for Co. Down, 348,					27,796	22,792	50,588	17,817	14,402	32,219	18,283

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	263	Aghalurcher, .	Moat, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	52	85	24	35	59	21
2	264	Clones, East, or Rossteagh, .	Bruskcarnagh, .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	53	137	50	37	87	64
3	266	Clones, . .	Deerpark, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	139	87	226	94	63	157	97
4	267	Do. . .	Rossbrick, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	45	30	75	30	19	49	27
5	271	Derryvullan, .	Slee, . . .		–	Diss.	E.C.	42	11	b53	28	8	b36	b23
6	274	Enniskillen, .	Killea, . .	V.T.	E.C.	–	R.C.	102	65	167	60	30	90	32
7	275	Do. . .	Carrickmacmea, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	48	120	41	28	69	36
8	277	Galloon, . .	Moorlough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	29	b65	27	23	b50	b24
9	278	Do. . .	Newtownbutler, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	58	–	58	27
10	279	Do. . .	Manorwaterhouse,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	82	63	145	47	41	88	45
11	281	Do. . .	Drumbarry, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	36	32	b68	19	20	b39	b16
12	282	Killesher, .	Crossroads, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	66	205	67	38	105	51
13	283	Kinawley, .	Derrylin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	79	–	79	35
14	284	Do. . .	Stonepark, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	34	86	46	29	75	23
15	1162	Galloon, . .	Drumlone, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	71	166	58	45	103	47
16	1247	Aghalurcher, .	Mullaghfad, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	41	95	32	26	58	30
17	1250	Clones, . .	Cornagague, .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	47	34	81	29	20	49	24
18	1251	Derryvullan, .	Drumaul,[a] . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	1740	Galloon, . .	Kilturk, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	69	133	28	35	63	26
20	1741	Drumkeeran, .	Gushedy, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	71	34	105	48	24	72	33
21	1742	Devenish, .	Lisded, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	51	124	46	36	82	36
22	1748	Aghavea, . .	Ardmoney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	42	115	44	23	67	32
23	1998	Enniskillen, .	Tempo, . m.		Pres.	–	E.C.	67	61	128	43	38	81	42
24	2034	Do. . .	Enniskillen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	203	–	203	107	–	107	68
25	2035	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	70	70	37
26	2038	Devenish. .	Monea, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	52	120	45	30	75	32
27	2153	Magheraculmoney,	Clare View, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	E.C.	37	43	80	29	36	65	30
28	2437	Boho, . .	Carrickbeg, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	42	98	45	28	73	30
29	2531	Aghavea, . .	Tattykeeran, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	58	26	84	37	19	56	29
30	2865	Magheracross, .	Coa, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	45	142	58	29	87	38

[a] Residence free.

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	14	13	11	8	57	10·3	5 1 9	4 10 0	—	33 6 8	14 6 8	10 0 0	[c]24 6 8	
26	26	14	15	–	81	9·3	4 3 10	4 0 0	—	26 6 6	6 3 3	—	6 3 3	
32	19	–	12	–	63	8·7	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	11 13 4	2 17 7	—	2 17 7	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 5 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
15,094	9,778	3,902	5,165	1,879	35,818		1,015 6 10	56 12 6	604 5 4	13,633 8 9	3,736 5 7	753 19 3	4,490 4 10	
–	52	34	61	56	203	11·5								
–	12	15	57	47	131	11·5	42 12 8	1 10 6	—	969 17 8	171 19 2	—	171 19 2	
73	32	15	–	–	120	6·								
354	75	20	38	22	518	8·1	12 13 5	—	15 10 0	116 16 10	—	—	—	
90	53	24	17	–	184	8·4	13 19 2	4 0 6	10 0 0	81 5 0	9 11 10	—	9 11 10	
38	12	6	–	–	56	9·8	6 12 9	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	
44	35	7	10	–	96	9·5	4 7 2	—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	
599	271	130	183	125	1,308		80 5 2	5 11 0	33 0 0	1,167 19 6	181 11 0	—	181 11 0	
15,693	10,049	4,032	5,348	2,004	37,126		1,095 12 0	62 3 6	637 5 4	14,801 3 3	3,917 16 7	753 19 3	4,671 15 10	

FERMANAGH—127 Schools.

27	20	6	1	1	55	10·4	1 11 7	—	—	20 0 0	0 16 5	—	0 16 5	
51	43	–	18	6	118	9·5	2 14 6	—	—	28 16 8	2 15 6	0 8 0	[a]3 3 6	
61	95	–	21	16	193	9·3	1 17 5	—	1 10 0	59 3 4	10 5 0	—	10 5 0	
23	13	6	11	11	64	9·8	0 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 16 2	—	1 16 2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	—	—	—	
50	25	13	16	6	110	9·2	2 12 3	2 19 8	—	18 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
39	25	10	13	8	95	10·5	0 13 8	—	—	48 10 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
24	13	8	6	7	58	9·7	0 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
18	24	10	11	7	70	11·2	0 12 8	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 2	—	2 17 2	
42	26	30	18	–	116	9·5	2 1 3	—	—	34 0 0	5 8 8	—	5 8 8	
22	12	8	10	–	52	9·	0 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
49	30	24	14	7	124	10·	4 16 5	—	—	54 0 0	4 1 6	—	4 1 6	
32	32	17	12	7	100	10·	2 13 2	—	—	35 0 0	3 12 0	—	3 12 0	
39	27	–	19	–	85	9·9	1 0 3	—	—	18 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
52	37	35	19	–	143	9·9	4 1 7	—	—	32 0 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6	
28	23	11	6	–	68	9·2	0 15 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
37	16	–	4	2	59	9·1	0 15 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	26	16	12	3	81	10·9	1 2 5	—	—	28 0 0	1 17 0	—	1 17 0	
42	31	–	4	6	83	10·2	1 12 6	—	3 10 0	28 0 0	1 14 6	—	1 14 6	
35	32	–	19	11	97	11·	1 8 8	—	1 0 0	51 3 4	4 11 3	—	4 11 3	
47	18	21	4	4	94	9·3	0 12 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 6	—	2 7 6	
39	27	10	14	8	98	9·1	3 14 6	—	—	37 13 4	6 18 8	—	6 18 8	
28	22	16	8	14	88	9·	4 16 8	—	9 0 0	50 3 0	14 15 2	—	14 15 2	
52	24	14	5	2	97	9·8	1 17 2	—	—	42 16 8	11 4 11	—	11 4 11	
31	33	15	5	3	87	10·5	2 15 4	—	—	20 0 0	5 8 0	—	5 8 0	
27	28	5	10	4	74	9·7	1 13 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
36	17	11	10	1	75	9·5	1 7 4	—	—	24 0 0	0 9 6	—	[a]0 9 6	
17	18	15	12	–	62	9·1	0 14 1	—	—	24 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
34	27	–	14	16	91	9·	3 15 5	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 2	—	3 8 2	

[c] No returns available; taken from report on original application.

[d] Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
31	2869	Derryvullan, .	Cules, . .	A.	–	Pres.	E.C.	45	17	62	39	12	51	18
32	2945	Magheraculmoney,	Nedsherry, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	54	172	62	34	96	56
33	3044	Aghalurcher, .	Cavanaleck, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	55	143	37	29	66	38
34	3145	Enniskillen, .	Immarue, . .	V.T.	–	Pres.	Pres.	79	65	144	49	46	95	31
35	3267	Magheracross, .	Grove, . .	A.	–	E.C.	E.C.	90	53	143	54	33	87	4[illegible]
36	3295	Derryvullan, .	Liscreevan, . .	A.	–	Diss.	R.C.	42	41	83	24	20	44	18
37	3494	Devenish, .	Garrison, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	64	134	42	37	79	36
38	3510	Magheracross, .	Sydare, . m.	A.	–	Diss.	R.C.	58	41	99	36	29	65	29
39	3521	Magheraculmoney,	Aghagaffart, .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	54	33	87	31	22	53	2[illegible]
40	3525	Drumkeeran, .	Tullyhommon, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	66	49	115	36	20	56	28
41	3573	Magheraculmoney,	Cloy, . . .		–	Diss.	E.C.	45	26	71	30	21	51	[b]15
42	3574	Do. . .	Croneenbun, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	67	142	59	47	106	49
43	3596	Clones, . .	Lisroon, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	55	42	97	40	31	71	3[illegible]
44	3676	Belleek, . .	Tonnoghgorm, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	43	100	33	25	58	32
45	3677	Drumkeeran, .	Aghalane, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	70	55	125	25	26	51	31
46	3733	Magheracross, .	Drumcullion, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	97	49	146	52	27	79	40
47	3777	Enniskillen, .	Glenn, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	53	158	57	31	88	38
48	3793	Cleenish, . .	Corryglass, West, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	38	114	41	23	64	34
49	3861	Do. . .	Carrick, . .	V.T.	E.C.	–	E.C.	45	26	71	33	21	54	27
50	3864	Kinawley, .	Derrymacausey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	42	93	35	31	66	33
51	3915	Drumkeeran, .	Aghagrefin, . .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	58	26	84	28	14	42	18
52	3980	Kinawley, .	Slieverussel, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	83	–	83	35
53	3981	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	55	55	31
54	4144	Galloon, . .	Newtownbutler, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	51	51	22
55	4173	Cleenish, . .	Lisbellaw, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	80	–	80	64	–	64	28
56	4246	Derrybrusk, .	Ballyreagh, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	61	30	91	30	15	45	22
57	4283	Cleenish, . .	Lisbellaw, . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	82	82	–	52	52	27
58	4321	Kinawley, .	Cornaleck, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	25	70	31	21	52	24
59	4388	Inishmacsaint, .	Derrygonnelly, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	42	81	28	31	59	31
60	4423	Enniskillen, .	Carrowkeel, .	V.C.	E.C.	–	E.C.	82	47	129	47	28	75	38
61	4425	Aghalurcher, .	Ballindarragh, .	V.C.	E.C.	–	Pres.	59	41	100	41	34	75	37
62	4551	Drumkeeran, .	Ednaveigh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	71	42	113	63	30	93	30
63	4569	Cleenish, . .	Skea, Temporary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	61	118	35	36	71	37
64	4596	Derryvullan, .	Drogan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	37	96	35	28	63	27
65	4635	Aghavea, . .	Tatnamona, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	37	33	70	31	29	60	31
66	4708	Do. . .	Ednagilhorn, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	35	84	29	22	51	24
67	4717	Aghalurcher, .	Lisnaskea, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	81	40	121	45	21	66	37
68	4816	Enniskillen, .	Tempo, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	70	105	21	43	64	23
69	4898	Kinawley, .	Garvery, Drumderrig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	50	134	54	32	86	36
70	4934	Clones, . .	Knockmacaroony,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	47	124	48	29	77	33
71	4987	Kinawley, .	Aughakillimaude,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	65	151	57	49	106	52
72	5452	Cleenish, . .	Corryglass,[c] .		–	E.C.	E.C.	60	27	97	47	25	72	[b]39
73	5453	Do. . .	Rossdoney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	49	124	49	33	82	43
74	5486	Galloon, . .	Feaugh, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	91	61	152	56	35	91	59
75	5583	Kinawley, .	Carroo, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	57	144	38	26	64	34
76	5584	Aghavea, . .	Coonian, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	47	129	41	25	66	37
77	5667	Belleek, . .	Belleek, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	45	104	32	25	57	27
78	5706	Devenish, .	Drumbeggan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	34	72	30	28	58	21
79	5763	Derryvullan, .	Coolaness, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	47	40	87	32	26	58	31
80	5784	Cleenish, . .	Belcoo, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	34	88	32	24	56	24
81	5792	Devenish, .	Rossinuremore, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	43	29	72	19	18	37	18
82	5901	Aghavea, . .	Cornafanog, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	73	43	116	49	25	74	34
83	5902	Killesher, .	Arney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	51	149	59	35	94	38
84	6136	Kilskeery, .	Fearney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	23	28	51	20	24	44	22
85	6401	Kinawley, .	Drummanymore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	53	113	27	31	58	31
86	6493	Drumkeeran, .	Drumskinny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	56	148	58	40	98	35
87	6572	Templecarn, .	Townavany, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	42	45	87	24	30	54	27
88	6645	Kinawley, .	Derrylin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	60	60	27
89	6879	Clones, . .	Mullanvaum, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	43	110	47	29	76	35
90	6913	Rossory, . .	Ashwood, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	49	127	37	26	63	31
91	6932	Inishmacsaint, .	Coranerk, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	48	114	43	26	69	28
92	6999	Magheraculmoney,	Moneyvrice, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	49	123	45	30	75	43
93	7080	Clones, . .	Dresternan, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	58	45	103	33	25	58	26

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	16	–	12	–	49	10·3	—	—	—	8 5 0	—	—	—	
45	46	14	16	6	127	10·	1 9 1	—	4 0 0	62 10 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
13	24	10	12	19	78	11·7	1 13 8	1 0 0	—	34 16 8	10 7 9	25 0 0	35 7 9	
47	19	23	18	–	107	9·5	1 9 4	—	—	35 6 8	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
39	39	17	18	5	118	9·6	1 8 4	—	3 10 0	56 16 8	4 8 0	—	4 8 0	
9	7	5	2	–	23	9·	0 14 9	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
41	21	19	10	3	94	9·2	1 16 9	—	—	17 12 6	1 4 4	—	1 4 4	
27	27	–	13	–	67	10·5	1 5 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
34	13	–	10	2	59	8·2	1 0 4	—	—	15 0 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
33	21	11	13	3	81	10·2	1 7 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
47	31	17	11	15	121	9·6	2 19 3	—	3 0 0	46 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
25	27	5	12	5	74	8·9	1 12 0	—	—	34 10 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0	
37	28	–	6	1	72	9·5	1 8 4	—	—	18 0 0	0 18 0	—	0 18 0	
47	19	13	12	4	95	8·7	—	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	a8 0 0	
37	22	–	16	4	79	10·2	5 13 8	—	—	28 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
63	52	–	20	2	137	10·	1 13 9	—	—	28 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
27	13	7	16	8	71	10·3	1 19 1	—	2 10 0	31 16 8	4 2 6	—	4 2 6	
26	22	–	11	8	67	12·	—	—	—	11 2 2	3 1 6	2 0 0	5 1 6	
30	42	–	4	2	78	10·	0 12 0	—	—	28 0 0	1 17 6	1 0 0	2 17 6	
19	17	2	2	–	40	10·2	1 5 3	—	—	6 0 0	0 3 0	—	0 3 0	
28	26	19	17	9	99	11·2	0 13 10	—	—	28 0 0	0 4 6	—	0 4 6	
16	14	12	9	6	57	10·8	0 10 6	—	—	26 0 0	1 6 8	—	1 6 8	
23	22	–	12	4	61	9·1	0 13 6	—	—	21 6 8	1 15 3	—	1 15 3	
30	12	7	4	2	55	11·	0 11 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
23	23	–	9	5	60	9·1	1 18 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 6	—	1 10 6	
25	14	–	10	3	52	9·	0 10 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 3 6	4 10 0	5 13 6	
23	19	10	4	–	56	9·	0 10 9	—	—	19 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
32	18	–	8	–	58	8·5	0 10 6	—	—	20 0 0	0 13 0	—	0 13 0	
27	20	9	19	10	85	9·4	—	2 9 2	—	35 6 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
31	33	–	19	3	86	9·5	2 13 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0	
38	20	10	10	5	83	10·	0 7 10	2 0 0	—	23 12 6	2 10 0	—	a2 10 0	
29	27	–	10	13	79	9·9	1 6 11	—	—	48 0 0	1 10 6	—	1 10 6	
30	22	5	10	2	69	9·	2 10 11	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
24	26	3	11	–	64	9·5	1 15 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
30	19	4	3	–	56	9·5	0 11 10	—	—	28 11 8	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	
19	23	18	10	9	79	10·	—	—	1 0 0	48 16 8	4 0 8	—	4 0 8	
27	12	5	2	–	46	7·9	1 9 0	—	—	19 0 0	1 0 6	—	1 0 6	
61	27	–	10	1	99	8·8	0 15 3	—	—	27 0 0	4 1 0	—	4 1 0	
40	21	19	11	3	94	11·3	1 5 0	—	—	28 0 0	3 15 2	—	3 15 2	
50	35	–	34	10	129	11·	3 13 8	—	—	41 10 0	7 4 5	—	7 4 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
34	26	20	5	12	97	10·3	3 15 0	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	10 15 10	—	10 15 10	
41	36	17	20	10	124	10·	2 14 2	—	1 10 0	32 16 8	7 1 2	—	7 1 2	
27	24	1	19	9	80	11·6	1 10 0	—	1 0 0	23 6 8	3 4 0	—	3 4 0	
43	33	23	7	–	106	8·9	0 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 9	—	3 17 9	
33	27	7	6	4	77	9·4	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 4	—	3 10 4	
40	9	–	11	–	60	9·5	1 10 6	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
28	14	9	6	8	65	11·	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 16 0	—	2 16 0	
17	18	12	8	–	55	10·2	0 17 10	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 1 6	0 10 0	1 11 6	
34	7	–	2	11	54	9·2	0 15 7	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
33	15	17	16	4	85	10·2	—	2 17 5	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 14 6	—	4 14 6	
42	27	15	20	15	119	9·7	3 11 6	—	—	28 0 0	2 16 0	—	2 16 0	
19	8	5	4	–	36	9·3	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
37	41	–	7	6	91	11·	1 9 3	—	—	24 6 8	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
53	38	10	13	9	123	9·3	2 3 5	—	4 10 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
29	28	–	9	–	66	9·7	1 19 11	—	—	18 15 0	—	—	—	
30	31	8	6	3	78	9·6	0 10 0	—	1 0 0	22 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	
49	28	–	13	6	96	9·5	0 13 5	—	—	30 0 0	2 3 0	—	a2 3 0	
36	25	14	12	–	87	9·5	2 7 2	—	—	24 0 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
50	31	–	11	3	95	9·8	2 2 2	—	—	24 0 0	1 8 0	—	1 8 0	
43	18	13	6	11	91	10·	3 4 9	—	11 0 0	39 3 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
30	14	14	8	2	65	8·2	1 2 1	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	

b Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

c Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
94	7257	Galloon, . .	Derriginedy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	46	111	31	24	55	24
95	7307	Aghavea, . .	Brookboro', .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	29	89	42	17	59	28
96	7337	Clenish, . .	Lattone, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	91	48	139	43	28	71	24
97	7414	Kinawley, .	Kinawley, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	66	–	66	29
98	7580	Belleek, . .	Mullick, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	52	122	37	31	68	31
99	7610	Drumkeeran, .	Drumgowna, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	68	53	121	33	34	67	31
100	7832	Galloon, . .	Gubb, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	23	40	63	19	22	41	17
101	7869	Derrybrusk, .	Derryharney, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	55	46	101	36	26	62	28
102	7907	Clenish, . .	Cornagee, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	55	58	113	36	37	73	36
103	8001	Templecarn, Drumkeeran,	Bow Island, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	35	18	53	29	15	44	25
104	8002	Drumkeeran, .	Drummangenaha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	23	53	28	17	45	25
105	8055	Aghalurcher, .	Maguire's Bridge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	91	201	70	62	132	63
106	8159	Cleenish, . .	Belnaleck, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	64	30	94	44	25	69	28
107	8170	Boho, . .	Treel, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	51	115	32	28	60	23
108	8279	Clones, . .	Greaghawarren, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	71	157	63	45	108	77
109	8353	Inishmacsaint, .	Roscor, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	58	59	117	31	32	63	30
110	8354	Do. . .	Glenn, East, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	73	31	104	56	25	81	30
111	8355	Do. . .	Fassagh, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	67	35	102	49	23	72	35
112	8715	Derryvullan, .	Irvinestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	114	194	43	67	110	54
113	8729	Enniskillen, .	Enniskillen, No. 3, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	112	–	112	79	–	79	50
114	8730	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	40	110	150	23	74	97	54
115	8743	Clones, . .	Rosslea, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	24	26	50	13	19	32	17
116	8785	Aghalurcher, .	Mulnaburtlin, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	54	53	107	36	34	70	28
117	8897	Cleenish, . .	Killycrew, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	24	30	54	22	22	44	26
118	8970	Devenish, .	Cashelnadrea, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	63	112	41	48	89	39
119	9000	Cleenish, . .	Drumcullion, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	49	29	78	40	22	62	30
120	9274	Kinawley, .	Kinawley, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	73	73	38
121	9367	Do. . .	Aughnacloy, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	37	30	67	36	30	66	26
122	9574	Enniskillen, .	Mary-st. Enniskillen,		Diss.	–	Diss.	48	57	105	23	37	60	34
123	9591	Devenish, .	Cashelnadrea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	–	63	48	–	48	41
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 123, .					7,897	5,585	13,482	4,871	3,578	8,449	4,087
			AGRICULTURAL AND CONVENT SCHOOLS.											
1	3569	Magheraculmoney,	Lack, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	E.C.	37	41	78	27	31	58	27
2	3794	Aghavea, . .	Crieve, do. .		–	Pres.	R.C.	23	21	44	18	17	35	25
3	4292	Aghalurcher, .	Tyrehan,[a] do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	25	61	24	17	41	[b]23
4	7497	Enniskillen, .	Enniskillen Convent, No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	290	290	–	206	206	132
			Total of Special Schools, 4, .					96	377	473	69	271	340	207
			Grand Total for Co. Fermanagh, 127,					7,993	5,962	13,955	4,940	3,849	8,789	4,294

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	292	Ardtrea, . .	Ballymulderg, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	25	58	25	17	42	24
2	293	Do. . .	Ballindrum, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	69	39	108	48	27	75	31
3	294	Ballynascreen, .	Straw, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	70	183	79	45	124	74
4	296	Do. . .	Draperstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	73	–	55	55	34
5	303	Cumber, Lower,	Lower Cumber, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	59	51	110	44	32	76	50
6	305	Desertoghill, .	Magheramore, .		–	Pres.	R.C.	93	62	155	57	35	92	55
7	308	Desertmartin, .	Knocknagin, day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	7	184	58	44	102	50
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	62	23	85	33	14	47	27

[a] Residence free.

[b] Returns taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
64	10	–	–	–	74	9·2	2 11 9	—	—	14 5 0	0 6 0	—	0 6 0
18	13	10	14	1	56	10·2	1 5 9	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6
50	34	–	4	–	88	11·	1 13 11	—	—	26 0 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	[a]5 15 0
35	23	29	5	2	94	12·1	0 19 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 16 6	—	[a]3 16 6
67	20	–	10	–	97	8·6	1 1 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
37	16	10	9	5	77	8·2	1 7 2	—	—	39 3 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
24	24	–	3	–	51	10·	1 0 9	—	—	14 0 0	0 16 6	—	0 16 6
48	16	10	8	6	88	9·4	1 9 2	—	1 0 0	18 10 0	0 12 10	5 0 0	[a]5 12 10
32	25	18	17	7	99	9·7	2 1 9	—	—	28 0 0	2 7 6	—	2 7 6
15	13	10	2	–	40	10·1	1 19 3	—	—	15 0 0	—	3 0 0	[a]3 0 0
17	19	6	2	3	47	10·	1 6 5	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
35	55	27	14	7	138	9·3	3 10 1	—	—	48 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0
21	18	11	16	5	71	10·2	0 15 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0
34	22	11	4	1	72	8·6	0 15 8	—	—	15 0 0	1 11 6	—	1 11 6
46	39	–	29	14	128	9·3	3 1 9	—	5 0 0	56 8 4	7 15 0	1 0 0	8 15 0
61	13	–	21	–	95	8·7	1 5 9	2 13 2	—	28 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
18	23	26	20	2	89	9·5	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	2 2 6	2 0 0	4 2 6
40	27	–	11	7	85	8·6	1 10 9	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	0 12 8	2 0 0	2 12 8
65	40	–	21	4	130	8·7	1 9 4	—	—	42 0 0	4 9 7	—	4 9 7
10	26	27	15	16	94	9·7	—	—	1 10 0	35 10 0	—	—	—
44	20	14	18	8	104	9·5	2 19 2	—	5 10 0	47 0 0	12 7 6	3 0 0	15 7 6
15	7	7	13	–	42	9·5	0 11 1	—	—	15 0 0	0 11 0	14 0 0	14 11 0
28	24	16	7	9	84	9·2	2 17 3	4 10 0	—	32 0 0	2 4 8	—	2 4 8
23	7	10	6	–	46	9·2	0 8 0	—	—	16 0 0	0 9 0	—	0 9 0
15	17	9	6	4	51	10·	1 19 11	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
14	24	14	4	4	60	9·4	0 18 7	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	—	2 12 0
21	42	6	12	6	87	9·7	3 17 8	—	—	38 1 8	2 9 0	—	2 9 0
21	13	15	16	–	65	10·9	1 13 3	—	—	15 0 0	4 4 2	10 0 0	14 4 2
57	17	10	–	–	84	7·2	4 3 1	4 10 0	—	—	2 19 8	—	2 19 8
30	16	9	8	–	63	12·	1 13 1	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
4,032	2,864	1,052	1,296	546	9,790		189 8 2	27 9 5	69 10 0	3,200 5 6	329 1 6	82 8 0	411 9 6
33	18	11	13	–	75	8·	6 13 5	—	3 10 0	27 15 0	1 3 6	15 0 0	16 3 6
12	11	6	8	–	37	9·5	0 18 9	—	—	29 0 0	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	13 15 0	—	—	—
89	49	57	25	6	226	8·7	4 16 3	1 0 0	8 10 0	84 5 0	12 7 6	—	12 7 6
134	78	74	46	6	338		12 8 5	1 0 0	12 0 0	154 15 0	14 18 0	15 0 0	29 18 0
4,166	2,942	1,126	1,342	552	10,128		201 16 7	28 9 5	81 10 0	3,355 0 6	343 19 6	97 8 0	441 7 6

LONDONDERRY—222 Schools.

21	16	4	5	–	46	8·4	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
44	25	–	7	2	78	8·3	1 19 2	—	—	24 0 0	4 18 4	—	4 18 4
27	40	15	23	33	138	10·4	5 18 6	—	3 0 0	79 3 4	7 5 0	—	7 5 0
2[illegible]	15	11	8	7	64	8·5	4 15 7	—	—	26 0 0	2 3 2	—	2 3 2
25	29	13	10	4	81	10·2	2 3 8	—	1 0 0	71 10 0	19 2 6	1 0 0	[a]20 2 6
29	37	12	14	9	101	9·4	1 14 1[illegible]	—	3 0 0	50 15 0	3 19 0	12 0 0	15 19 0
46	30	18	18	4	116	9·6	5 0 2	—	—	32 5 0	3 13 6	—	3 13 6
–	8	9	21	3	36	10·2	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0

a Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
8	311	Killowen, .	Cranagh Hill, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	43	96	36	29	65	46
9	312	Errigal, .	Lisnascreagh, .		–	Pres.	R.C.	71	50	121	69	47	116	37
10	318	Kilcronaghan, .	Monashinare, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	24	40	64	14	21	35	20
11	319	Do. . .	Bracka Rowley, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	78	60	138	47	36	83	34
12	324	Templemore, .	St. Columbs, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	336	–	336	146	–	146	75
13	325	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	214	214	–	107	107	54
14	327	Magilligan, .	Ballymaclary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	82	170	55	63	118	46
15	1159	Tamlaght Finlagan, . .	Ballynarig, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	53	49	102	37	31	68	28
16	1160	Do. . .	Carrymena, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	87	41	128	47	22	69	31
17	1195	Ardtrea, . .	Anahorish, . day,	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	62	173	83	44	127	58
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	49	15	64	37	12	49	19
18	1369	Templemore, .	Shantallow, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	60	39	99	33	21	54	29
19	1371	Maghera, . .	Maghera, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	185	97	282	102	51	153	83
20	1372	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Glenone, m. day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	55	–	55	28
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	61	–	61	43	–	43	23
21	1487	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	185	185	–	102	102	50
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	83	83	–	48	48	27
22	1784	Ballynascreen, .	Altayeskey, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	69	–	69	38
23	1801	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Greenlough, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	73	148	39	46	85	42
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	65	36	101	33	20	53	30
24	1802	Glendermott, .	Waterside, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	74	–	74	38
25	1809	Ballyscullion, .	Ballynease, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	77	–	77	41
26	1810	Banagher, .	Moneyhoghan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	79	–	79	47
27	1816	Glendermott, .	Rosnagallagh, .	V.T.B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	35	55	90	26	40	66	35
28	1941	Bovevagh, .	Burnfoot, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	74	35	109	51	25	76	37
29	2058	Do. . .	Muldonagh, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	55	43	98	33	30	63	32
30	2059	Maghera, . .	Dreenan, . m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	79	–	79	39
31	2135	Killyleagh, .	Tirkane, . .	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	132	95	227	64	47	111	45
32	2343	Banagher, .	Moneyhoghan, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	66	66	39
33	2363	Macosquin, .	Castleroe, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	61	119	38	34	72	46
34	2380	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Drumagarner, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	114	83	197	70	49	119	46
35	2422	Maghera, .	Lisnamuck, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	90	–	90	39
36	2488	Do. . .	Dreenan, . f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	80	80	41
37	2524	Tamlaght Finlagan, . .	Dromore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	27	76	30	17	47	28
38	2558	Maghera, .	Gulladuff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	47	164	47	23	70	51
39	2596	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Reastown, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	86	26	112	57	19	76	37
40	2598	Ballyrashane, .	Ballyrashane, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	88	41	129	49	27	76	45
41	2599	Dunboe, . .	Ballywildrick, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	44	37	81	33	28	61	29
42	2600	Do. . .	Ballinrees, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	49	98	35	36	71	34
43	2601	Macosquin, .	Killure, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	35	27	62	29	22	51	32
44	2603	Aghadowey, .	Ring's End, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	92	185	56	60	116	53
45	2606	Ardtrea, . .	Ballynenagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	56	37	93	39	27	66	29
46	2608	Aghadowey, .	Aghadowey, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	73	–	73	50	–	50	31
47	2664	Errigal, . .	Belraugh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	91	77	168	39	31	70	32
48	2665	Magherafelt, .	Aghagaskin, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	108	58	166	79	48	127	46
49	2666	Kildolagh, .	Damhead, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	71	90	161	47	48	95	45
50	2668	Desertoghill, .	Ballyagan, . m.		–	Pres.	Diss.	112	–	112	69	–	69	40
51	2684	Templemore, .	Race Course, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	40	93	38	26	64	39
52	2685	Do. . .	Derry, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	191	–	191	105	–	105	69
53	2686	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	120	120	–	65	65	40
54	2692	Desertoghill, .	Moneydig, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	53	28	81	35	23	58	33
55	2693	Kilcronaghan, .	Killynumber, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	34	28	62	23	19	42	22
56	2780	Glendermott, .	Lisdillen, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	59	37	96	30	21	51	21
57	2891	Maghera, . .	Lisnamuck, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	73	73	40
58	2892	Ballywillan, .	Cloyfin, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	42	85	31	25	56	31
59	2895	Maghera or Termoneeny, .	Lemnaroy, m.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	111	–	111	67	–	67	34
60	2896	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	98	98	–	51	51	24
61	2947	Macosquin, .	Coollyvenny, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	48	26	74	31	17	48	27
62	2950	Drumachose, .	Market-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	56	130	53	38	91	73
63	3100	Templemore, .	Groarty, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	61	45	106	37	32	69	41

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	22	5	11	8	72	9·3	1 6 9	—	—	47 10 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	32 10 0	
51	40	22	6	2	121	12·3	0 14 2	—	1 10 0	43 10 0	0 17 10	12 0 0	12 17 10	
9	8	6	8	–	31	9·8	2 9 0	—	—	13 16 8	0 14 0	—	0 14 0	
32	23	–	25	8	88	8·3	3 10 10	—	—	28 10 0	1 8 0	—	1 8 0	
117	53	4	11	11	196	8·5	2 4 7	—	—	23 0 0	10 4 6	10 0 0	20 4 6	
76	35	2	10	–	123	8·4	1 5 4	—	—	16 0 0	9 10 7	10 0 0	[a]19 10 7	
34	36	19	15	12	116	9·8	3 11 1	—	3 10 0	52 0 0	0 15 5	1 0 0	1 15 5	
25	22	18	7	6	78	10·	1 10 10	—	—	24 0 0	3 11 1	—	3 11 1	
43	28	15	5	–	91	8·8	2 12 8	—	—	21 0 0	3 2 9	6 0 0	9 2 9	
48	39	20	7	4	118	9·5	—	—	—	45 16 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
–	5	8	21	8	42	17·7	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
43	22	3	4	–	72	8·	0 11 3	—	—	28 0 0	5 5 9	10 0 0	15 5 9	
46	40	21	10	13	130	8·2	4 6 10	—	—	94 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
47	17	3	6	3	76	10·	0 13 5	—	—	23 0 0	2 14 4	—	2 14 4	
10	22	8	3	4	47	16·5	—	—	—	—	2 8 4	—	2 8 4	
44	26	16	12	6	104	9·5	2 10 3	—	2 10 0	40 11 8	5 8 9	—	5 8 9	
15	12	14	9	–	50	14·	—	—	—	—	2 8 5	—	2 8 5	
23	24	13	13	8	81	10·4	—	—	—	38 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
51	33	11	13	–	108	9·7	2 14 3	—	—	29 0 0	1 17 4	—	1 17 4	
9	26	18	20	–	73	16·7	—	—	—	—	1 15 6	—	1 15 6	
35	34	–	11	10	90	9·1	0 17 0	—	—	24 0 0	9 14 3	5 0 0	14 14 3	
38	24	12	17	1	92	9·	1 8 7	—	—	25 10 0	4 1 0	—	4 1 0	
38	29	15	8	8	98	9·6	4 1 2	—	—	64 18 4	3 18 7	—	3 18 7	
35	21	7	3	4	70	8·5	1 0 4	—	—	16 0 0	4 19 6	10 0 0	[a]14 19 6	
18	38	16	9	5	86	9·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	10 3 7	1 0 0	11 3 7	
49	14	20	7	8	98	9·4	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 3 7	—	1 3 7	
35	21	6	5	6	73	10·	1 8 1	—	—	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
70	36	32	13	6	157	9·8	1 8 1	—	—	31 6 8	3 0 0	3 15 0	6 15 0	
34	12	8	7	2	63	9·8	2 8 9	—	—	34 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
28	42	12	4	1	87	9·	—	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	3 10 0	16 10 0	20 0 0	
47	36	25	26	12	146	10·3	2 5 2	—	9 0 0	46 0 0	6 2 0	—	6 2 0	
36	25	7	11	8	87	9·8	1 6 5	—	—	47 11 8	1 2 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	
55	29	–	9	4	97	10·1	1 2 3	—	—	31 1 8	2 5 9	—	2 5 9	
24	9	12	10	7	62	8·6	1 11 0	—	—	31 17 6	2 4 3	—	2 4 3	
42	35	–	12	7	96	8·9	4 2 0	—	7 0 0	35 12 2	7 5 2	—	7 5 2	
24	34	–	17	6	81	8·2	2 2 6	—	—	30 8 4	6 19 9	—	6 19 9	
56	31	8	8	–	97	8·7	2 0 9	—	—	28 0 0	7 12 5	5 0 0	12 12 5	
33	18	6	9	–	66	8·7	0 11 5	—	—	18 0 0	4 1 0	10 0 0	14 1 0	
31	21	10	2	–	64	8·9	0 13 11	—	—	15 0 0	5 6 0	—	5 6 0	
19	15	11	9	2	56	9·	1 6 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 9 0	9 0 0	13 9 0	
44	38	25	20	6	133	10·6	1 14 1	—	—	32 0 0	—	—	—	
31	17	–	14	5	67	9·7	1 6 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 14 1	5 0 0	[a]8 14 1	
23	16	11	6	–	62	9·5	0 10 11	—	—	24 0 0	4 17 0	5 0 0	9 17 0	
36	23	13	6	–	77	10·4	1 0 3	—	—	5 16 8	—	—	—	
35	30	29	16	19	120	10·4	2 7 4	—	—	37 10 0	3 3 3	5 0 0	8 3 3	
39	43	–	20	8	110	8·	5 17 7	—	7 10 0	35 1 8	5 11 0	5 0 0	10 11 0	
30	26	11	20	5	92	9·6	1 11 4	—	—	56 0 0	3 8 6	12 0 0	15 8 6	
29	14	16	5	3	67	8·7	1 17 7	—	1 10 0	38 13 4	15 0 0	25 0 0	[a]40 0 0	
45	36	17	17	9	124	9·1	6 8 0	—	6 0 0	56 11 8	22 10 0	20 0 0	42 10 0	
37	10	16	11	1	75	7·6	1 3 9	—	1 10 0	30 3 4	10 13 0	15 0 0	25 13 0	
18	23	15	14	–	70	9·8	3 1 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
16	5	15	10	–	46	10·5	1 0 0	—	—	19 0 0	1 5 6	—	1 5 6	
48	9	10	5	–	72	9·9	0 10 0	—	—	9 0 0	2 15 10	—	2 15 10	
38	23	8	7	2	78	10·7	1 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 5 0	
30	19	11	7	–	67	7·	0 12 0	—	—	16 1 8	—	—	—	
27	15	7	13	3	65	8·7	1 19 1	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	1 2 7	—	1 2 7	
23	12	9	8	2	54	9·7	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	
21	18	2	7	–	48	7·5	1 7 4	—	—	24 0 0	4 16 0	—	4 16 0	
25	22	23	17	14	101	10·8	5 13 9	—	3 10 0	78 15 0	55 18 6	—	55 18 6	
50	27	–	9	–	86	8·7	1 6 8	—	—	16 0 0	11 8 8	10 0 0	21 8 8	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
64	3279	Glendermott,	Waterside, f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	94	–	58	58	30
65	3286	Ballyscullion,	Bellaghy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	43	133	50	26	76	39
66	3318	Ardtrea,	Loup,		–	R.C.	R.C.	70	57	127	42	39	81	37
67	3416	Dunboe,	Altikeeragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	46	93	40	43	83	47
68	3472	Do.	Ballyhacket, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	–	57	46	–	46	27
69	3473	Do.	Do.[b] f.		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70	3538	Ardboe,	Ballygonny, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	78	66	144	38	27	65	32
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	46	–	46	19	–	19	16
71	3646	Faughanvale,	Greenan,		–	Pres.	Pres.	62	43	105	40	26	66	36
72	3738	Aghadowey,	Cullycapple, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	113	113	–	81	81	56
73	3750	Coleraine,	Bohill,		–	Pres.	Pres.	72	54	126	48	39	87	50
74	3782	Faughanvale,	Faughanvale,		–	Pres.	R.C.	77	55	132	44	31	75	36
75	3867	Banagher,	Fincarn, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	90	–	90	63	–	63	39
76	3868	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	85	85	–	64	64	31
77	3869	Macosquin,	Kiltinny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	86	37	73	24	21	45	27
78	3893	Ardtrea,	Warwick Lodge,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	66	42	108	42	28	70	34
79	3894	Killelagh,	Corlacky,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	55	140	46	31	77	34
80	3987	Killowen,	Killowen-street, Coleraine, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	72	–	72	37
81	4145	Bovevagh,	Ballyharrigan,		–	E.C.	Pres.	51	26	77	34	18	52	29
82	4146	Desertlyn,	Gortagillie,		–	E.C.	Pres.	70	63	133	48	44	92	49
83	4147	Dungiven,	Cashel, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	89	–	89	44	–	44	21
84	4148	Ballynascreen,	Bracka, Dysart,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	55	146	60	32	92	40
85	4191	Lissan,	Drumeen,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	26	38	64	20	27	47	28
86	4225	Macosquin,	Ballinteer,		–	E.C.	Pres.	51	50	101	34	34	68	32
87	4269	Coleraine,	Coleraine, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	–	72	50	–	50	22
88	4322	Dungiven,	Cashel, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	119	119	–	63	63	23
89	4356	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Tyanee, West, day,		Pres.	–	E.C.	98	69	167	52	36	88	37
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	51	43	94	26	25	51	22
90	4377	Maghera,	Toberhead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	55	40	95	43	28	71	28
91	4384	Ballyscullion,	Ballynease, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	70	70	31
92	4385	Taimoneeny,	Ballynahone,		Pres.	–	Diss.	57	32	89	40	22	62	37
93	4395	Coleraine,	Coleraine, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	59	59	31
94	4407	Drumachose,	Roe Mill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	47	88	22	26	48	29
95	4636	Ballynascreen,	Moneyneanea,		–	E.C.	E.C.	84	58	142	51	38	89	48
96	4673	Drumachose,	Newtownlimavady, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	60	–	60	40	–	40	31
97	4674	Errigal,	Glenullin,		–	E.C.	R.C.	88	58	146	51	38	89	43
98	4709	Dungiven,	Tirgoland,		Pres.	–	R.C.	59	28	87	37	24	61	29
99	4718	Ballynascreen,	Draperstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	–	59	35	–	35	27
100	4801	Killowen,	Killowen-street, Coleraine, f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	56	56	26
101	4890	Drumachose,	Newtownlimavady,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	56	–	35	35	23
102	5021	Lissan,	Dernan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	53	111	44	35	79	31
103	5042	Glendermott,	Lismacarroll,		–	E.C.	Pres.	85	61	146	40	29	69	40
104	5099	Macosquin,	Ballywilliam,		–	Pres.	Pres.	18	32	50	13	21	34	19
105	5180	Magherafelt,	Magherafelt, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	77	36	113	43	26	69	37
106	5246	Ballinderry,	Ballylifford,		–	R.C.	R.C.	174	98	272	81	43	124	56
107	5431	Dungiven,	Dungiven, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	63	–	63	28
108	5496	Cumber, Upper,	Glenrandle, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	31	161	85	1	86	39
109	5497	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	57	57	29
110	5525	Maghera,	Maghera, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	111	111	–	62	62	46
111	5538	Lissan,	Claggan,	V.C.	Pres.	–	E.C.	68	58	126	43	37	80	40
112	5550	Bovevagh,	Derynaflaw,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	53	138	45	34	79	41
113	5676	Ballynascreen,	Altayeskey, f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	93	93	–	71	71	29
114	5707	Magilligan,	Gortmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	30	31	61	19	16	35	18
115	5742	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Tamlaght O'Crilly,		–	E.C.	E.C.	97	70	167	59	43	102	56
116	5809	Ballywillin,	Carnalbridge,	V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	28	38	66	22	30	52	31
117	5827	Errigal,	Garvagh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	48	45	93	30	34	64	42
118	5856	Dungiven,	Dungiven, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	69	–	45	45	25
119	5878	Banagher,	Templemoyle,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	46	38	84	32	25	57	26
120	6152	Kilcronaghan,	Tobermore, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	146	146	–	80	80	40
121	6167	Banagher,	Magheramore, No. 2.		Pres.	–	R.C.	26	39	65	16	19	35	21
122	6282	Templemore,	Culmore,		–	E.C.	Pres.	62	30	92	42	21	63	39

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
53	9	7	5	–	74	8·3	1 3 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 5 8	5 0 0	10 5 8	
51	22	9	7	10	99	9·8	2 12 9	—	1 10 0	42 18 4	5 1 8	—	5 1 8	
41	28	2	9	6	86	9·3	1 1 0	—	0 10 0	29 10 0	1 18 1	5 0 0	6 18 1	
30	30	14	13	–	87	9·8	1 5 4	—	—	26 0 0	3 9 6	3 0 0	6 9 6	
17	16	8	6	–	47	7·5	0 10 10	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–		1 1 2	—	—	13 6 8	—	—	—	
33	17	–	17	7	74	10·6	6 2 1	—	—	23 5 0	1 18 7	—	1 18 7	
5	8	–	11	–	24	16·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44	29	9	1	1	84	9·	1 7 8	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 2	—	6 0 2	
33	36	13	2	4	88	8·8	—	—	1 0 0	31 13 4	6 0 0	9 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
41	38	16	6	4	105	9·4	4 15 0	—	—	26 0 0	20 0 0	—	[a]20 0 0	
37	24	10	2	2	75	9·	1 11 3	—	3 0 0	32 0 0	6 10 5	—	6 10 5	
25	15	11	8	10	69	10·1	2 10 0	—	—	37 0 0	4 7 6	9 0 0	[a]13 7 6	
22	19	9	6	7	63	8·7	0 10 9	—	—	20 0 0	1 16 1	5 0 0	6 16 1	
25	7	14	11	1	58	9·8	0 16 8	—	—	19 5 0	3 6 9	—	3 6 9	
34	17	16	12	2	81	9·	1 5 7	—	—	27 6 8	3 6 6	—	3 6 6	
45	35	13	3	3	99	9·8	1 12 2	—	—	27 0 0	2 12 0	9 0 0	11 12 0	
40	16	6	9	4	75	9·6	1 15 8	—	6 10 0	42 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	
16	25	6	6	6	59	8·7	2 19 0	1 0 0	—	38 15 0	4 14 7	—	4 14 7	
28	34	11	22	5	100	9·	1 10 10	—	—	32 15 0	9 16 0	5 0 0	[a]14 16 0	
13	10	10	13	–	46	9·8	1 17 8	—	—	24 0 0	0 10 3	6 0 0	[a]6 10 3	
61	36	13	11	7	128	9·	1 19 2	—	—	30 0 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
19	12	10	4	1	46	10·	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 12 7	—	1 12 7	
46	11	9	13	–	79	9·	0 13 1	—	—	38 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
32	7	4	2	–	45	10·3	0 16 6	—	—	16 1 8	0 18 3	2 10 0	3 8 3	
35	19	9	6	1	70	9·2	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 4	5 0 0	6 10 4	
59	41	15	12	3	130	9·6	1 7 1	—	3 0 0	31 10 0	2 4 4	—	2 4 4	
–	25	10	28	–	63	17·5	—	—	—	—	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
47	21	8	4	–	80	8·4	1 17 0	—	—	28 0 0	2 16 6	2 10 0	5 6 6	
20	10	14	11	9	64	9·	7 5 10	—	—	26 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
29	11	19	6	4	69	9·8	1 13 8	—	3 0 0	32 18 4	6 8 0	—	6 8 0	
28	18	7	4	–	57	8·2	1 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	
18	12	11	5	2	48	8·	1 19 8	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
45	29	–	21	9	104	10·1	2 5 7	—	4 10 0	50 3 4	6 10 0	1 0 0	[a]7 10 0	
5	9	8	8	13	43	10·8	2 5 9	—	—	34 16 8	3 7 6	3 5 0	6 12 6	
36	30	24	9	7	106	10·	2 14 3	—	1 10 0	64 16 8	2 10 8	5 0 0	7 10 8	
28	23	13	5	3	72	9·	1 7 5	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
8	12	–	13	9	42	8·2	1 10 7	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 8	—	3 17 8	
31	11	7	9	–	58	7·7	—	—	6 10 0	28 3 4	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	
19	9	4	6	3	41	9·2	0 10 6	—	—	23 0 0	2 11 4	3 5 0	5 16 4	
40	25	14	7	–	86	9·2	2 6 8	—	—	28 10 0	2 18 1	—	2 18 1	
37	21	10	9	–	77	9·5	—	—	—	26 0 0	3 10 4	5 0 0	[a]8 10 4	
13	19	6	5	3	46	8·6	—	—	—	19 5 0	1 6 6	6 0 0	7 6 6	
20	15	15	14	8	72	10·	—	—	—	49 3 4	9 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	
70	61	–	23	8	162	10·1	3 5 9	—	—	31 10 0	4 7 6	5 0 0	9 7 6	
34	19	11	8	6	78	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
38	24	16	11	7	96	10·7	1 9 2	—	1 0 0	44 0 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
29	21	5	6	–	61	9·9	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 10 5	—	1 10 5	
19	26	–	23	11	82	9·	4 6 2	—	8 0 0	48 0 0	17 15 4	—	17 15 4	
38	28	14	12	11	103	11·7	4 19 0	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
20	20	21	18	12	91	11·	2 11 11	—	—	42 11 8	9 4 1	0 5 0	9 9 1	
20	23	19	12	5	79	10·	1 18 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
14	15	–	6	–	35	9·	0 10 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	
41	45	6	8	8	108	10·7	3 13 9	—	—	34 0 6	8 8 4	2 10 0	[a]10 18 4	
30	12	7	8	–	57	9·1	3 3 8	—	—	20 0 0	5 4 8	—	5 4 8	
17	17	13	7	12	66	8·6	1 7 5	—	—	36 3 4	15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	
18	10	13	4	2	47	9·	2 16 1	—	—	16 0 0	1 1 2	—	1 1 2	
26	15	3	9	13	66	9·7	1 8 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 19 0	—	3 19 0	
53	27	12	9	6	107	8·8	2 5 0	—	1 10 0	35 18 4	5 13 3	—	5 13 3	
16	19	–	6	3	44	9·	0 10 9	—	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
19	27	9	12	8	75	9·	2 12 1	—	1 0 0	34 5 0	11 19 4	15 0 0	26 19 4	

[b] No return of attendance. Dismissed teacher in charge of school.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
123	6287	Aghadowey, .	Moneycarrie, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	47	93	34	34	68	37
124	6350	Errigal, .	Cah, . . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	52	34	86	30	24	54	27
125	6461	Glendermott, .	Waterside, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	147	73	220	78	38	116	76
126	6507	Templemore, .	Strand-road, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	92	75	167	53	41	94	52
127	7000	Maghera, . .	Crew, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	62	35	97	42	20	62	40
128	7063	Do. . .	Ballymackpeake, .		R.C.	–	E.C.	45	53	98	21	28	49	26
129	7125	Magilligan, .	Margamonaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	49	115	42	41	83	36
130	7131	Ballyaghran, .	Portstewart, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	62	69	131	41	46	87	59
131	7277	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Bovedy, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	25	41	66	19	31	50	32
132	7367	Coleraine, .	Knockintern, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	54	60	114	25	31	56	31
133	7418	Maghera, . .	Hall-street, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	90	–	90	55	–	55	40
134	7430	Killelagh, .	Killelagh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	36	45	81	29	36	65	b27
135	7526	Do. . .	Faughanvale,No.2,m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	85	–	85	58	–	58	35
136	7527	Do. . .	Do. . . No.2,f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	90	90	–	61	61	35
137	7633	Drumachose, .	Isle of Man-street, N.-T.-Limavady,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	86	–	86	49
138	7672	Aghadowey, .	Miltown, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	98	98	–	68	68	46
139	7747	Kilcronaghan, .	Kilcronaghan, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	103	77	180	69	46	115	53
140	7770	Desertoghill, .	Ballyagan, . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	100	100	–	61	61	34
141	7889	Glendermott, .	Glendermott, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	38	108	40	20	60	31
142	7908	Tamlaght Finlagan, . .	Myroe, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	76	–	76	51	–	51	30
143	7909	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	85	85	–	52	52	36
144	8003	Ardwen, . .	Ballyronan, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	93	–	93	69	–	69	45
145	8077	Maghera, .	Beagh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	30	36	66	23	30	53	27
146	8080	Tamlaght Finlagan, . .	Largy, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	64	29	93	42	15	57	35
147	8081	Do. . .	Tartnakelly, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	29	77	31	22	53	32
148	8105	Glendermott, .	Greerstown, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	38	90	31	21	52	29
149	8223	Dromaclose, .	Derrymore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	49	108	40	30	70	40
150	8255	Lower Cumber,	Ogill, . . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	80	41	121	42	23	65	34
151	8280	Aghadowey, .	Balliurees, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	35	87	36	30	66	41
152	8281	Lower Cumber,	Ervey, . .		–	E.C.	Diss.	55	59	114	37	47	84	42
153	8295	Ballynascreen, .	Labby, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	59	126	43	43	86	37
154	8339	Aghadowey, .	Ballylintagh, f.		–	Pres	Pres.	–	60	60	–	49	49	25
155	8340	Glendermott, .	Kellymallaght, .		–	Diss.	Pres.	78	57	135	52	36	88	50
156	8384	Bovevagh, .	Glenconway, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	49	49	98	28	28	56	33
157	8407	Tarmonery, .	Derganagh, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	49	41	90	34	21	55	33
158	8493	Dunboe, . .	Downhill, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	40	47	87	28	37	65	41
159	8494	Aghadowey, .	Miltown, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	132	–	132	77	–	77	44
160	8495	Desertoghill, .	Trinaltinagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	67	30	97	37	17	54	28
161	8509	Aghadowey, .	Collins, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	39	36	75	28	29	57	31
162	8519	Magherafelt, .	Castledawson,No.2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	50	101	28	29	57	31
163	8525	Aghadowey, .	Killeague, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	83	38	121	54	24	78	40
164	8526	Do. . .	Droghed, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	76	45	121	46	28	74	48
165	8527	Do. . .	Mullahinch, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	90	61	151	58	40	98	64
166	8531	Dunboe, . .	Articlave, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	73	70	143	57	48	105	60
167	8591	Magherafelt, .	Magherafelt (Pumpstreet), . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	64	–	64	29
168	8592	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	66	–	46	46	26
169	8664	Maghera, .	Ternageeragh, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	58	40	98	40	29	69	29
170	8677	Aghadowey, .	Aghadowey, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	86	86	–	55	55	34
171	8678	Maghera, .	Maghera Parochl. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	168	168	–	60	60	32
172	8816	Macosquin, .	Macosquin, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	65	63	128	33	31	64	35
173	8817	Aghadowey, .	Gorren, . .		Diss.	–	Pres.	63	42	105	38	27	65	42
174	8844	Drumachose, .	Isle of Man-st. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	52	52	32
175	8853	Desertoghill, .	Carhill, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	82	17	99	36	17	53	32
176	8854	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Lismoyle, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	98	–	98	53	–	53	34
177	8855	Kilrea, . .	Moyvanagher, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	97	–	97	59	–	59	27
178	8856	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	89	89	–	58	58	34
179	8857	Do. . .	Lislea, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	87	–	87	58	–	58	34
180	8858	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	60	60	–	45	45	26
181	8859	Do. . .	Kilrea, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	105	–	105	75	–	75	36

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39	18	–	16	5	78	9·	1 13 11	—	1 0 0	33 14 5	4 5 6	—	4 5 6
39	17	7	3	–	66	8·5	0 15 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
55	38	4	28	16	141	9·	4 17 5	—	4 10 0	64 10 0	20 4 10	10 0 0	[a]30 4 10
39	25	17	8	6	95	9·	2 16 2	—	2 0 0	37 10 0	27 18 8	7 10 0	35 8 8
26	10	26	11	5	78	10·6	2 8 0	—	—	24 3 4	14 0 0	—	14 0 0
30	12	9	8	–	59	8·2	0 10 3	—	—	16 0 0	3 17 4	—	3 17 4
39	27	8	4	7	85	9·3	1 5 3	—	—	34 0 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0
27	24	19	23	16	109	10·8	7 3 5	—	3 0 0	40 0 0	26 18 4	—	26 18 4
16	28	11	4	–	59	7·3	3 1 10	—	0 10 0	20 0 0	4 5 0	1 5 0	5 10 0
30	26	–	16	–	72	9·	2 7 7	—	—	20 0 0	3 6 9	—	3 6 9
10	18	–	16	7	51	10·	1 8 7	—	5 10 0	60 2 6	16 12 6	—	[a]16 12 6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 7 4	—	—	16 1 1	—	—	—
19	20	10	9	10	68	10·6	2 4 7	—	7 0 0	38 6 8	8 15 9	9 5 0	18 0 9
29	19	2	7	4	61	8·7	2 6 8	—	2 0 0	41 0 0	7 11 1	5 0 0	12 11 1
33	23	21	12	11	100	10·8	2 11 3	—	8 0 0	62 10 10	14 13 6	—	14 13 6
25	21	18	15	4	83	9·6	0 18 10	—	4 0 0	40 16 8	—	—	—
48	40	–	19	22	129	8·8	6 2 7	—	1 10 0	67 12 2	7 7 6	9 15 0	17 2 6
21	14	6	27	9	77	9·9	5 10 1	—	6 10 0	38 16 8	4 19 6	12 0 0	16 19 6
48	12	–	9	3	72	8·8	2 6 5	—	—	28 0 0	5 18 9	—	5 18 9
25	9	13	3	5	55	8·2	3 2 6	—	—	28 0 0	9 0 11	—	9 0 11
24	13	11	5	–	53	8·2	3 1 9	—	5 10 0	26 16 8	6 12 0	—	6 12 0
39	32	3	9	4	87	9·7	2 7 3	—	6 0 0	41 0 0	9 19 3	20 0 0	[a]29 19 3
22	17	2	13	–	54	8·	2 2 0	—	—	16 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
29	14	13	9	10	75	10·5	1 16 6	—	4 10 0	46 16 8	12 19 2	5 0 10	[a]18 0 0
27	17	10	7	3	64	8·8	1 13 9	—	—	27 0 0	1 10 3	—	1 10 3
20	8	10	5	2	45	9·5	1 8 3	—	—	17 0 0	8 3 0	2 10 0	[a]10 13 0
29	29	11	7	5	81	9·	1 15 9	—	6 0 0	33 6 8	9 15 2	—	9 15 2
22	42	–	16	–	80	10·1	2 13 6	—	—	24 0 0	9 11 4	0 10 0	[a]10 1 4
21	28	–	23	8	75	9·5	1 10 3	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 5 6	—	8 5 6
40	19	16	9	–	84	8·5	—	—	—	32 0 0	8 0 0	17 10 0	[a]25 10 0
32	19	23	23	11	108	10·7	2 17 2	—	—	32 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
8	11	11	17	6	53	11·8	0 19 8	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	12 0 0	13 10 6
30	28	18	19	13	108	9·3	3 11 5	—	1 10 0	34 5 0	15 15 2	—	15 15 2
29	19	4	4	5	61	9·5	1 6 9	—	—	32 0 0	1 15 6	10 0 0	11 15 6
43	17	10	4	–	74	8·6	1 16 7	—	—	17 5 0	4 12 9	—	4 12 9
19	19	12	11	7	68	10·	5 18 10	—	—	28 13 4	5 0 0	11 0 0	[a]16 0 0
20	32	27	16	8	103	10·3	4 14 3	—	3 0 0	54 0 0	7 2 0	12 0 0	19 2 0
21	17	14	4	4	60	9·	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 10 0	6 0 0	8 10 0
22	15	7	12	3	59	8·7	1 11 3	—	—	28 0 0	3 14 6	9 0 0	12 14 6
44	13	9	11	6	83	8·3	1 12 6	—	1 10 0	27 10 0	3 9 9	—	3 9 9
36	36	–	13	3	88	9·4	2 19 6	—	—	52 3 4	4 8 10	17 0 0	21 8 10
47	28	–	15	7	97	9·	1 8 3	—	1 0 0	38 10 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	17 10 0
42	48	3	21	5	119	8·5	5 13 5	—	—	46 3 4	10 15 5	11 0 0	21 15 5
62	27	7	7	4	107	8·6	3 6 3	—	—	38 0 0	5 12 11	20 0 0	[a]25 12 11
19	15	10	10	4	58	9·7	7 14 6	—	—	23 0 0	3 17 1	20 0 0	23 17 1
18	12	9	10	–	49	9·2	—	—	—	26 0 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	8 15 0
31	17	–	6	5	59	8·8	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	7 13 0	—	7 13 0
26	17	16	15	4	78	9·5	2 6 5	—	—	13 18 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
29	19	–	–	–	48	7·8	3 1 0	—	—	16 13 4	—	—	—
45	18	12	11	–	86	9·	1 17 4	—	—	32 0 0	3 14 7	23 0 0	[a]26 14 7
30	33	2	14	3	82	11·	2 15 8	—	—	28 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0
24	16	9	5	4	58	9·2	2 1 8	—	7 0 0	40 11 8	4 1 2	—	4 1 2
29	12	6	5	2	54	10·1	—	—	—	28 0 0	1 10 0	20 0 0	21 10 0
15	24	–	17	6	62	10·8	1 9 0	—	—	32 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	[b]23 0 0
30	22	10	5	1	68	9·5	—	—	—	28 10 0	3 0 0	21 0 0	[b]24 0 0
14	14	18	12	7	65	10·2	4 2 8	—	1 10 0	26 0 0	5 6 2	15 0 0	[b]20 6 2
20	11	13	12	10	66	11·3	1 13 9	—	—	32 0 0	8 1 6	22 0 0	[b]30 1 6
7	19	11	7	6	50	9·	—	—	—	17 13 4	5 0 8	15 0 0	[b]20 0 8
36	15	10	17	4	82	11·3	1 12 1	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	4 13 7	22 10 0	[a]27 3 7

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
182	8860	Kilrea, . .	Kilrea, . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	114	114	–	75	75	42
183	8861	Killelagh, .	Swatteragh, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	106	–	106	72	–	72	35
184	8862	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	85	85	–	70	70	[b]33
185	8955	Learmount, .	Park, . . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	40	36	76	28	27	55	32
186	9053	Termoneeny, .	Termoneeny, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	57	34	91	34	17	51	24
187	9087	Ballyscullion, .	Moyela Park, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	47	49	96	32	41	73	36
188	9095	Drumachose, .	Drumrammer, tem.		R.C.	–	R.C.	31	24	55	21	18	39	21
189	9106	Glendermott, .	Gortnessy, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	69	60	129	44	36	80	39
190	9110	Magherafelt, .	Coolshiney, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	86	85	171	55	46	101	54
191	9153	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Lismoyle, . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	85	85	–	50	50	31
192	9236	Magherafelt, .	New Row, Castle-dawson, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	72	187	63	43	106	43
193	9330	Coleraine, .	Coleraine, No. 2, m.		–	E.C.	Diss.	257	–	257	165	–	165	119
194	9331	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	201	201	–	148	148	100
195	9332	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	114	130	244	51	69	120	76
196	9346	Ballyscullion, .	Glenvale, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	47	98	38	28	66	30
197	9358	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Eden, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	97	80	177	63	42	105	50
198	9393	Aughanloo, .	Roe, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	46	97	31	26	57	26
199	9398	Tamlaghtard, .	Duncrun, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	34	49	83	15	27	42	22
200	9405	Do. . .	Bellarena, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	67	81	148	46	64	110	71
201	9434	Ballynascreen, .	Drummard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	54	104	40	40	80	43
202	9441	Glendermott, .	Clooney Terrace, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	52	68	120	28	48	76	37
203	9498	Maghera, . .	Curran, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	47	28	75	34	25	59	28
204	9506	Drumachose, .	Drumachose, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	48	27	75	31	16	47	32
205	9510	Clondermot, .	Faughanbridge, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	20	38	58	15	29	44	31
206	9511	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Hervy Hill, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	33	26	59	30	24	54	26
207	9568	Magherafelt, .	Drumrainey, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	91	49	140	52	28	80	37
208	9592	Maghera, . .	Ampertain, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	55	–	55	40	–	40	34
209	9593	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	47	47	–	28	28	23
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 209, .					13,311	10808	24,119	8,235	6,849	15,084	8,097
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS.											
1	5618	Killowen, .	Coleraine District Model, . m.	v.c.	–	Comrs. of N. Educ.	Pres.	124	–	124	73	–	73	57
2	5619	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		Pres.	–	137	137	–	75	75	59
3	5620	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		R.C.	34	53	87	19	29	48	37
4	7690	Templemore, .	Derry Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	–		Pres.	250	–	250	169	–	169	145
5	7691	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	194	194	–	118	118	94
6	7692	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	86	67	153	59	38	97	81
7	8796	Do. . .	Do. . maritime,	v.c.	–		R.C.	7	–	7	3	–	3	2
8	7186	Faughanvale, .	Fglinton 1st Class Ag., .		–	E.C.	E.C.	40	–	40	28	–	28	23
9	6168	Templemore, .	St. Columb's Convent, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	569	569	–	354	354	194
10	3381	Coleraine, .	Coleraine Workho.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	E.C. Pres.	55	63	118	39	50	89	64
11	3381	Glendermott, .	Derry do..		–		E.C. Pres.	58	95	153	47	76	123	[b]82
12	9587	Drumachose, .	N.T.Limavady do..		–		E.C.	59	37	96	32	20	52	50
13	9065	Templemore, .	Derry Lunatic Asy.		E.C.	–	E.C.	48	–	48	36	–	36	30
			Total of Special Schools, 13, .					761	1215	1,971	505	755	1,260	918
			Grand Total for Co. Londonderry, 222,					14,072	12023	26,095	8,740	7,604	16,344	9,015

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39	18	14	7	4	82	9·5	2 13 6	—	5 0 0	23 13 4	4 7 9	17 10 0	21 17 9
24	19	10	6	1	60	8·9	5 17 2	—	—	24 0 0	1 13 0	20 0 0	[b]21 13 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 5 10	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—
14	18	19	11	4	66	9·5	6 9 9	—	—	19 10 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	[b]15 4 0
17	13	10	6	–	46	8·	0 17 3	—	—	16 10 0	3 10 0	1 5 0	4 15 0
26	18	8	21	2	75	9·5	2 0 7	—	—	39 16 8	4 17 0	5 0 0	9 17 0
15	15	9	4	3	46	9·5	1 5 0	—	—	14 7 6	2 0 7	—	2 0 7
35	28	14	10	4	91	9·3	0 18 2	—	1 0 0	56 10 0	7 9 7	25 0 0	[b]32 9 7
41	39	17	21	–	118	9·2	2 10 3	—	—	32 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	[b]23 0 0
29	19	–	10	2	60	9·1	7 3 1	—	—	26 0 0	1 12 0	15 0 0	16 12 0
61	33	17	7	3	121	8·7	3 4 6	—	—	33 13 4	4 17 5	—	4 17 5
88	51	–	18	12	169	9·	12 10 6	—	—	41 0 0	—	136 0 0	[b]136 0 0
14	68	28	34	22	166	9·2	9 11 4	—	—	45 0 0	—	82 0 0	82 0 0
121	47	–	–	–	168	4·5	0 19 9	—	—	21 0 0	—	—	—
49	13	1	–	–	63	8·4	1 11 7	—	—	12 10 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
53	39	7	7	–	106	9·5	2 12 2	—	—	11 5 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0
36	10	4	–	–	50	9·	—	—	—	15 0 0	1 8 6	—	1 8 6
36	5	2	3	3	49	11·	—	—	—	14 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
38	15	27	20	7	107	9·6	3 17 9	—	—	31 15 0	—	20 0 0	[b]20 0 0
34	20	8	9	4	75	9·4	1 12 1	4 10 0	—	15 15 0	4 8 6	—	4 8 6
49	26	5	2	–	82	8·	2 1 5	4 0 0	—	15 0 0	8 10 1	—	8 10 1
43	21	1	3	2	70	7·7	1 11 6	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	4 10 0
25	12	11	9	5	62	9·3	2 9 8	4 0 0	—	14 0 0	4 8 0	—	4 8 0
28	11	4	–	–	43	6·	1 6 7	4 0 0	—	7 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6
43	15	–	1	–	59	7·8	1 11 3	4 0 0	—	9 6 8	0 12 0	3 10 0	4 2 0
43	34	–	10	5	92	8·4	2 14 10	4 10 0	—	6 0 0	5 19 10	—	5 19 10
18	29	3	5	–	55	11·2	5 14 11	4 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
27	20	–	–	–	47	9·3	4 11 5	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6,912	4,811	2,044	2,205	978	16,950		460 8 10	38 0 0	189 10 0	6,233 13 8	1,129 12 8	1,202 5 10	2,331 18 6
–	–	23	18	35	76	12·3							
–	–	30	21	35	86	12·5	16 12 0	39 5 3	—	508 15 4	85 16 5	—	85 16 5
33	23	–	–	–	56	6·5							
6	36	46	65	31	184	11·7							
–	55	27	21	30	133	11·9	43 9 0	12 19 2	—	972 4 4	196 7 8	—	196 7 8
80	27	14	–	–	121	5·7							
–	–	–	–	2	2	17·							
–	–	–	–	26	26	17·6	18 13 6	—	5 0 0	95 13 4	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
235	56	66	11	6	374	8·7	8 15 5	—	7 0 0	77 1 8	22 16 0	10 0 0	32 16 0
56	21	–	13	–	90	9·7	3 9 7	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 10 3	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
31	10	8	6	4	59	8·	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8	14	–	6	8	36	36·1	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
449	242	214	161	177	1,243		97 15 0	56 4 5	22 10 0	1653 14 8	305 0 1	110 0 0	415 0 1
7,361	5,053	2,258	2,366	1,155	18,193		553 3 10	94 4 5	212 0 0	7,887 8 4	1,434 12 9	1,312 5 10	2,746 18 7

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	329	Aghnamullan,	Raw, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	113	–	113	80	–	80	37
2	331	Aghabog,	Aghabog, or Latnamard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	40	100	45	28	73	26
3	334	Clones,	Aghnashalvy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	65	162	59	39	98	50
4	338	Currin,	Killyfargy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	52	135	46	32	78	38
5	339	Clontibret,	Mullaghanee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	139	131	270	74	61	135	57
6	341	Drumsnat,	Drumsheeny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	64	151	55	33	88	45
7	342	Kilmore,	Three-mile-house,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	48	107	38	38	76	35
8	344	Donagh,	Ballanaman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	44	116	50	29	79	53
9	351	Killevan,	Killyfuddy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	62	152	51	36	87	42
10	353	Kilmore,	Tetoppa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	51	112	38	30	68	30
11	355	Do.	Corcaghan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	65	–	65	34
12	358	Monaghan,	Latlorcan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	22	114	48	5	53	26
13	363	Muckno,	Tullynahattina,		–	Pres.	Pres.	43	43	86	32	29	61	31
14	365	Do.	Carrickaslane,		–	Pres.	Pres.	62	40	102	42	24	66	37
15	366	Magheross,	Carrickmacross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	176	–	176	102	–	102	52
16	367	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	151	–	91	91	48
17	369	Tyhollan,	Leitrim,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	372	Tedavnet,	Tedavnet,		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	82	218	71	47	118	54
19	373	Errigal,	Derryveagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	89	169	63	75	138	48
20	1115	Aghabog,	Drumgarley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	68	149	44	36	80	27
21	1252	Clones,	Largy, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	99	–	99	52
22	1253	Currin,	Laurel-hill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	61	–	61	25
23	1256	Tedavnet,	Tullycroman,	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	43	20	63	31	15	46	23
24	1488	Clones,	Largy, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	78	78	41
25	1537	Currin,	Laurel-hill, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	54	54	27
26	1745	Tehalan,	Fedoo,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	51	155	59	22	81	41
27	1746	Tedavnet,	Knockatallen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	75	–	75	30
28	1752	Aghnamullan,	Lissiniskey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	25	86	47	20	67	27
29	1773	Tedavnet,	Knockatallen, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	62	62	23
30	1798	Errigal,	Killybrone, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	63	–	63	28
31	1938	Tedavnet,	Killycarnan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	73	202	67	48	115	62
32	1948	Muckno,	Tullyrahan,		–	R.C.	R.C.	43	32	75	29	24	53	33
33	2020	Tehalan,	Lappan, temp. m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	67	–	67	30
34	2023	Donaghmoyne,	Donaghmoyne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	84	194	60	41	101	38
35	2048	Clontibret,	Annayalla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	82	–	82	36
36	2107	Magheross,	Corduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	89	–	89	36
37	2108	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	61	61	26
38	2109	Currin,	Clinrigh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	92	183	54	47	101	49
39	2242	Donagh,	Corracrin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	105	251	86	56	142	79
40	2243	Do.	Glencaw, or Glannan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	49	120	47	35	82	41
41	2244	Kilmore,	Cornasoo,		–	Pres.	Pres.	81	51	132	49	31	80	44
42	2550	Donagh,	Knocknagrave,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	90	189	75	74	149	65
43	2628	Ematris,	Dartry-house,		–	E.C.	E.C.	70	62	132	46	42	88	48
44	2642	Tullycorbet,	Corvoy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	70	183	61	36	97	43
45	3026	Clones, East,	Stonebridge,		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	32	71	24	21	45	27
46	3163	Tedavnet,	Ballyalbany,		–	Pres.	Pres.	55	52	107	38	33	71	33
47	3194	Ballybay,	Balladian,		Pres.	–	Pres.	69	53	122	38	24	62	30
48	3319	Errigal,	Knockconan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	56	–	56	25
49	3392	Clontibret,	Annayalla, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	157	157	–	86	86	36
50	3398	Donaghmoyne,	Lisdoonan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	132	282	92	80	172	64
51	3474	Aughnamullan,	Aghmakerr,		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	104	227	78	60	138	49
52	3576	Do.	Creeve,		–	E.C.	E.C.	80	61	141	44	36	80	33
53	3577	Do.	Lisdrumcleve,		R.C.	–	R.C.	167	112	279	98	70	168	59
54	3697	Clones,	Killina,		–	Pres.	R.C.	86	64	150	57	44	101	45
55	3698	Ematris,	Corravacan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	50	130	57	39	96	49
56	3837	Tehalan,	Lappan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	65	65	31
57	3845	Donagh,	Tirnaneill,		Pres.	–	Pres.	66	36	102	39	20	59	27
58	3870	Clontibret,	Monagor,		–	R.C.	R.C.	69	36	105	49	27	76	35
59	4181	Donagh,	Killyrean,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	68	151	51	41	92	45
60	4192	Aghabog,	Dawson,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	80	184	50	45	95	37

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of Ulster.

MONAGHAN—153 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	28	11	8	2	89	10·	6 17 1	—	—	24 0 0	5 2 5	—	5 2 5	
29	17	–	18	16	80	9·7	0 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
54	39	24	13	4	134	9·6	2 4 10	—	3 0 0	28 15 0	4 18 6	—	4 18 6	
40	33	11	17	4	105	10·1	1 6 9	—	—	33 10 0	3 5 6	2 10 0	5 15 6	
38	58	36	26	11	169	10·	3 14 9	—	—	52 0 0	6 5 10	—	6 5 10	
50	33	4	22	6	115	9·4	2 17 10	—	—	44 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0	
42	35	14	5	3	99	10·7	1 2 0	—	—	31 0 0	1 13 0	—	1 13 0	
18	20	10	17	15	80	10·6	2 18 9	—	4 0 0	49 3 4	10 19 9	—	10 19 9	
37	10	41	9	9	106	9·2	2 18 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 13 6	—	8 13 6	
34	18	9	9	6	76	8·3	2 19 9	—	—	20 18 4	2 11 6	1 17 6	[a]4 9 0	
31	27	9	9	2	78	10·8	—	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
68	13	–	21	1	103	8·2	6 14 9	—	—	18 17 6	2 7 10	—	2 7 10	
28	24	3	14	–	69	8·9	1 10 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	3 10 0	
37	11	17	13	5	83	9·	2 1 3	—	—	36 10 0	6 18 5	5 0 0	11 18 5	
49	37	15	4	8	113	9·1	4 1 1	—	8 0 0	47 11 8	14 5 3	—	14 5 3	
39	36	13	11	9	108	9·2	7 8 4	—	1 0 0	43 0 0	13 15 3	—	13 15 3	
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
79	40	–	33	4	156	10·6	3 17 4	—	1 10 0	40 11 8	2 1 7	—	2 1 7	
48	58	17	22	–	145	10·	1 5 4	—	—	43 16 8	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
28	25	13	12	–	78	9·5	1 4 0	—	—	13 5 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
20	21	25	20	17	103	11·	3 13 4	—	—	39 0 0	9 16 9	—	9 16 9	
27	18	14	13	–	72	9·9	0 13 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
7	21	11	7	–	46	9·8	2 1 4	—	—	24 0 0	1 18 6	1 1 0	2 19 6	
36	24	–	9	7	76	9·7	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	5 12 10	—	5 12 10	
25	24	4	6	–	59	10·	2 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
35	42	4	16	7	104	10·3	1 3 7	—	—	26 0 0	7 5 0	—	7 5 0	
31	14	19	11	10	85	11·3	0 13 7	—	—	24 0 0	0 17 0	—	0 17 0	
21	24	15	14	1	75	10·	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 19 8	—	0 19 8	
24	27	10	8	–	69	9·	0 11 2	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
39	26	–	14	–	79	10·3	0 14 4	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 6	—	1 0 6	
62	48	–	26	8	144	8·2	4 7 3	—	—	52 0 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	14 10 0	
24	14	11	5	4	58	10·4	0 9 0	—	—	19 10 0	4 6 0	—	4 6 0	
33	20	–	18	–	71	10·2	0 19 2	—	—	27 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
51	39	11	20	1	122	8·6	1 11 9	—	—	18 0 0	2 19 4	—	2 19 4	
68	24	–	10	6	108	9·8	1 6 3	—	1 10 0	36 0 0	6 8 0	—	[a]6 8 0	
42	21	23	17	2	105	10·7	—	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	4 3 3	—	4 3 3	
27	28	11	7	–	73	10·	1 0 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 18 0	—	1 18 0	
83	36	12	7	–	138	9·8	1 19 9	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 11 5	—	8 11 5	
51	70	–	27	34	182	9·7	4 5 8	—	7 0 0	77 13 4	12 8 0	—	12 8 0	
41	19	17	10	7	94	8·4	—	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 10 11	—	1 10 11	
27	43	–	21	8	99	9·1	2 1 3	—	1 10 0	35 6 8	5 3 9	—	5 3 9	
66	55	–	30	5	156	12·	1 2 0	—	—	40 0 0	8 16 3	—	8 16 3	
22	25	25	17	9	98	10·	9 7 6	1 0 0	—	36 0 0	2 10 0	15 0 0	[a]17 10 0	
45	21	20	17	9	112	10·7	1 13 7	—	—	28 0 0	5 6 0	—	5 6 0	
16	27	–	9	–	52	9·	1 6 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	4 3 6	—	4 3 6	
39	16	9	8	–	72	9·1	0 4 3	—	—	15 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
34	20	13	12	3	82	8·2	0 10 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 18 1	—	1 18 1	
16	22	15	13	9	75	10·4	1 4 11	—	—	24 0 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
94	14	–	12	2	122	9·1	2 10 4	—	—	16 0 0	5 10 2	—	[a]5 10 2	
84	56	14	20	7	181	10·1	3 6 7	—	1 10 0	34 10 0	6 15 6	1 15 0	[a]8 10 6	
76	47	–	31	7	161	10·1	3 10 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 4 1	—	3 4 1	
54	34	22	2	1	113	8·7	3 0 1	—	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
105	64	33	23	5	230	10·5	1 7 11	—	3 0 0	48 2 8	3 19 0	—	3 19 0	
46	47	15	16	4	128	10·4	1 4 10	—	—	36 0 0	6 16 0	—	6 16 0	
68	27	16	9	3	123	12·3	3 3 2	—	1 10 0	28 10 0	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	
27	13	11	14	–	65	11·2	0 12 1	—	—	17 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
27	19	7	9	–	62	8·5	2 0 4	—	—	18 0 0	3 12 1	1 0 0	4 12 1	
31	26	–	18	10	85	9·5	—	—	—	37 8 4	3 15 4	—	3 15 4	
54	31	13	11	–	109	9·4	1 6 9	—	—	18 0 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
61	36	6	28	7	138	9·	1 13 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
61	4243	Muckno, . .	Castleblayney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	98	–	98	54
62	4244	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	103	103	55
63	4273	Ballybay, . .	Derryvally, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	91	58	149	59	36	95	50
64	4328	Killevan, . .	Ture, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	73	160	55	49	104	45
65	4347	Aghnamullan, .	Laragh, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	79	43	122	50	27	77	35
66	4369	Clontibret, .	Creeve, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	39	37	76	30	25	55	31
67	4396	Ematris, . .	Tattygare, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	39	83	34	31	65	37
68	4406	Ballybay, . .	Clogher, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	36	86	45	29	74	37
69	4637	Magheracloone,	Coolderry, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	96	74	170	52	45	97	43
70	4897	Donagh, . .	Edenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	70	167	67	42	109	52
71	5006	Ballybay, . .	Ballybay, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	71	–	71	34
72	5024	Muckno, . .	Drumacon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	52	148	63	34	97	52
73	5113	Donaghmoyne, .	Drumlusty, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	179	125	304	98	67	165	53
74	5155	Currin, . .	Kerrenchego, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	53	49	102	33	26	59	20
75	5181	Inishkeen, .	Inishkeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	96	223	73	53	126	48
76	5271	Tullycorbit, .	Braddocks, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	32	78	27	23	50	28
77	5341	Clontibret, .	Lisnagrieve, .	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	108	70	178	54	35	89	49
78	5498	Iniskeen, . .	Kidnaminsha, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	55	39	94	35	20	55	27
79	5500	Donaghmoyne, .	Aghnafarcan, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	114	99	213	50	46	96	52
80	5501	Killany, . .	Ballymackney, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	91	63	154	64	43	107	54
81	5502	Inishkeen, .	Blackstaff, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	143	84	227	96	59	155	53
82	5617	Magheross, .	Carrickmacross Central Indus. .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	115	115	–	89	89	29
83	5795	Ematris, . .	Unshinagh, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	56	65	121	39	42	81	40
84	5796	Kilmore, . .	Urcher, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	68	42	110	38	23	61	30
85	5797	Clones, . .	Glear, . .		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	68	50	118	39	32	71	31
86	5798	Monaghan, .	Castleshane, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	47	46	93	28	34	62	26
87	5829	Aghabog, . .	Tattinclieve, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	62	153	43	32	75	36
88	5830	Killevan, . .	Drumhillagh, .		–	–	Pres.	47	27	74	33	18	51	26
89	5831	Errigal, . .	Knockconan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	65	65	25
90	5975	Kilmore, . .	Corcaghan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	63	63	28
91	6027	Aghnamullan, .	Raw, . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	100	100	–	74	74	35
92	6028	Ematris, . .	Rockcorry, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	50	54	104	35	39	74	41
93	6117	Clontibret, .	Doohamlat, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	68	–	68	34
94	6241	Aghnamullan, .	Corracharra, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	86	7	93	55	5	60	35
95	6242	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	84	–	59	59	20
96	6284	Do. . .	Aughamullan, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	54	42	96	30	22	52	21
97	6365	Muckno, . .	Drumakill, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	55	29	84	44	21	65	35
98	6501	Ballybay, . .	Shane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	41	139	64	23	87	35
99	6584	Aughnamullen, .	Ullinagh, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	45	29	74	27	19	46	18
100	6629	Do. . .	Shantonagh, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	21	21	42	14	15	29	17
101	6688	Do. . .	Drumgole, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	29	21	50	18	14	32	18
102	6821	Monaghan, .	Cormeen, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	57	39	96	40	28	68	35
103	6840	Tedavnet, . .	Urbelshanny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	52	114	39	31	70	34
104	6901	Magheracloone, .	Moykeeran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	65	–	65	32
105	7064	Ballybay, . .	Ballybay, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	71	71	36
106	7149	Currin, . .	Drum, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	86	62	148	56	42	98	49
107	7308	Tedavnet, . .	Barratitoppy, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	97	43	140	44	23	67	29
108	7380	Muckno, . .	Erryroe, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	39	29	68	27	20	47	25
109	7529	Aghabog, . .	Crappagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	34	100	44	20	64	26
110	7558	Monaghan, .	Agnaglogh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	50	93	27	38	65	31
111	7641	Killevan, . .	Killygorman, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	49	38	87	37	30	67	33
112	7648	Magheracloone, .	Moykeeran, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	55	55	25
113	7963	Monaghan, .	Rakeeragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	85	207	70	54	124	67
114	8015	Magheross, .	Shreenty, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	132	93	225	86	58	144	71
115	8256	Clontibret, .	Moys, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	73	174	55	40	95	45
116	8275	Lisletrim, . .	Lisletrim, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	43	104	34	22	56	23
117	8306	Clones, . .	Clones Parish, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	136	75	211	65	31	96	55
118	8315	Ballybay, . .	Annameece, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	19	62	31	15	46	29
119	8327	Donagh, . .	Glannan, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	40	30	70	25	19	44	23
120	8328	Killevan, . .	Newbliss, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	102	74	176	53	44	97	47
121	8443	Clones, . .	Gortnawanny, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	51	36	87	28	19	47	29
122	8454	Clontibret, .	Doohamlet, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	–	51	51	26

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
29	27	–	30	21	107	10·	4 14 7	—	—	63 0 0	15 3 0	—	15 3 0	
60	46	–	10	8	124	8·4	3 18 6	—	—	49 8 4	11 16 8	—	11 16 8	
22	23	25	22	13	105	9·5	1 6 0	—	—	43 10 0	5 9 6	—	5 9 6	
77	35	–	14	6	132	10·5	1 5 5	—	—	24 0 0	6 8 0	—	6 8 0	
38	22	17	15	3	95	10·1	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 11	—	4 0 11	
24	15	2	15	8	64	9·	3 5 4	—	—	24 0 0	5 1 3	11 10 0	[a]16 11 3	
38	24	8	11	2	83	11·5	2 16 8	—	—	13 6 8	6 1 0	—	6 1 0	
38	21	–	19	–	78	10·1	1 10 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 7	—	3 8 7	
40	27	–	18	14	99	11·8	4 4 2	—	—	34 5 0	3 13 7	2 0 0	5 13 7	
57	47	–	27	14	145	9·	2 6 9	—	—	46 0 0	3 14 3	—	3 14 3	
63	14	–	7	2	86	8·5	1 16 2	—	—	28 0 0	4 7 4	—	4 7 4	
41	27	–	31	7	106	10·1	1 8 8	—	—	32 0 0	4 16 6	—	4 16 6	
56	60	31	34	11	192	9·9	2 0 9	—	2 0 0	67 0 0	8 3 4	14 0 0	22 3 4	
37	37	9	2	–	85	10·3	1 9 10	—	—	16 10 0	0 12 6	2 0 0	2 12 6	
72	38	23	32	3	168	9·8	3 4 10	—	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0	
20	11	18	6	–	55	9·6	—	—	3 0 0	18 0 0	5 9 0	4 0 0	9 9 0	
48	39	12	17	2	118	9·1	—	—	5 0 0	38 11 8	0 12 3	—	0 12 3	
26	18	13	7	4	68	9·8	1 6 3	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
46	72	18	11	13	160	10·	1 15 8	—	—	40 0 0	6 18 6	3 13 4	10 11 10	
45	39	10	15	2	111	10·4	4 4 6	—	—	47 13 4	10 4 2	—	10 4 2	
101	46	11	14	6	178	10·5	2 14 1	—	—	31 0 0	4 12 3	12 0 0	16 12 3	
24	32	10	15	4	85	16·	—	—	—	59 7 6	—	22 0 0	[a]22 0 0	
30	33	14	15	–	92	9·1	3 6 10	—	—	32 0 0	5 14 6	—	5 14 6	
17	24	15	10	11	77	10·	1 3 2	—	—	28 0 0	2 3 9	8 15 0	[a]10 18 9	
39	27	13	6	–	85	9·	1 17 7	—	—	13 15 0	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	
21	25	–	14	13	73	10·	3 0 10	—	2 0 0	36 15 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	
45	24	15	20	3	107	9·5	3 8 5	—	1 0 0	33 13 4	2 4 4	—	2 4 4	
27	14	4	22	–	67	9·5	1 19 6	—	—	27 0 0	2 11 2	—	2 11 2	
38	19	11	11	4	83	9·3	1 5 6	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	—	
27	32	1	10	–	70	9·7	0 15 7	—	—	26 0 0	3 12 6	—	3 12 6	
37	24	14	6	–	81	9·5	3 5 0	—	—	14 13 0	2 2 0	—	[a]2 2 0	
19	39	–	22	10	90	9·2	4 14 5	—	6 10 0	54 5 0	7 9 0	16 0 0	23 10 0	
30	31	4	8	6	79	8·9	1 9 10	—	—	18 0 0	3 6 4	—	3 6 4	
29	26	13	3	–	71	9·3	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	
37	22	10	2	–	71	10·	—	—	—	19 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	
29	26	6	6	–	67	9·6	1 8 8	—	—	21 15 0	1 13 0	3 10 0	[a]5 3 0	
33	15	8	16	–	72	8·	2 4 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 7	—	[a]3 0 7	
48	35	11	9	5	108	9·7	2 16 11	—	—	30 0 0	4 0 9	—	4 0 9	
11	21	–	6	–	38	10·	1 16 7	—	—	14 12 6	0 18 3	—	0 18 3	
8	10	–	8	1	27	9·1	0 12 3	—	—	9 3 4	2 4 8	10 0 0	[a]12 4 8	
18	13	–	9	–	40	11·3	0 14 1	—	—	15 0 0	1 14 0	—	1 14 0	
32	18	13	5	4	72	9·4	2 5 1	—	—	21 11 8	4 0 0	10 0 0	[a]14 0 0	
21	21	24	12	6	84	10·7	2 0 1	—	—	29 16 8	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
26	15	9	23	3	76	10·6	1 19 5	—	—	32 0 0	2 12 6	1 0 0	[a]3 12 6	
41	32	10	9	–	92	10·7	1 12 3	—	—	20 0 0	4 10 1	—	4 10 1	
66	48	2	14	–	130	9·8	2 19 8	—	—	18 10 0	5 16 0	—	5 16 0	
49	41	15	6	–	111	9·1	0 17 8	—	—	18 0 0	0 9 0	7 10 0	[a]7 19 0	
22	17	8	5	–	52	8·8	1 7 7	—	—	15 5 0	1 1 11	—	1 1 11	
37	27	6	5	–	75	8·2	1 10 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 4	—	3 4 4	
37	14	18	14	1	84	9·	—	—	—	27 0 0	2 7 6	—	2 7 6	
26	21	–	29	–	76	12·	1 14 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 5 1	—	2 5 1	
40	16	5	16	–	77	9·6	1 12 5	—	—	16 0 0	0 7 9	1 0 0	1 7 9	
68	40	38	9	5	160	10·	2 13 0	—	4 0 0	47 10 0	11 7 11	—	11 7 11	
66	57	25	17	10	175	8·	1 18 1	—	2 0 0	33 1 8	1 13 6	11 0 0	[a]12 13 6	
54	29	18	24	9	134	8·	3 18 3	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
19	20	13	2	4	58	9·	1 5 0	—	—	28 0 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0	
39	37	–	35	9	120	8·	6 9 2	—	—	32 0 0	13 7 0	5 0 0	18 7 0	
7	7	7	20	15	56	11·6	1 11 8	—	—	24 0 0	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
24	9	3	18	–	54	9·	1 5 0	3 5 5	—	22 0 0	2 6 4	2 0 0	[a]4 6 4	
48	24	7	9	8	96	9·1	3 1 7	—	—	45 3 4	8 14 6	10 0 0	18 14 6	
23	24	–	6	6	59	8·9	1 0 3	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
29	20	12	10	5	76	9·3	1 14 7	—	—	19 0 0	2 19 6	—	2 19 6	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
123	8496	Muckno, . .	Oram, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	87	220	83	54	137	71
124	8732	Aughnamullen, .	Mullinagore, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	43	32	75	32	21	53	28
125	8765	Clontibret, .	Lackagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	70	–	70	33
126	8766	Do. . .	Lemgare, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	75	201	75	41	116	53
127	8808	Do. . .	Drumuck, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	46	123	53	27	80	35
128	8823	Aughnamullen, .	Corlea, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	46	41	87	36	29	65	26
129	8824	Magheracloone, .	Ballyngearn, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	120	103	223	83	66	149	55
130	8911	Aughnamullen,	Derrygooney, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	111	68	179	72	48	120	58
131	8923	Tullycorbett, .	Coranure, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	117	86	203	60	42	102	47
132	8947	Clones, East, .	Granshaw, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	71	65	136	46	37	83	31
133	8984	Drumsnat, .	Gortmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	62	132	41	36	77	30
134	9076	Aughnamullen,	Annahaia, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	91	204	67	48	115	41
135	9130	Muckno, . .	M'Kelvey's Grove,		Pres.	–	Pres.	57	49	106	41	34	75	39
136	9186	Clones, East, .	Magherarney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	39	90	37	33	70	37
137	9210	Tullycorbett, .	Tullycorbett, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	52	30	82	37	21	58	24
138	9237	Ballybay, . .	Ballybay, No. 2, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	83	41	124	49	24	73	41
139	9399	Monaghan, .	Legnacrave, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	80	33	113	45	23	68	31
140	9472	Magheracloon, .	Drummond, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	64	137	55	47	102	42
141	9594	Clontibret, .	Lackagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	41	–	33	33	26
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 141,					10,582	7,953	18,535	6,558	4,927	11,485	5,351
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	7751	Monaghan, .	Monaghan Minor Model, . m.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N.E.	R.C.	182	–	182	109	–	109	91
2	7752	Do. . .	Do. . f.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N.E.	Pres.	–	160	160	–	100	100	88
3	7854	Do. . .	Do. . i.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N.E.	E.C.	35	45	80	21	28	49	42
4	370	Tedavnet, .	Cornagilta 1st Class Agricultural, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	85	74	159	63	54	117	60
5	4885	Donaghmoyne, .	Bath do. . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	4	–	4	2	–	2	2
6	5114	Donaghmoyne,	Broomfield Ord. Ag.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	78	70	148	60	57	117	37
7	5499	Do. . . .	Ashburton do.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	79	68	147	48	45	93	36
8	359	Monaghan, .	Monaghan Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	218	283	49	129	178	109
9	3388	Do. . .	Monaghan Workho.		–	P.L.G.	Pres.	39	38	77	28	25	53	47
10	3668	Magheracross, .	Carrickmacross do.		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	26	30	56	18	21	39	29
11	7812	Clones, . .	Clones do.		–	P.L.G.	E.C.	31	30	61	24	17	41	35
12	7884	Muckno, . .	Castleblayney do.		–	P.L.G.	E.C.	39	54	93	23	28	51	42
			Total of Special Schools, 12, .					668	782	1,450	445	504	949	617
			Grand Total for Co. Monaghan, 153,					11,250	8,735	19,985	7,003	5,431	12,434	5,968

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	376	Ardstraw, West,	Lisnascreagh, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	47	31	78	34	23	57	29
2	378	Aughaloo, .	Showerflood, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	54	99	34	35	69	[b]33
3	380	Do. . .	Rehaghy, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	89	41	130	53	20	73	27
4	388	Cappagh, . .	Killyclogher, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	56	–	56	22
5	389	Do. . .	Tattuhanaught, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	55	140	61	39	100	52
6	390	Do. . .	Carrigans, Lower,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	31	28	59	21	18	39	20
7	391	Do. . .	Beltony, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	40	92	31	24	55	25
8	394	Clogher, . .	Fivemiletown, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	129	–	129	75	–	75	42
9	395	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	85	85	–	65	65	35
10	396	Clonoe, . .	Aughamullen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	96	202	54	51	105	46

[a] Residence free.

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
58	35	33	26	20	172	10·4	6 1 3	—	4 10 0	74 10 0	12 8 11	—	12 8 11
18	17	13	12	7	67	10·	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 9	1 0 0	[a]3 0 9
51	22	–	18	3	94	10·8	1 11 0	—	—	18 0 0	6 7 6	—	6 7 6
61	42	–	21	12	137	9·8	3 0 7	—	—	42 0 0	6 6 0	3 0 0	9 6 0
35	25	16	14	10	100	10·1	1 6 1	—	—	18 0 0	4 1 1	—	4 1 1
21	16	8	19	2	66	10·	1 7 6	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
54	61	18	11	12	156	8·	2 8 8	—	1 0 0	36 10 0	3 6 8	10 0 0	[a]13 6 8
41	24	22	42	13	142	10·5	2 8 4	—	—	46 10 0	9 17 6	—	9 17 6
82	44	–	11	3	140	9·5	3 11 3	—	—	28 10 0	7 8 0	—	7 8 0
51	32	11	8	–	102	8·1	0 10 6	—	—	23 10 0	0 9 0	—	0 9 0
29	25	16	14	–	84	8·5	1 7 5	—	—	27 10 0	0 19 6	—	0 19 6
63	47	22	19	9	160	11·7	3 9 2	—	—	40 0 0	4 14 6	—	4 14 6
31	33	14	9	–	87	9·5	4 2 4	—	—	31 15 0	3 0 0	—	[a]3 0 0
32	23	13	13	8	89	9·2	1 13 0	4 10 0	—	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
24	33	–	13	–	70	8·9	1 5 3	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
44	28	–	14	–	86	9·1	2 19 2	—	—	33 0 0	2 1 0	20 0 0	22 1 0
28	27	20	6	–	81	9·2	1 19 1	—	—	18 5 0	4 3 4	—	4 3 4
61	42	–	21	–	124	10·	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	9 6 8	2 6 10	—	2 6 10
20	16	–	4	1	41	9·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,651	4075	1,438	2,026	679	13,869		294 19 3	13 5 5	70 10 0	3,975 10 2	597 16 8	266 2 10	863 19 6
1	25	25	43	29	123	11·6							
11	14	24	27	38	114	11·7	27 14 4	20 16 8	—	441 17 9	93 19 6	—	93 19 6
26	28	5	–	–	59	5·5							
43	43	–	16	22	124	9·	2 17 11	—	2 10 0	103 10 10	3 14 3	12 0 0	15 14 3
–	–	–	–	3	3	18·	—	3 9 11	—	30 0 0	—	—	—
46	37	19	21	4	127	10·4	0 12 3	1 18 8	—	30 10 0	—	—	—
43	24	15	14	3	99	10·2	1 14 2	1 12 10	1 10 0	32 10 0	3 5 6	10 0 0	13 5 6
119	18	17	17	5	176	8·2	12 0 6	—	8 0 0	61 16 8	4 3 0	—	4 3 0
22	15	–	16	–	53	8·3	5 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	10	1	4	1	35	8·	3 13 5	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
18	8	7	2	–	35	6·2	1 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	9	8	4	–	60	9·	2 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
387	231	121	164	105	1,008		58 7 1	27 18 1	13 10 0	700 5 3	105 2 3	22 0 0	127 2 3
6,038	4,306	1,559	2,190	784	14,877		353 6 4	41 3 6	84 0 0	4,675 15 5	702 13 11	288 2 10	991 1 9

TYRONE—306 Schools.

23	13	6	10	3	55	8·9	0 13 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
[c]–	–	–	–	–	–		4 2 11	—	—	17 9 2	[c]—	—	—
27	30	26	15	–	98	9·6	0 12 5	—	—	18 0 0	6 7 1	—	6 7 1
37	11	7	6	2	63	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 9 8	—	0 9 8
33	34	8	13	19	107	9·1	1 12 6	—	2 10 0	82 0 0	1 3 6	0 5 0	1 8 6
18	11	8	3	1	41	8·4	0 17 5	—	—	15 0 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
32	14	–	24	6	76	9·5	1 17 1	—	—	30 12 6	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
–	–	–	–	–	[d]–		—	—	—	31 13 4	12 0 0	9 10 0	[a]21 10 0
–	–	–	–	–	[d]–		—	—	2 0 0	26 13 4	7 10 0	5 0 0	[a]12 10 0
92	36	–	20	–	148	8·6	1 6 9	—	—	27 18 4	2 18 3	—	2 18 3

[a] Returns not available.

[d] School closed during last quarter.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	397	Comber, Upper,	Stranagalwilly, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	51	110	44	33	77	36
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	32	–	32	29	–	29	20
12	398	Camus, . .	Strabane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	116	182	48	71	119	85
13	401	Donagheady, .	Tattymoyle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	63	131	41	39	80	35
14	403	Do. . .	Attaghmore, .	V.T.	–	Pres.	R.C.	67	35	102	47	24	71	34
15	404	Donaghendry, .	Shankey, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	63	40	103	42	26	68	37
16	407	Derryloran, .	Gortalowrey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	59	156	59	28	87	43
17	410	Drumglass, .	Dungannon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	188	–	188	118	–	118	56
18	411	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	157	157	–	91	91	50
19	413	Dromore, . .	Tummery, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	66	143	45	40	85	40
20	414	Errigal Keerogue	Gort, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	63	148	58	42	100	59
21	415	Do. . .	Glencull, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	41	–	41	22
22	416	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	9	69	78	1	44	45	19
23	417	Donacavey, .	Corryglass, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	68	56	124	53	47	100	42
24	419	Kildress, . .	Dunamore, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	160	103	263	59	47	106	44
25	420	Do. . .	Killeenan, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	90	67	157	50	40	90	46
26	421	Do. . .	Glenarney, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	114	63	177	60	34	94	41
27	422	Do. . .	Corvanaghan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	65	55	120	42	37	79	38
28	424	Leckpatrick, .	Cloughcorr, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	77	–	77	35
29	426	Pomeroy, . .	Pomeroy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	70	–	70	36
30	430	Do. . .	Kilcleen, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	74	37	111	43	20	63	32
31	433	Termonamonaghan,	Altamullen, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	29	80	32	24	56	32
32	434	Do. . .	Magherakeel, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	45	41	86	26	28	54	33
33	436	Do. . .	Aghnahoe, . .	B.	E.C.	–	Pres.	71	49	120	48	31	79	45
34	437	Termonmaguirk,	Aughiogan, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	90	209	51	37	88	44
35	438	Do. . .	Creggan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	63	127	33	31	64	31
36	1142	Pomeroy, . .	Altmore, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	–	120	78	–	78	34
37	1185	Tullyniskan, .	Edendork, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	105	201	58	53	111	45
38	1192	Aughaloo, .	Mullnahorne,[b] .	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	1193	Termonamonaghan,	Carracoghan, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	31	17	48	28	13	41	29
40	1194	Lissan, . .	Crievagh, . .		R.C. / E.C.	–	R.C.	45	50	95	34	32	66	33
41	1257	Ardstraw, East,	Newtownstewart, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	117	95	212	61	49	110	63
42	1261	Dromore, .	Corboley, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	50	138	69	37	106	35
43	1262	Termonmaguirk,	Tanderagee, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	58	122	34	33	67	30
44	1376	Kildress, . .	Stramacklemartin,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	116	90	206	55	37	92	40
45	1377	Ardstraw, West,	Tullymuck, . .	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	63	42	107	47	30	77	44
46	1378	Donaghmore, .	Aughnagar, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	80	185	67	56	123	49
47	1379	Donacavey, .	Legamaghery, .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	70	146	52	47	99	51
48	1380	Termonamonaghan,	Laght, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	47	123	51	34	85	32
49	1381	Urney, . .	Rabstown, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	66	46	112	49	30	79	53
50	1382	Errigal Keerogue	Rarogan, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	84	51	135	53	33	86	37
51	1490	Pomeroy, . .	Altmore, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	96	96	–	74	74	35
52	1624	Donaghedy, .	Blackfort, . m.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	82	–	82	55	–	55	25
53	1889	Do. . .	Donaghedy, . .	A.	Pres.	–	Diss	35	48	83	24	32	56	31
54	1891	Leckpatrick, .	Cloghcor, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	64	64	29
55	1939	Donacavey, .	Fintona, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	121	265	82	62	144	76
56	2001	Longfield, East,	Drumnaforbe, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	87	30	117	42	18	60	25
57	2062	Donaghmore, .	Donaghmore, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	45	–	45	29
58	2063	Pomeroy, . .	Coolmaghery, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	60	124	39	34	73	38
59	2254	Donaghendry, .	Brickaville, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	104	–	104	58
60	2255	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	96	96	41
61	2316	Dromore, . .	Dromore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	64	–	64	41
62	2320	Pomeroy, . .	Lisnagleer, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	107	73	180	65	45	110	57
63	2410	Lissan, . .	Broughderg, .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	59	36	95	32	22	54	32
64	2411	Donaghedy, .	Dooratt, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	54	106	35	40	75	34
65	2412	Clonoe, . .	Mountjoy, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	75	185	60	44	104	54
66	2436	Donaghendry, .	Stewartstown, .	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	102	75	177	54	46	100	58
67	2456	Donacavey, .	Blackfort, . f.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	92	92	–	57	57	22
68	2487	Donagheary, .	Skelga, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	47	32	79	34	22	56	28
69	2489	Clonfeacle, .	Roan, . . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	65	–	65	33
70	2490	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	52	52	26
71	2529	Drumragh, .	Ballynahatty, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	30	73	27	21	48	26

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
26	33	13	7	–	79	10·	—	—	—	23 0 0	0 16 5	3 0 0	3 16 5	
–	7	4	16	–	27	17·	—	—	—	—	0 13 0	—	0 13 0	
62	25	22	12	9	130	8·5	2 2 4	—	1 0 0	71 0 0	10 2 7	—	[a]10 2 7	
40	21	1	12	5	82	8·8	0 10 5	—	—	36 10 0	—	—	—	
30	28	8	7	10	83	9·9	3 14 0	—	—	32 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
31	14	18	5	–	68	9·3	3 5 0	—	—	21 11 8	5 17 1	—	5 17 1	
44	17	4	10	7	82	9·7	1 8 10	—	—	18 0 0	4 7 0	—	[a]4 7 0	
68	44	4	15	9	140	9·	2 11 4	—	4 0 0	52 3 4	4 7 0	7 13 0	12 0 0	
76	22	–	12	–	110	7·8	4 3 5	—	3 0 0	36 0 0	2 14 0	7 6 0	10 0 0	
43	31	–	22	13	109	9·6	2 0 11	—	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
40	32	9	21	9	111	10·6	1 18 9	—	—	45 16 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
14	28	2	7	2	53	9·1	3 6 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 6 10	—	2 6 10	
31	23	–	4	–	58	7·7	0 4 6	—	—	15 10 0	0 14 1	—	0 14 1	
49	37	15	10	1	112	10·	3 19 6	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	1 5 6	—	1 5 6	
69	51	–	31	–	151	10·	1 9 4	—	—	18 0 0	2 7 6	3 3 0	5 10 6	
52	42	–	16	6	116	8·6	1 8 5	—	—	27 5 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
53	37	–	21	10	121	9·5	1 9 10	—	—	18 0 0	8 1 10	—	[a]8 1 10	
47	22	18	8	8	103	9·4	2 0 1	—	—	27 0 0	6 9 6	—	6 9 6	
57	10	–	8	8	83	10·6	0 10 10	1 0 0	—	22 0 0	4 8 3	—	4 8 3	
42	33	–	12	2	89	9·6	0 10 0	—	1 0 0	3 13 4	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
57	8	–	6	–	71	8·2	0 13 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	7 14 0	
27	19	12	9	3	70	9·5	—	—	1 10 0	21 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
44	15	3	6	–	68	10·9	0 11 2	—	—	18 0 0	1 5 6	1 1 0	2 6 6	
44	34	–	6	6	90	8·4	4 19 3	—	—	34 10 0	6 5 0	4 0 0	10 5 0	
61	35	–	10	2	108	9·7	1 2 9	—	—	39 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
39	14	–	10	2	65	9·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	5 18 0	—	5 18 0	
32	24	17	10	6	89	10·1	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	1 16 6	—	1 16 6	
81	34	–	14	10	139	7·6	2 2 1	—	1 10 0	33 3 4	7 15 0	—	7 15 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	9	3	6	8	46	12·1	2 15 2	—	—	15 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	
32	25	9	7	–	73	9·2	0 18 8	—	—	20 0 0	2 8 6	3 10 0	[a]5 18 6	
61	38	–	22	12	133	9·5	1 8 6	—	—	48 0 0	5 11 10	—	5 11 10	
49	31	12	16	10	118	8·9	2 2 8	—	2 10 0	26 15 0	1 5 10	—	1 5 10	
52	26	–	7	4	89	9·5	1 13 5	—	—	25 0 0	2 15 6	—	2 15 6	
48	31	13	59	–	151	10·6	1 10 7	—	—	18 0 0	1 19 6	2 2 0	4 1 6	
24	19	14	27	11	95	11·	—	—	—	36 3 4	3 11 6	—	3 11 6	
69	46	15	16	9	155	10·2	1 2 4	—	—	38 0 0	3 9 6	—	3 9 6	
56	39	–	13	3	111	9·2	5 15 7	—	—	41 10 0	5 2 9	—	5 2 9	
52	26	–	5	2	85	9·6	0 13 7	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	1 2 6	4 0 0	5 2 6	
44	14	14	6	10	88	10·5	2 7 1	—	—	47 8 4	28 18 6	—	28 18 6	
38	30	7	24	–	99	9·4	1 9 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 11 0	—	4 11 0	
18	20	21	8	4	71	9·9	1 11 3	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	3 18 2	—	3 18 2	
26	26	9	9	5	75	9·3	2 14 6	—	—	20 0 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
24	20	11	2	6	63	9·7	1 11 9	—	—	27 0 0	5 11 6	1 0 0	[a]6 11 6	
39	13	–	12	5	69	9·3	1 4 2	—	—	16 0 0	3 16 6	—	3 16 6	
77	58	24	19	10	188	9·1	7 1 3	—	—	73 0 0	8 2 6	—	8 2 6	
26	10	14	9	8	67	13·	1 4 11	—	—	18 0 0	2 15 10	—	2 15 10	
37	9	19	7	3	75	10·	1 11 2	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	2 3 11	—	2 3 11	
37	29	–	25	5	96	8·9	1 9 4	—	—	40 0 0	3 13 6	3 0 0	6 13 6	
65	36	–	16	5	122	7·8	3 14 3	—	—	24 0 0	9 12 1	—	9 12 1	
68	13	18	12	3	114	8·5	1 15 0	—	—	24 15 0	7 5 0	—	7 5 0	
27	26	4	9	10	76	9·5	2 17 10	—	1 0 0	43 10 0	4 8 3	—	4 8 3	
92	29	–	16	1	138	9·5	2 10 8	—	—	28 0 0	7 4 6	—	[a]7 4 6	
31	21	–	23	–	75	12·	0 13 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
52	20	6	2	–	80	9·6	—	—	—	27 6 8	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
60	48	–	18	13	139	9·1	3 5 8	—	—	45 0 0	4 13 5	—	4 13 5	
63	32	15	8	–	121	8·6	1 16 5	—	—	37 0 0	8 18 11	—	8 18 11	
36	19	8	7	3	73	8·3	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 6 9	—	1 6 9	
37	11	–	7	6	61	9·1	2 0 6	—	—	24 0 0	4 11 0	—	4 11 0	
37	29	12	14	7	99	9·9	1 8 7	—	—	27 0 0	5 12 0	—	5 12 0	
31	15	10	7	–	66	9·	1 7 4	—	—	16 0 0	2 0 1	—	2 0 1	
16	13	11	5	1	55	8·7	1 19 3	—	—	15 0 0	5 3 0	—	5 3 0	

[b] Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
72	2736	Cappagh, . .	Calkill, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	35	81	31	20	51	35
73	2737	Ardstraw, . .	Tiveny, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	79	46	125	47	28	75	37
74	2781	Termonamonaghan,	Maghernageerah,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	112	39	151	64	21	85	73
75	2782	Camus, . .	Camus, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	63	49	112	53	43	96	64
76	2783	Do. . .	Derrygalt, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	60	44	104	37	28	65	29
77	2784	Pomeroy, . .	Claggin, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	50	30	80	32	20	52	27
78	2785	Kilskeery, .	Crossan, . .	A.	–	Diss.	R.C.	34	33	67	21	15	36	18
79	2786	Killyman, .	Cavan, or Killyman,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	46	135	54	25	79	35
80	2787	Kildress, . .	Gortnacladdy, .	V.T.	–	Diss.	R.C.	126	93	219	78	58	136	42
81	2846	Termonmaguirk,	Trummogue, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	34	96	34	22	56	37
82	2882	Donaghmore, .	Tullyallen, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	54	133	47	33	80	33
83	2954	Errigal Keerogue,	Ballygawley, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	68	141	45	46	91	43
84	3046	Clogher, . .	Sciencien, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	56	160	54	30	84	32
85	3103	Clogher, . .	Kilbeg, . .		–	Diss.	E.C.	31	34	65	21	26	47	26
86	3126	Dromore, . .	Curley, . .	V.T.	–	Pres.	R.C.	49	29	78	34	19	53	26
87	3148	Longfield, East,	Garveyhullion, .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	55	30	85	35	22	57	30
88	3276	Kilskeery, .	Feglish, . m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	47	40	87	26	26	52	18
89	3345	Cappagh, . .	Reylagh, . .	A.	Pres.	–	E.C.	41	26	67	26	21	47	27
90	3463	Do. . .	Belnatibbert, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	44	108	48	33	81	33
91	3477	Kilskeery, .	Trillick, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	28	94	40	19	59	28
92	3511	Dromore, . .	Aghnamoe, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	118	45	163	79	31	110	60
93	3512	Drumragh, .	Cavanacaw, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	80	42	122	51	24	75	34
94	3536	Aughaloe, .	Caledon, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	30	104	36	29	65	21
95	3579	Clogher, . .	Findermore, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	39	54	93	25	36	61	32
96	3587	Clogherney, .	Beragh, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	114	–	114	64	–	64	38
97	3597	Ardstraw, East,	Killymore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	20	59	30	15	45	25
98	3623	Donacavey, .	Lisnacrieve, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	55	105	34	35	69	37
99	3678	Kilskeery, .	Drumharvey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	41	93	31	30	61	30
100	3713	Do. . .	Stranagomer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	38	112	44	26	70	32
101	3734	Clogher, . .	Carntall, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	68	43	111	35	24	59	37
102	3799	Lissan, . .	Unagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	92	65	157	51	32	83	43
103	3802	Barr, . .	Meenagar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	45	90	27	28	55	31
104	3804	Clogherney, .	Seskinore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	33	109	43	24	67	27
105	3846	Arboe, . .	Albany, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	90	54	144	55	37	92	37
106	3926	Bodoney, Upper,	Legcloghfin, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	–	170	83	–	83	39
107	3927	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	–	68	68	34
108	3972	Donaghedy, .	Upper Belix, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	43	93	28	22	50	33
109	3988	Longfield, West,	Dooish, . f.	V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	74	74	–	46	46	27
110	4150	Desertcreat, .	Rock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	79	182	52	42	94	49
111	4151	Arboe, . .	Mullnahoe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	84	–	84	38
112	4218	Longfield, West,	Dooish, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	–	80	44	–	44	22
113	4294	Dromore, .	Dromore, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	81	–	59	59	31
114	4300	Drumragh, .	Tattysallagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	41	101	32	23	55	27
115	4301	Clogherney, .	Beragh, . f.		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	99	99	–	65	65	39
116	4302	Cappagh, .	Killyclogher, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	55	55	30
117	4381	Do. . .	Castletown, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	37	34	71	26	24	50	23
118	4553	Do. . .	Stralongford, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	40	103	34	25	59	22
119	4554	Clogher, . .	Kilnahushogue, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	81	60	141	60	43	103	45
120	4585	Tamlaght, .	Aughavey, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	47	47	94	33	32	65	35
121	4609	Ardstraw, .	Altdoghal, . .		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	49	33	82	35	26	61	32
122	4643	Dromore, .	Tattycorr, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	43	92	41	39	80	33
123	4644	Bodoney, Lower,	Aghnamerigan, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	70	51	121	35	33	68	44
124	4677	Termonmaguirk,	Sixmilecross, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	34	92	31	21	52	27
125	4678	Drumragh, .	Cornabrackan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	39	103	30	22	52	30
126	4679	Termonamonaghan,	Lisnacloon, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	70	70	140	47	50	97	59
127	4698	Bodoney, Upper,	Minachrane, .		–	Pres.	R.C.	58	38	96	45	31	76	41
128	4719	Clogher, . .	Aughadarragh, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	74	71	145	49	42	91	38
129	4749	Drumragh, .	Aughee, . .	V.C.	–	Pres.	R.C.	46	28	74	30	18	48	28
130	4750	Clogher, . .	Ballyscally, . .	V.C.	–	Pres.	R.C.	52	35	87	35	23	58	27
131	4888	Termonamonaghan,	Scraghy, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	34	75	30	22	52	19
132	4926	Derryloran, .	Drumcraw, . .	V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	84	67	151	35	30	65	28
133	4947	Clogherney, .	Dervaghroy, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	35	35	70	23	25	48	24
134	5014	Pomeroy, . .	Galbally, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	54	151	61	24	85	44

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30	12	11	1	9	63	9·	1 13 5	—	—	38 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
37	9	12	13	3	74	10·2	3 0 8	—	—	18 0 0	4 6 8	—	4 6 8	
43	18	19	11	15	106	10·1	6 13 5	—	3 0 0	75 5 0	11 14 1	3 3 0	14 17 1	
58	23	6	6	5	98	10·9	4 9 3	—	1 10 0	37 10 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
41	14	5	3	2	65	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	6 9 5	—	6 9 5	
24	12	14	11	2	63	11·1	1 19 8	—	—	24 0 0	7 3 0	—	7 3 0	
26	15	12	5	1	59	11·2	0 15 6	—	—	13 2 6	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	
46	32	8	6	–	92	8·6	1 15 2	—	—	32 0 0	4 17 6	—	4 17 6	
80	46	8	3	–	137	11·6	0 19 11	—	—	15 0 0	6 13 11	5 0 0	11 13 11	
44	24	–	7	–	75	8·4	0 16 4	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
35	24	15	11	–	85	9·1	3 6 11	—	—	18 0 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
57	23	14	18	–	112	10·3	1 15 6	—	—	42 0 0	3 13 4	—	3 13 4	
44	25	9	18	12	108	9·7	0 19 3	—	—	38 0 0	4 2 6	—	4 2 6	
20	15	–	15	–	50	9·2	1 15 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 6	3 0 0	6 10 6	
15	10	9	9	12	55	9·4	1 5 6	—	—	32 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
32	26	–	11	–	69	8·9	1 2 1	—	3 10 0	24 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
22	12	14	4	5	57	10·3	—	—	—	15 0 0	0 2 6	—	0 2 6	
20	13	6	2	9	50	9·1	1 2 3	—	—	26 13 4	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
40	21	16	7	6	90	10·3	1 10 0	—	1 0 0	31 6 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
31	19	10	6	2	68	8·	0 12 7	—	—	24 0 0	0 17 0	—	0 17 0	
44	46	–	17	19	126	9·2	2 17 7	—	3 0 0	38 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
37	33	–	11	9	90	9·6	0 15 0	—	—	39 10 0	6 3 6	—	6 3 6	
35	10	10	1	–	56	8·6	—	—	—	13 15 0	—	—	—	
[b]—	—	—	—	–	—	—	1 5 3	—	1 10 0	26 0 0	[b]—	—	—	
37	28	–	9	8	82	10·9	1 19 10	—	3 0 0	27 5 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
21	18	5	3	–	47	8·5	0 10 10	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
26	38	–	14	4	82	9·1	8 2 10	—	4 10 0	36 0 0	3 8 5	—	3 8 5	
33	17	7	13	–	70	8·	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
28	20	13	19	2	82	9·4	1 13 6	—	—	32 0 0	1 8 10	—	1 8 10	
20	19	12	10	9	70	10·	0 15 2	1 0 0	—	21 5 0	6 3 0	—	6 3 0	
59	23	–	20	–	102	9·5	3 6 3	—	—	27 15 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
28	15	4	10	–	57	7·	1 8 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
35	17	10	7	–	69	9·1	2 7 4	—	—	18 16 8	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
48	19	19	5	6	97	9·7	1 16 6	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	8 7 0	—	[a]8 7 0	
43	40	22	9	9	123	10·5	5 5 2	—	—	30 15 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	
38	30	10	6	2	86	8·8	2 7 3	—	—	24 10 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
17	14	10	11	4	56	9·	1 0 5	—	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
18	20	8	4	–	50	7·6	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 9 6	—	3 9 6	
57	24	11	11	6	109	11·5	3 5 0	—	2 0 0	30 3 4	5 1 0	—	5 1 0	
37	24	14	17	–	92	9·	1 11 2	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 8	—	2 7 8	
19	21	10	11	1	62	9·1	0 13 5	—	—	17 16 8	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
23	15	8	10	7	63	8·9	2 14 8	—	—	26 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
30	31	–	21	4	86	9·9	1 10 5	—	—	18 0 0	4 9 6	—	4 9 6	
40	18	–	16	2	76	9·	0 10 6	—	—	39 8 4	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
37	17	4	7	7	72	9·	1 2 8	—	—	25 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
20	9	9	9	4	51	8·6	—	—	—	29 6 8	1 6 0	—	1 6 0	
39	10	10	9	–	74	8·5	1 7 4	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
38	38	17	5	8	106	12·4	2 16 6	—	1 0 0	45 3 4	9 10 6	—	9 10 6	
23	17	–	20	6	66	10·3	5 6 11	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	0 16 10	5 0 0	5 16 10	
34	20	9	8	2	73	11·3	3 2 5	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 0	—	2 7 0	
22	19	18	14	7	80	9·7	—	—	—	18 0 0	5 1 4	—	5 1 4	
51	23	4	12	4	94	8·6	1 7 9	—	1 10 0	38 0 0	1 14 0	—	1 14 0	
26	9	–	10	7	52	9·5	1 7 11	4 5 5	—	18 0 0	1 5 0	11 5 0	12 10 0	
14	14	9	5	8	50	8·7	—	—	—	36 10 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	16 0 0	
49	17	19	14	13	112	9·6	2 10 1	—	—	18 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	
26	24	16	9	6	81	8·5	3 1 2	—	—	28 0 0	7 10 6	—	7 10 6	
42	23	21	15	6	107	9·6	2 4 1	—	1 0 0	40 6 8	1 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
30	18	10	3	2	63	8·3	1 10 8	—	—	24 0 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0	
18	22	11	10	6	67	9·2	0 16 5	—	—	28 0 0	8 1 0	—	8 1 0	
32	16	2	3	5	58	11·	0 9 1	—	1 0 0	27 6 8	—	—	—	
58	4	–	14	6	82	9·7	1 6 9	—	—	20 16 8	1 4 5	—	1 4 5	
34	22	4	9	–	69	9·	2 0 7	—	—	13 11 8	1 19 6	—	1 19 6	
62	29	11	11	3	116	9·6	3 14 11	—	2 0 0	41 10 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	

[b] Returns not available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
135	5026	Bodoney, Lower,	Greencastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	88	–	88	37
136	5027	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	82	82	38
137	5028	Ballyclog, .	Brigh, . .		Pres	–	Pres.	69	66	135	40	35	75	35
138	5048	Dromore, . .	Mullaghbane, .	v.c.	Pres.	–	E.C.	47	36	83	30	20	50	23
139	5051	Kilskeery, .	Knocknagor, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	38	90	35	32	67	26
140	5066	Carnteel, . .	Aughnacloy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	–	63	39	–	39	27
141	5105	Bodoney, Upper,	Corick, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	77	47	124	33	19	52	31
142	5182	Termonmaguirk,	Drumlester, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	35	89	48	31	79	33
143	5183	Kileeshill, .	Cleenaneese, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	70	47	117	47	38	85	51
144	5184	Derryloran, .	Loy, . . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	82	53	135	54	39	93	63
145	5247	Termonmaguirk,	Carrickmore,[b] .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
146	5254	Bodoney, Upper,	Castledamph, .	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	89	68	157	54	44	98	36
147	5276	Donaghmore, .	Tullyarran, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	59	49	108	39	38	77	36
148	5277	Errigal Keerogue,	Altamuskin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	33	95	42	23	65	33
149	5290	Carnteel, . .	Aughnacloy, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	43	43	2
150	5295	Dromore, .	Ederney Hill, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	26	32	58	17	23	40	22
151	5317	Clogher, . .	Kilclay, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	44	134	39	22	61	35
152	5329	Ardstraw, .	Douglas, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	65	55	120	40	37	77	36
153	5330	Drumragh, .	Drumragh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	56	34	90	32	19	51	25
154	5368	Clogherney, .	Mullaghslin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	40	106	47	21	68	35
155	5369	Dromore, .	Esker, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	50	117	45	35	80	33
156	5371	Termonmaguirk,	Benchran, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	15	54	26	9	35	20
157	5372	Clogherney, .	Tullyrush, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	55	55	110	29	33	62	31
158	5410	Ardstraw, .	Garvetagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	61	119	42	43	85	45
159	5433	Do. . .	Lisnatunny, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	42	35	77	31	26	57	35
160	5515	Donaghedy, .	Killina, . .	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	77	180	60	43	103	62
161	5526	Termonmaguirk,	Rathmackin, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	36	15	51	29	15	44	22
162	5528	Aghalurcher, .	Alderwood, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	36	31	67	31	26	57	27
163	5531	Cappagh, .	Edenderry, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	94	75	169	62	44	106	56
164	5646	Bodoney, Upper,	Letterbrat, . m.	v.c.	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	104	–	104	67	–	67	35
165	5677	Longfield, East,	Dressog, . .	v.c.	E.C.	–	E.C.	69	47	116	41	27	68	39
166	5678	Bodoney, Upper,	Letterbrat, . f.	v.c.	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	–	99	99	–	57	57	30
167	5680	Clogherney, .	Curr, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	48	117	41	28	69	29
168	5695	Do. . .	Radargan, Upper, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	50	129	42	29	71	27
169	5766	Longfield, West,	Carrick, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	41	94	29	25	54	24
170	5767	Do. . .	Lackagh, . .		E.C.	–	R.C.	46	32	78	31	21	52	26
171	583.	Errigal Keerogue,	Altcloughfin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	38	107	42	27	69	33
172	5834	Ardstraw, .	Crosh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	64	37	101	42	23	65	31
173	5848	Termonamonaghan,	Third Corgary, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	48	47	95	40	38	78	28
174	5864	Arboe, . .	Drumaney, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	47	49	96	29	26	55	23
175	5865	Do. . .	Arboe (Old), .		E.C.	–	R.C.	90	37	127	55	25	80	37
176	5957	Termonmaguirk	Clare, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	30	60	25	29	54	30
177	5958	Errigal Keerogue,	Turnaskea, . .		R C.	–	R.C.	41	39	80	28	25	53	28
178	6029	Termonmaguirk,	Sixmilecross, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	21	51	72	13	37	50	20
179	6030	Ardstraw, .	Magheracolton, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	38	102	48	32	80	53
180	6104	Cappagh, .	Tattynure, . .	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	42	45	87	29	28	57	34
181	6134	Arboe, . .	Ballymaguire, .		E.C.	–	Pres.	58	42	100	39	29	68	38
182	6135	Cappagh, .	Erganagh, . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	35	37	72	29	29	58	26
183	6204	Do. . .	Tircur, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	76	45	121	49	25	74	35
184	6205	Ardstraw, .	Beagh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	38	34	72	27	26	53	30
185	6251	Arboe, . .	Arboe, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	57	54	111	30	29	59	26
186	6366	Donaghcavey, .	Tyreenan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	73	143	45	51	96	33
187	6494	Cappagh, .	Recarson, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	73	52	125	51	37	88	36
188	6754	Bodoney, Lower,	Greenan, . .		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	64	76	140	31	40	71	40
189	6756	Do. . .	Glenmacoffer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	92	190	63	62	125	59
190	6764	Longfield, West,	Drumgallon, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	38	28	66	26	22	48	25
191	6765	Donaghmore, .	Dernasseer, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	64	152	48	33	81	35
192	6807	Urney, . .	Bridge End, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	50	139	51	19	70	45
193	6822	Lower Longfield,	Mullavar Lodge, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	75	40	115	50	30	80	48
194	6858	Pomeroy, .	Pomeroy, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	57	57	32
195	6954	Bodoney, Lower,	Liscabble, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	93	65	158	51	38	89	48
196	7001	Donacavey, .	Aughafad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	67	146	55	43	98	42
197	7024	Camus, . .	Strabane, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	61	–	61	46	–	46	29

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
51	36	–	12	–	99	10·5	1 6 4	—	—	34 10 0	0 11 3	—	0 11 3	
43	27	10	14	–	94	9·	3 11 8	—	3 0 0	30 16 8	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
22	21	13	15	5	76	8·8	3 8 2	—	1 0 0	40 16 8	4 16 0	—	4 16 0	
28	18	–	4	2	52	7·7	1 7 4	—	—	13 15 0	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
35	9	–	20	6	70	9·	1 10 4	—	—	23 10 0	1 6 0	—	1 6 0	
24	12	6	3	3	48	10·6	1 10 11	—	1 0 0	38 5 0	2 2 11	—	2 2 11	
14	20	12	7	4	57	10·	1 1 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 15 0	5 5 0	[a]7 0 0	
26	25	23	11	–	85	10·1	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 18 0	—	2 18 0	
29	18	13	6	10	76	8·6	1 19 8	3 5 5	1 10 0	57 5 0	13 16 11	—	13 16 11	
39	28	–	9	3	79	7·3	2 7 1	—	—	46 0 0	23 0 6	—	[a]23 0 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67	39	–	14	1	121	9·	4 6 11	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
45	16	19	14	7	101	8·7	1 11 7	—	—	32 0 0	3 13 6	2 5 0	5 18 6	
26	21	–	14	6	67	9·3	1 13 9	—	—	32 0 0	2 6 6	—	2 6 6	
22	14	3	3	2	44	9·3	0 10 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 10	—	2 12 10	
19	11	9	3	–	42	8·6	0 11 1	—	—	15 0 0	0 18 0	—	0 18 0	
35	16	–	13	12	76	10·4	0 8 3	—	—	24 0 0	0 19 6	—	0 19 6	
24	27	19	9	5	84	9·3	1 7 5	—	4 0 0	34 0 0	5 1 8	—	5 1 8	
43	9	5	5	2	64	8·1	1 10 3	—	—	26 10 0	2 5 1	1 0 0	[a]3 5 1	
30	35	12	7	–	84	7·9	—	—	—	24 0 0	4 3 16	—	4 3 10	
44	37	3	12	2	98	8·6	1 14 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
26	3	10	10	–	49	9·5	1 1 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 4	—	1 15 4	
40	23	–	14	–	77	8·	1 2 6	—	—	24 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
32	29	17	16	2	96	10·	1 14 9	—	—	15 0 0	3 8 9	—	3 8 9	
56	13	2	–	–	71	8·8	—	—	—	14 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
52	25	28	17	9	131	9·7	2 0 11	—	1 0 0	50 0 0	12 3 5	—	12 3 5	
29	18	3	1	–	51	8·	1 3 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0	
14	27	–	9	8	58	9·7	0 10 5	—	1 10 0	20 0 0	4 8 5	—	4 8 5	
35	53	17	20	8	133	9·6	4 10 3	—	4 0 0	63 5 10	6 18 3	3 0 0	[a]9 18 3	
49	13	10	10	8	90	10·6	3 9 2	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	
46	14	7	8	5	80	8·8	0 11 8	—	—	39 10 0	3 11 11	10 0 0	13 11 11	
33	12	–	9	8	62	10·8	2 10 2	—	3 0 0	29 0 0	1 10 8	—	1 10 8	
41	16	16	4	6	83	9·5	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	—	2 12 0	
37	22	9	12	2	82	8·8	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 16 0	—	2 16 0	
34	31	8	1	2	76	9·	—	—	—	30 0 0	0 2 6	5 0 0	[a]5 2 6	
18	22	5	4	2	51	9·2	0 7 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
24	27	17	12	3	83	9·5	1 15 6	—	1 10 0	27 0 0	5 10 3	—	5 10 3	
35	17	15	11	1	79	9·5	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
49	21	9	4	2	85	9·5	1 19 9	—	—	24 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
25	15	4	6	4	54	8·	6 13 3	—	—	24 0 0	1 1 6	2 10 0	3 11 6	
40	21	15	18	–	94	9·1	—	—	—	29 16 8	2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
35	16	–	7	–	58	9·5	0 9 0	—	—	20 0 0	8 3 0	—	8 3 0	
15	15	16	11	–	57	10·4	—	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
28	13	7	4	–	52	7·5	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
51	14	10	15	2	92	10·1	1 7 2	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	15 6 0	—	15 6 0	
24	12	15	2	12	65	9·3	1 16 2	—	—	32 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
77	12	–	3	–	92	9·	1 16 2	—	—	18 5 0	0 7 4	—	0 7 4	
22	17	9	7	7	62	8·2	1 19 8	—	—	36 0 0	2 7 0	5 17 5	[a]8 4 5	
49	33	8	5	6	101	7·9	1 17 6	—	2 10 0	40 10 0	0 11 6	6 0 0	6 11 6	
24	14	12	6	1	57	8·	1 9 11	—	—	16 0 0	4 0 5	—	4 0 5	
29	12	15	5	–	61	9·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	
32	17	20	27	3	99	9·3	1 2 0	—	—	21 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
51	25	13	12	–	101	8·9	1 0 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 14 0	—	4 14 0	
37	29	23	4	–	93	9·7	1 1 1	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	[a]5 10 0	
61	72	2	18	9	162	10·	1 19 0	—	4 0 0	34 15 0	3 14 6	—	[a]3 14 6	
19	25	–	10	–	54	8·3	1 6 5	—	—	18 0 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
61	36	–	11	–	108	8·7	1 14 10	—	—	18 0 0	2 7 8	—	2 7 8	
42	25	21	6	7	101	9·6	2 8 2	—	—	61 10 0	12 10 11	—	12 10 11	
27	38	–	17	9	91	11·1	1 6 10	—	3 0 0	38 0 0	—	10 0 0	[a]10 0 0	
23	32	–	9	–	64	7·	2 16 1	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
36	28	–	33	14	111	9·5	7 14 4	1 0 0	—	57 0 0	9 10 9	—	[a]9 10 9	
47	22	10	17	1	97	9·1	2 4 6	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	2 10 6	—	2 10 6	
23	9	–	8	4	44	10·3	3 3 11	—	8 0 0	35 6 8	10 5 4	12 0 0	22 5 4	

[b] Not in operation.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
198	7046	Clogherney, .	Killadroy, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	55	24	79	42	24	66	31
199	7150	Donaghendry, .	Stewartstown,											
			No. 2, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	72	55	127	49	35	84	52
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	53	29	82	22	15	37	22
200	7151	Ardstraw, West,	Drumnabay, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	90	77	167	65	47	112	66
201	7184	Bodoney, Lower,	Gortin, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	111	–	111	71	–	71	42
202	7185	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	72	72	–	54	54	38
203	7202	Kildress, . .	Drumshambo, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	121	121	–	63	63	33
204	7204	Kilskeery, .	Cluncandra, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	85	48	133	32	23	55	25
205	7289	Termonmaguirk,	Brackey, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	71	–	71	34
206	7290	Camus, . .	Strabane, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	76	76	–	51	51	33
207	7322	ErrigalKeerogue,	Fallaghearn, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	48	119	34	28	62	28
208	7323	Termonamonaghan,	Tullycar, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	55	34	89	33	23	56	27
209	7345	Do. . .	Killeter, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	55	20	75	25	10	35	17
210	7404	Clogher, . .	Eskra, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	110	85	195	63	53	116	60
211	7415	Kilskeery, .	Relaghgunnis, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	36	107	40	18	58	30
212	7431	ErrigalKeerogue,	Ballygawley, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	45	25	70	27	18	45	24
213	7436	Urney, . .	Urney, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	38	39	77	20	31	51	32
214	7462	Clonfeacle, .	Derrylatinee, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	42	26	68	26	20	46	29
215	7463	Ardstraw, .	Gallon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	45	89	34	33	67	46
216	7479	Tamlaght, .	Coagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	93	45	138	47	24	71	38
217	7490	Desertcreat, .	Slatequarry, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	80	177	44	34	78	38
218	7543	Derryloran, .	Cookstown, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	124	96	220	107	65	172	100
219	7611	Ardstraw, .	Drumlegagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	35	43	78	24	34	58	31
220	7622	Dromore, .	Belisle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	30	86	35	23	58	35
221	7649	Letteree, . .	Letteree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	59	135	48	43	91	44
222	7650	Ardboe, . .	Mullinahoe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	64	64	32
223	7659	Cappagh, . .	Carrenary, . .		–	Diss.	R.C.	54	40	94	29	26	55	35
224	7666	Clogherney, .	Clogherney, . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	39	45	84	33	31	64	[b]28
225	7673	Ardstraw, .	Magheracreggan, .		E.C.	–	Pres.	59	56	115	43	45	88	46
226	7799	Longfield, Lower,	Willmount, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	46	102	34	33	67	34
227	7860	Aughaloo, .	Minterburn, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	132	93	225	98	65	163	84
228	7875	Longfield, .	Drumquin, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	43	67	110	25	38	63	29
229	7895	Donagheady, .	Altishane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	37	99	45	26	71	33
230	7935	Clogherney, .	Tattykeeran, .		–	Pres.	R.C.	61	36	97	35	17	52	24
231	7946	Clogher, . .	Curleaghan, .	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	31	33	64	27	29	56	20
232	7947	Donagheady, .	Sandville, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	58	57	115	42	41	83	56
233	7956	Ardstraw, .	Carnkenny, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	50	53	103	27	34	61	33
234	7965	Donacavey, .	Derrabard, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	76	66	142	55	46	101	47
235	7993	Ardstraw, .	Letterbin, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	90	57	147	58	37	95	49
236	8004	Termonmaguirk,	Rathmacken, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	29	36	65	19	27	46	25
237	8016	Lower Longfield,	Lower Longfield, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	81	68	149	54	47	101	59
238	8017	Clonfeacle, .	Moy, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	83	–	83	59
239	8018	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	72	72	40
240	8027	Urney, . .	Sion Mills, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	103	95	198	71	73	147	96
241	8106	Leckpatrick, .	Glenmornan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	84	185	35	31	66	31
242	8115	Termonmaguirk,	Inishatrask, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	64	151	56	39	95	36
243	8123	Ardloi, . .	Moortown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	78	183	58	48	106	45
244	8123	Dromore, .	Upper Grennan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	32	26	58	28	18	46	23
245	8155	Termonamonaghan,	Croigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	28	77	33	16	49	27
246	8191	Cappagh, . .	Mountfield, . .		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	97	85	182	56	53	109	61
247	8210	Drumragh, .	Corlea, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	50	27	77	34	20	54	25
248	8232	Donaghmore, .	Gortnaglush, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	49	45	94	30	27	57	27
249	8236	Aughaloo, .	Knocknaroy, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	69	62	131	37	36	73	34
250	8245	Termonmaguirk,	Miltown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	62	175	59	33	92	41
251	8257	Clogher, . .	Balnagorragh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	22	78	42	18	60	30
252	8303	Langfield, .	Cornavarra, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	43	100	31	21	52	25
253	8329	Termonmaguirk,	Drumnakilly, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	54	59	113	29	31	60	29
254	8330	Killyman, .	Gortshalgan, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	36	24	60	29	16	45	25
255	8331	Clonfeacle, .	Moy, No. 2, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	51	104	31	26	57	36
256	8356	Carnteel, . .	Aughnacloy, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	50	21	71	32	9	41	19
257	8385	Killyman, .	Tamnamore, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	54	36	90	28	12	40	22
258	8408	Ardstraw, .	Clare, . . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	73	36	109	50	26	76	36

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary.		
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32	23	8	15	1	79	10·	1 8 6	—	—	23 15 0	2 18 0	—	2 18 0
42	19	10	15	11	97	9·8	3 0 3	—	4 0 0	58 13 4	15 5 4	—	15 5 4
3	27	13	6	1	50	14·5					0 10 0	—	0 10 0
66	46	10	12	2	136	9·3	4 5 0	—	4 0 0	33 10 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0
24	28	13	19	14	98	11·	—	—	4 0 0	54 17 8	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
23	15	12	11	4	65	10·5	—	—	—	35 1 8	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
36	20	–	18	–	74	10·7	3 1 5	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 3	—	[a]3 2 3
52	24	12	–	1	89	9·	4 1 5	—	—	6 15 0	—	—	—
21	19	15	13	6	74	9·3	1 7 5	—	—	24 13 4	2 5 6	—	2 5 6
10	15	12	14	3	54	10·	3 17 1	—	4 0 0	42 3 4	11 14 3	—	11 14 3
28	29	15	8	7	87	9·7	1 10 2	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
46	21	–	4	–	71	12·5	0 13 4	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	[a]3 10 0
37	4	1	–	–	42	7·8	0 11 1	—	—	21 15 0	0 6 6	1 1 0	1 7 6
55	58	2	28	14	157	10·6	2 9 0	—	1 0 0	42 7 9	6 6 6	—	[a]6 6 6
57	21	–	6	2	86	9·2	3 6 2	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	—	3 17 0
18	23	4	2	–	47	8·9	1 0 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6
22	10	9	6	3	50	8·7	2 10 11	—	—	18 13 4	4 11 5	—	4 11 5
13	12	7	7	–	39	9·7	1 19 5	—	—	15 0 0	2 3 0	—	2 3 0
35	20	–	12	8	75	11·6	—	—	3 0 0	18 0 0	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
31	33	–	18	2	84	9·	8 5 5	—	—	36 18 4	5 12 3	20 0 0	25 12 3
31	38	1	22	10	102	9·	3 2 10	—	—	28 0 0	6 18 9	—	6 18 9
102	54	–	30	13	199	8·5	11 11 2	—	2 0 0	65 8 4	29 16 11	—	29 16 11
35	19	–	12	4	70	9·2	1 10 6	—	1 10 0	16 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
23	24	–	13	8	68	8·9	0 10 0	—	1 0 0	28 18 4	5 4 11	—	5 4 11
62	30	–	12	8	112	9·6	1 12 10	—	—	33 5 0	3 6 8	—	3 6 8
27	20	13	16	–	76	10·	0 10 10	—	—	16 0 0	1 15 1	—	1 15 1
31	11	–	6	13	61	9·	4 1 7	3 5 5	3 0 0	37 6 8	2 10 0	10 0 0	12 10 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 6 5	—	4 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
40	31	–	21	5	97	8·7	2 1 11	—	—	23 0 0	9 15 0	5 0 0	14 15 0
27	22	11	8	7	75	9·5	1 10 7	—	3 0 0	25 10 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0
55	56	38	27	2	178	9·5	—	—	—	62 18 4	—	—	—
33	14	9	5	–	61	7·1	0 11 4	—	—	16 0 0	1 11 0	—	1 11 0
32	21	8	5	–	66	8·8	0 14 0	—	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
23	24	15	4	2	68	10·	1 8 5	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	—	1 10 6
24	18	7	6	–	55	8·2	1 10 10	—	—	15 0 0	3 8 10	—	3 8 10
43	32	11	10	5	101	9·9	3 8 7	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	10 13 5	5 1 0	15 14 5
29	32	–	4	1	66	7·9	1 7 0	—	—	21 0 0	4 6 8	—	4 6 8
41	26	–	33	9	109	9·3	4 1 2	—	—	35 8 4	4 13 4	10 0 0	14 13 4
35	30	21	12	17	115	9·	5 14 7	—	3 0 0	39 16 8	6 0 5	25 0 0	[a]31 0 5
27	16	–	7	–	50	8·4	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0
34	23	22	20	21	120	10·7	2 14 0	—	4 0 0	40 0 0	7 9 6	12 0 0	[a]19 9 6
31	32	16	12	7	98	10·3	5 9 8	—	1 10 0	61 5 0	7 10 0	—	7 10 0
39	30	–	12	5	86	8·4	4 16 11	1 0 0	2 0 0	26 10 0	8 7 11	—	8 7 11
60	54	22	18	11	165	7·6	2 18 5	—	1 0 0	74 10 0	9 5 3	20 0 0	29 5 3
51	33	18	–	–	102	9·9	2 0 10	—	—	11 5 0	3 11 3	—	3 11 3
56	35	2	20	1	114	8·7	0 11 8	—	—	29 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
70	36	–	22	–	128	10·6	1 9 4	—	—	19 8 4	0 15 9	—	0 15 9
16	16	8	8	2	50	10·4	0 11 8	—	—	15 0 0	0 3 6	—	0 3 6
26	6	4	13	6	55	8·8	0 13 6	—	—	24 0 0	—	1 1 0	1 1 0
45	41	29	9	3	127	9·8	2 14 8	—	—	60 5 0	8 17 3	25 0 0	33 17 3
25	16	6	4	–	51	11·1	1 6 4	—	—	18 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	[a]9 5 0
33	16	9	7	–	65	8·2	—	—	—	24 0 0	4 13 4	—	4 13 4
59	30	–	17	5	111	9·5	3 2 5	—	—	15 0 0	5 6 3	—	5 6 3
47	48	6	8	2	111	10·8	1 14 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 6	—	3 8 6
22	14	10	11	4	61	9·6	1 14 4	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	3 5 2	—	[a]3 5 2
41	25	11	1	–	78	8·4	0 9 6	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
31	25	12	7	2	77	8·2	1 9 11	—	4 0 0	18 0 0	1 5 6	9 0 0	[a]10 5 6
27	11	9	5	–	52	8·	1 8 6	—	—	15 0 0	3 15 0	3 0 0	6 15 0
13	12	12	12	10	59	10·5	2 1 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	29 16 8	3 9 1	9 0 0	[a]12 9 1
23	7	4	4	–	38	9·6	—	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
18	7	3	3	–	31	9·	0 17 9	—	—	11 5 0	1 4 5	2 10 0	3 14 5
31	16	8	18	6	79	9·9	5 7 7	—	—	29 16 8	5 14 6	—	[a]5 14 6

[b] Returns not available. Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
259	8438	Skirts of Urney,	Castle Sessagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	81	66	147	51	39	90	51
260	8449	Desertcreat, .	Cady, . . .		–	E.C.	Diss.	56	28	84	31	18	49	29
261	8497	Kilskeery, .	Moneygar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	39	79	26	21	47	18
262	8532	Bodoney, Lower,	Legatraght, . .		–	Pres.	R.C.	52	42	94	26	27	53	30
263	8543	Camus, near Mourne,	Strabane Parochl. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	108	–	108	76	–	76	50
264	8556	Termonmaguirk,	Brackey, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	63	63	26
265	8611	Cappagh, .	Castleroddy, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	39	74	22	32	54	24
266	8626	Clogherney, .	Aughnagar, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	72	65	137	46	43	89	43
267	8643	Donaghmore, .	Donaghmore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	44	44	26
268	8706	Donagheady, .	Castlemellan, .		–	E.C.	–	52	32	84	31	21	52	[b]28
269	8762	Drumglass, .	Anne-st. Dungannon		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	–	74	60	–	60	47
270	8767	Urney, . .	Tullywhisker, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	61	44	105	49	25	74	43
271	8830	Carnteel, .	Innismagh, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	82	50	132	49	37	86	53
272	8863	Drumglass, .	Perry-street, Dungannon, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	44	29	73	30	19	49	31
273	8912	Clogher, . .	Aughentain, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	46	40	86	32	25	57	36
274	8971	Kildress, . .	Drumanalta, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	33	44	77	30	24	54	32
275	9077	Clogher, . .	Clogher Parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	58	36	94	43	23	66	37
276	9078	Ardboe, . .	Gortnaguig, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	40	29	69	23	19	42	25
277	9088	Bodoney, Upper,	Eden, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	82	73	155	44	44	88	41
278	9155	Tullyneskin, .	Coal Island, i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	37	52	89	22	33	55	29
279	9194	Clogher, . .	Clogher, . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	39	30	69	22	21	43	28
280	9242	Urney and Ardstraw, . .	Ganvaghan, .	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	63	50	113	54	44	98	61
281	9286	Donaghmore, .	Parkanoure, day,		–	E.C.	E.C.	73	55	128	46	39	85	43
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	70	–	70	46	–	46	37
282	9314	Desertcreat, .	Grange, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	51	51	102	27	31	58	35
283	9373	Ardstraw, .	Legfordrum, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	44	27	71	34	23	57	32
284	9394	Aghaloo, . .	Church-lane, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	61	24	85	40	17	57	32
285	9464	Drumragh, .	Gilgooly, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	43	96	38	33	71	29
286	9478	Carnteel, . .	Carnteel, . .		–	Diss.	Pres.	67	50	117	41	36	77	40
287	9487	Kilskeery, .	Derlea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	56	142	54	28	82	32
288	9490	Donoughmore, .	Kilnaslee, . .		–	Diss.	Pres.	59	43	102	42	23	65	31
289	9513	Do. . .	Donaghmore, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	56	52	108	47	41	88	66
290	9575	Lower Badoney,	Cashel, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	40	30	70	24	21	45	37
		Total of Ordinary Schools, 290, .						18,798	14069	32,867	11,650	8,939	20,589	10572
		MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.												
1	7583	Drumragh, .	Omagh Min. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	Commissioners of National Educ.	Diss.	172	–	172	106	–	106	86
2	8178	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	153	153	–	87	87	72
3	8179	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		Pres.	56	44	100	30	26	56	45
4	7758	Ardstraw, .	N. T. Stewart do. m.	v.c.	–		Pres.	77	–	77	45	–	45	39
5	7759	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	68	68	–	48	48	34
6	8694	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	18	30	48	13	20	33	28
7	400	Donaghedy, .	Loughash 1st cl. Ag.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	39	113	49	22	71	44
8	1557	Do. . .	Ballynenor Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	Pres.	68	41	109	44	26	70	40
9	2236	Do. . .	Drumnafern do.		Pres.	–	Pres.	83	53	136	32	35	67	41
10	5723	Dromore, .	Drumlish do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	56	113	37	34	71	37
11	6328	Drumragh, .	Omagh Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	194	194	–	145	145	78
12	3039	Skirts of Urney,	Castlederg Workh.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	21	24	45	11	13	24	20
13	5074	Derryloran, .	Cookstown do.		–		E.C.	49	36	85	33	24	57	36
14	6315	Leckpatrick, .	Strabane do.		–		E.C.	50	60	110	26	34	60	39
15	6316	Cappagh, . .	Omagh do.		–		E.C.	114	86	200	53	43	96	83
16	9522	Drumglass, .	Dungannon do.		–		E.C. Pres.	28	38	66	23	29	52	42
		Total of Special Schools, 16, .						867	922	1,789	502	581	1,083	764
		Grand Total for Co. Tyrone, 306, .						19,665	14991	34,656	12,152	9,520	21,672	11336

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Ulster : County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
50	19	14	9	8	100	9·1	3 16 2	—	1 0 0	33 0 0	7 19 7	30 13 10	38 13 5
12	13	10	7	12	54	9·8	1 7 8	—	—	18 0 0	8 19 3	—	8 19 3
32	12	9	8	1	62	11·4	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6
40	28	3	15	–	86	10·	1 10 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
22	22	11	10	16	81	10·7	5 18 6	—	10 0 0	83 13 4	23 12 4	20 0 0	43 12 4
26	12	20	11	–	69	9·2	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 13 0	—	2 13 0
28	15	14	2	–	59	9·2	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
39	37	2	11	5	94	10·6	2 4 3	—	3 0 0	42 0 0	0 10 0	22 0 0	[a]22 10 0
18	15	6	5	–	44	9·	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	—	—
16	12	17	9	8	62	11·5	9 8 2	—	1 10 0	73 10 0	40 0 0	—	[a]40 0 0
53	20	–	20	6	99	8·9	1 2 1	—	—	24 0 0	7 1 7	—	7 1 7
59	19	–	15	15	108	9·8	1 13 0	—	4 0 0	48 0 0	6 15 0	36 0 0	[a]42 15 0
15	15	8	14	6	58	9·6	0 12 10	—	—	24 0 0	15 10 0	—	15 10 0
24	19	14	9	2	68	9·	1 18 11	—	—	32 0 0	11 2 0	—	11 2 0
22	25	–	9	5	61	9·	1 12 3	—	—	19 10 0	3 16 10	—	3 16 10
21	13	21	4	–	59	10·4	—	—	—	23 0 0	3 0 0	29 10 10	[a]32 10 10
26	8	11	8	4	57	9·	1 16 9	—	—	17 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	[a]8 0 0
68	13	19	7	3	110	8·8	4 2 9	—	7 0 0	25 10 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	[a]6 0 0
42	13	–	–	–	55	6·	1 4 4	—	1 10 0	20 0 0	2 10 3	—	2 10 3
49	–	–	–	–	49	6·	—	—	—	13 3 4	0 8 4	—	0 8 4
55	20	15	21	–	111	8·	5 0 5	4 10 0	—	6 5 0	3 15 6	—	3 15 6
21	44	13	17	7	102	10·8	10 9 0	4 0 0	—	52 19 2	8 10 2	20 0 0	[a]28 10 2
9	14	–	47	–	70	15·	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
44	30	–	11	–	85	8·	—	—	—	15 0 0	5 18 6	—	5 18 6
32	18	6	5	–	61	9·5	—	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
30	13	10	10	4	67	10·	3 11 11	—	—	24 15 0	4 16 11	4 0 0	8 16 11
52	15	8	7	–	82	9·1	1 9 11	4 10 0	—	12 0 0	0 16 0	5 0 0	5 16 0
32	34	–	11	4	81	9·4	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	18 13 4	8 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
21	46	–	19	5	91	10·	1 13 4	5 0 0	—	28 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
36	22	–	6	–	64	8·3	2 13 3	4 10 0	—	10 0 0	1 18 0	—	1 18 0
62	23	–	10	7	102	8·7	1 17 9	4 10 0	—	8 10 0	5 12 0	22 17 10	28 9 10
70	–	–	–	–	70	9·9	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10,630	6,514	2,260	3,123	1,299	23,726		543 9 0	50 16 3	185 0 0	7,915 3 9	1,201 18 8	547 4 11	1,749 3 7
–	36	18	16	41	111	11·4							
–	23	18	32	26	99	11·3	26 19 3	15 16 3	—	534 7 11	117 10 0	—	117 10 0
29	37	–	–	–	66	5·5							
–	11	18	12	14	55	12·							
–	8	20	7	11	46	11·4	11 2 7	—	—	280 1 11	35 11 5	—	35 11 5
32	7	–	–	–	39	4·9							
26	15	11	8	23	83	11·8	7 3 11	3 4 0	—	65 0 0	—	—	—
33	18	15	1	12	79	8·2	1 14 11	—	3 0 0	58 16 8	0 17 6	—	[a]0 17 6
38	23	10	12	–	83	10·5	8 16 5	—	1 0 0	21 16 8	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
43	25	8	8	7	91	8·	2 18 6	—	1 10 0	37 0 0	2 15 10	—	2 15 10
70	28	17	11	10	136	10·2	2 17 7	—	4 10 0	42 6 8	2 12 11	—	2 12 11
19	3	2	–	–	24	7·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	13	6	3	2	48	8·	1 6 6	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
56	4	2	–	–	62	7·2	3 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	27	10	9	4	110	8·	9 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	5	–	9	–	63	9·3	2 13 0	8 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
479	283	155	128	150	1,195		78 2 0	27 10 3	12 10 0	1,039 9 10	159 7 8	2 0 0	161 7 8
11,109	6,797	2,415	3,251	1,349	24,921		621 11 0	78 6 6	197 10 0	8,954 13 7	1,361 6 4	549 4 11	1,910 11 3

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

MUNSTER—

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	441	Ruan, . .	Ruan, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	84	224	95	60	155	85
2	449	St. Patrick's, .	Parteen, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	93	93	–	71	71	35
3	1180	Killinaboy, .	Richmond, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	103	–	103	63
4	1263	Clonlea, . .	Belvoir, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	61	–	61	31
5	1264	Ruan, . .	Moyrhee,[b] . m.	A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	1265	Killadysert, .	Killadysert, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	114	–	114	64
7	1394	Ennistymon, or Kilmanaheen,	Ennistymon, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	144	–	95	95	54
8	1538	Killadysert, .	Killadysert, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	95	95	50
9	1683	Kilfinaghta, .	Sixmilebridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	115	–	115	59
10	1825	Clonlea, . .	Belvoir, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	54	54	29
11	1842	Tulla, . .	Tulla, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	255	–	255	167	–	167	93
12	1951	Killilagh, . .	Ballynalacken, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	58	–	58	32
13	2155	Kilfenora, .	Kilfenora, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	103	–	103	50
14	2156	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	100	100	57
15	2189	Kilchreest, .	Ballinacally, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	97	–	97	70	–	70	37
16	2190	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	88	88	–	59	59	26
17	2356	Bunratty, .	Clonmoney, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	103	–	103	43
18	2357	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	73	73	42
19	2381	Kilfearagh, .	Kilkee, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	233	–	233	165	–	165	91
20	2382	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	143	–	128	128	73
21	2440	Feakle, . .	Feakle, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	186	186	–	139	139	72
22	2460	Tomfinlough, .	Newmarket-on-Fergus,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	182	–	182	123	–	123	64
23	2461	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	207	207	–	139	139	61
24	2492	Kilfinaghta, .	Sixmilebridge, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	155	–	107	107	50
25	2703	Tulla, . .	Tulla, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	105	105	58
26	3000	Clare Abbey, .	Clare, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	103	–	103	53
27	3004	Kilconry, . .	Stonehall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	126	–	126	59
28	3005	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	94	94	52
29	3041	Killilagh, .	Ballynalacken, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	52	52	29
30	3204	Do. . .	Rathbane, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	85	–	85	46
31	3320	Killaloe, . .	Killaloe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	112	–	112	62
32	3321	Kilrush, . .	Kilrush, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	308	–	308	212	–	212	131
33	3323	Killaloe, . .	Killaloe, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	162	–	118	118	76
34	3399	Feakle, . .	Knocknageeha, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	66	137	43	46	89	43
35	3484	Kilseily, . .	Broadford, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	89	–	89	43
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	52	13	65	32	9	41	25
36	3667	Clare Abbey, .	Clare, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	95	95	40
37	3829	Killaloe, . .	Carrowbaun, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	42	83	36	38	74	37
38	3897	Kilmacreehy, .	St. Bridget's, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	92	–	92	39
39	3898	Dysert, . .	Toonagh, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	49	–	49	38	–	38	18
40	3928	Kilmurry, .	Mullagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	142	94	236	96	66	162	83
41	3990	Kilmacduane, .	Cree, . . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	149	108	257	103	72	175	84
42	3991	Do. . .	Cooraclare, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	236	175	411	175	128	303	152
43	4049	Inchicronan, .	Crusheen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	79	–	79	46
44	4051	Killinaboy, .	Corrofin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	84	84	53
45	4188	Kilseily, . .	Broadford, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	79	79	34
46	4252	Kilmoon, .	Rathbane, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	69	69	42
47	4276	Quin, . .	Quin, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	108	–	108	61
48	4296	Kilrush, . .	Knockerra, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	85	205	82	61	143	86
49	4319	Tomfinlough, .	Ballycar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	58	145	62	42	104	50
50	4323	Dysert, . .	Toonagh, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	61	61	–	49	49	25
51	4431	Kilmurry, .	Kilmurry, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	–	99	63	–	63	32
52	4432	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	115	115	–	72	72	32
53	4433	Kilmihil, . .	Leitrim, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	–	68	45	–	45	22
54	4434	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	46	46	21
55	4435	Kilmacreehy, .	Liscannor, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	87	–	87	53
56	4436	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	78	78	44
57	4437	Feakle, . .	Currakyle,[b] . .	V.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	4438	Clonlea, . .	Kilkishen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	94	–	94	48

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of MUNSTER.

1,558 Schools.

CLARE—202 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
74	52	28	16	7	177	9·6	3 8 11	—	1 10 0	51 0 0	7 4 6	—	7 4 6
25	21	10	8	7	74	10·2	2 17 1	—	—	20 0 0	2 17 0	6 0 0	[a]8 17 0
39	28	36	30	10	143	9·7	2 10 2	—	5 10 0	53 1 8	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
12	16	–	16	1	45	10 9	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 4	—	2 1 4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	24	–	22	15	126	10·2	3 9 7	—	4 10 0	64 5 0	19 0 6	—	19 0 6
17	13	12	7	9	58	10·9	0 10 3	—	1 0 0	24 16 8	7 15 10	—	[a]7 15 10
38	41	8	7	8	102	9·7	1 11 3	—	3 0 0	25 6 8	3 12 0	—	3 12 0
56	20	12	17	11	116	10·1	2 9 3	—	—	42 0 0	4 16 4	—	4 16 4
21	10	–	15	4	50	10·7	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 15 4	—	1 15 4
57	62	11	51	23	204	10·9	6 7 10	—	3 0 0	84 18 4	14 15 6	—	14 15 6
36	8	9	15	–	68	10·1	1 19 11	—	—	24 0 0	7 17 6	—	7 17 6
44	37	–	17	15	113	10·3	1 16 0	—	—	47 3 4	5 1 6	—	5 1 6
22	26	29	22	13	112	10·	1 8 2	—	—	66 0 0	10 15 11	—	10 15 11
36	21	9	11	5	82	9·9	1 7 9	—	—	32 3 4	4 16 9	—	[a]4 16 9
27	14	12	11	–	64	9·8	1 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 11 1	—	3 11 1
30	18	21	18	27	114	11·7	2 16 0	—	2 0 0	27 11 8	6 5 0	—	6 5 0
26	18	13	15	5	77	10·	2 0 0	—	4 10 0	32 0 0	4 4 6	—	4 4 6
60	52	–	30	32	174	10·	4 19 0	—	—	76 5 0	14 11 9	3 0 0	17 0 9
36	30	18	19	19	122	11·5	5 1 3	—	6 0 0	74 0 0	7 15 4	—	7 15 4
44	66	–	27	31	168	9·3	1 11 3	—	1 0 0	69 16 8	4 15 6	—	4 15 6
57	36	11	19	18	141	9·9	5 18 3	—	0 10 0	70 19 2	4 18 2	2 0 0	6 18 2
56	34	25	29	–	144	9·2	3 6 4	—	3 0 0	40 0 0	3 7 10	—	3 7 10
46	29	18	18	4	115	9·	—	—	—	25 0 0	4 17 6	—	4 17 6
–	55	–	49	13	117	11·3	4 10 7	—	1 10 0	58 0 0	9 14 8	—	9 14 8
63	60	–	18	–	141	9·	2 12 5	—	2 10 0	39 18 4	6 13 9	—	6 13 9
55	49	10	18	5	137	10·3	3 5 2	—	1 10 0	41 4 2	5 0 0	1 10 0	6 10 0
51	22	16	10	7	106	9·6	3 2 0	—	—	42 0 0	4 2 0	1 10 0	5 12 0
34	15	7	10	–	66	9·3	1 14 10	1 10 0	—	14 0 0	2 14 0	—	2 14 0
41	31	16	10	–	98	8·1	1 5 7	—	2 10 0	25 6 8	6 9 6	—	6 9 6
28	33	–	26	33	120	10·7	3 5 1	—	3 0 0	71 18 4	18 15 0	—	18 15 0
122	45	13	28	20	228	9·6	10 15 1	—	4 0 0	100 6 8	21 11 11	10 0 0	31 11 11
45	34	–	21	23	123	9·	4 0 4	—	—	65 3 4	10 0 10	—	10 0 10
47	29	–	14	–	90	9·7	1 18 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 6 0	—	1 6 0
48	27	–	13	–	88	8·8	1 5 3	—	—	24 13 4	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0
1	6	6	12	–	25	15·4	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
54	31	–	16	6	107	10·8	1 7 1	—	5 0 0	29 16 8	6 4 7	—	6 4 7
20	21	16	11	8	76	10·	0 15 8	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	2 18 0	—	2 18 0
30	25	–	27	5	87	10·5	1 2 7	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6
15	12	6	8	–	41	10·6	0 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0
75	61	21	33	14	204	10·1	8 10 8	—	—	68 15 0	5 7 6	—	5 7 6
77	59	34	30	8	208	10·2	5 6 8	—	2 0 0	53 0 0	10 13 6	—	10 13 6
168	79	41	31	48	367	9·	13 9 6	1 0 0	10 0 0	131 1 8	23 9 6	—	23 9 6
41	37	–	23	–	101	9·9	3 3 5	—	—	28 0 0	4 4 0	—	4 4 0
41	21	14	18	5	99	9·3	1 5 10	—	1 0 0	52 13 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
38	25	15	4	2	84	8·9	—	—	—	25 6 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
34	20	15	18	–	87	10·2	3 2 11	—	—	20 0 0	5 8 10	—	5 8 10
32	30	17	24	15	118	10·9	3 11 3	—	4 10 0	72 5 6	16 19 7	—	16 19 7
58	54	17	26	7	162	9·5	3 3 4	—	9 0 0	99 6 8	12 15 0	—	12 15 0
49	27	–	39	–	115	9·5	2 5 3	—	—	26 0 0	2 18 6	—	2 18 6
26	11	9	3	–	49	10·5	—	—	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
44	18	3	11	1	77	9·	1 5 0	—	—	16 10 0	4 17 6	—	4 17 6
54	27	13	6	–	100	9·6	0 19 6	—	—	18 8 10	3 8 6	—	3 8 6
19	14	6	5	–	44	9·4	1 9 8	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
18	13	4	3	–	38	9·7	3 1 8	—	—	16 0 0	2 14 0	—	2 14 0
36	23	8	21	6	94	9·1	1 7 11	—	7 0 0	37 15 0	2 17 3	—	2 17 3
37	19	9	7	7	79	8·6	1 9 11	—	—	15 15 0	2 11 7	—	2 11 7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	32	11	21	2	88	9·8	1 5 2	—	—	28 0 0	8 7 2	—	8 7 2

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
59	4439	Clonalea, . .	Kilkishen, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	82	82	44
60	4518	Kiltenanlea, .	Clonlara, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	85	–	85	38
61	4549	O'Gonnellee, .	Ballybran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	60	122	49	47	96	48
62	4561	Feakle, . .	Mountainview, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	57	141	65	44	109	35
63	4682	Ruan, . .	Moyrhee, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	35	74	109	29	58	87	45
64	4720	Tomfinlough, .	Mohane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	59	125	52	52	104	51
65	4751	Kilmihil, . .	Lacken, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	81	–	81	50
66	4752	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	90	90	48
67	4818	Kilnoe, . .	Anaghnaile, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	37	91	42	25	67	31
68	4827	Kilmacreehy, .	St. Bridget's, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	92	92	50
69	4842	Carran, . .	Glancolumbkill, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	31	14	45	18	7	25	15
70	4870	Killilagh, .	Doolen, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	60	–	60	39
71	4871	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	73	–	57	57	42
72	4874	Tomgraney, .	Scarriff, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	113	–	113	69
73	4875	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	138	–	87	87	49
74	4876	Kilmihil, .	Cahirmurphy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	79	160	72	71	143	75
75	4919	Kilfintinan, .	Cratloe, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	70	–	70	36
76	4920	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	81	81	43
77	4951	Kilfarboy, .	Moy, . . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	184	–	184	110	–	110	57
78	4952	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	98	98	53
79	4967	Doora, . .	Doora, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	38	97	42	26	68	31
80	5253	Killuran, . .	O'Callaghan'sMills,m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	112	–	112	60
81	5267	Kilmurry, .	Clounadrum, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	65	139	51	52	103	46
82	5585	Inchicronan, .	Crusheen, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	82	82	44
83	5675	Killuran, . .	O'Callaghan'sMills,f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	93	93	51
84	5725	Killard, . .	Bansha, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	81	168	65	64	129	55
85	5997	O'Brien's Bridge,	Bridgetown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	76	–	76	33
86	5998	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	93	93	50
87	6093	Killokennedy, .	Kilbane, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	88	88	45
88	6172	Moyarta, . .	Carrigaholt, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	145	–	145	108	–	108	60
89	6187	Kilnamona, .	Knockacarrin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	99	–	99	47
90	6317	Clonlea, . .	Derrynaveagh, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	40	107	42	34	76	30
91	6331	Kilnoe, . .	Bodyke, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	204	–	204	142	–	142	68
92	6332	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	127	127	63
93	6367	Kilballyowen, .	Clahansavan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	115	261	88	66	154	71
94	6402	Killokennedy, .	Kilbane, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	–	126	101	–	101	49
95	6435	Drumcreehy, .	Ballyvaughan, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	157	–	157	113	–	113	69
96	6527	Kiltenanlea, .	Clonlara, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	84	84	37
97	6574	Moyarta, . .	Querrin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	147	112	259	67	46	113	51
98	6575	Cloney, . .	Carrahan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	79	205	97	62	159	86
99	6623	Kilfarboy, .	Ballynoe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	88	191	74	64	138	73
100	6627	Drumcreehy, .	Ballyvaughan, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	81	81	49
101	6648	Kilfiddane, .	Shanahea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	60	127	46	38	84	49
102	6649	Killadysert, .	Coney Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	18	7	25	15	6	21	16
103	6689	Killimer, . .	Burrane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	50	119	42	30	72	40
104	6690	Feakle, . .	Knockbeha, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	72	152	70	62	132	61
105	6766	Killard, . .	Doonbeg, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	95	162	54	64	118	52
106	6782	Kilkeedy, . .	Boston, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	70	155	57	46	103	49
107	6809	Killofin, . .	Labasheeda, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	92	92	55
108	6823	Quin, . .	Quin, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	298	298	–	114	114	61
109	6859	Moynoe, . .	Sheeaun, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	75	154	54	50	104	46
110	6868	Moyarta, . .	Carrigaholt, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	94	94	50
111	6881	Clondegad, .	Pitfield, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	53	116	41	38	79	41
112	6985	Tulla, . .	Glandree, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	65	–	65	31
113	7002	Kilmurray MacMahon,	Kilmurray MacMahon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	52	52	23
114	7003	Clondegad, .	Killerk, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	85	194	64	56	120	50
115	7004	Sixmilebridge, .	Kilmurry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	64	165	59	44	103	43
116	7025	Kilrush, . .	Kilrush, No. 2, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	89	–	89	48
117	7112	Clondegad, .	Lissycasey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	139	257	81	94	175	89
118	7113	Kilmurray, .	Kilmurray MacMahon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	47	–	47	23
119	7152	Kiltoraght, .	Inchovea, . m.		E.C.	–	R.C.	77	–	77	46	–	46	23
120	7153	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	68	68	28
121	7154	Killaloe, . .	Ballycorney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	60	60	34

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Clare—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
54	17	–	7	6	84	8·7	1 5 6	—	—	29 1 8	4 6 4	—	4 6 4	
34	27	23	10	4	98	9·6	2 16 2	—	—	24 0 0	7 2 6	—	7 2 6	
48	25	21	12	–	106	9·5	1 9 9	—	—	41 5 0	9 9 6	—	9 9 6	
51	25	–	30	4	110	9·4	1 2 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
34	27	17	12	6	96	11·5	1 5 9	—	1 10 0	39 16 8	3 8 6	—	3 8 6	
42	31	–	16	10	99	10·4	2 11 3	—	—	24 10 0	5 7 6	—	5 7 6	
50	12	19	10	4	95	8·5	3 8 10	—	3 0 0	33 5 0	3 3 6	—	3 3 6	
42	17	19	12	8	98	9·	9 0 10	—	2 10 0	30 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
17	22	8	21	–	68	8·1	1 10 6	—	1 0 0	27 0 0	4 13 9	3 0 0	7 13 9	
49	45	–	16	–	110	8·8	2 0 9	—	—	27 0 0	4 8 1	—	4 8 1	
14	7	7	3	–	31	9·4	—	—	—	14 10 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
44	22	–	2	5	73	9·2	1 5 3	—	—	26 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
50	8	–	5	–	63	9·	0 10 4	—	—	5 16 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
8	68	–	30	20	126	10·6	5 6 10	—	8 0 0	109 6 8	9 15 5	—	9 15 5	
4	41	–	26	14	85	10·1	3 17 8	—	1 10 0	53 10 0	3 19 6	—	3 19 6	
40	44	30	26	9	149	9·9	10 9 0	—	5 0 0	50 0 0	7 7 8	—	7 7 8	
27	20	–	24	10	81	9·6	3 18 2	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	6 11 6	3 10 0	10 1 6	
19	31	3	25	10	88	10·2	3 19 6	—	—	32 13 0	4 17 6	2 10 0	7 7 6	
47	31	12	30	16	136	9·6	5 3 2	—	—	27 5 0	6 4 4	—	6 4 4	
61	40	15	12	5	133	9·2	4 6 8	—	—	14 13 4	2 11 5	—	2 11 5	
29	33	2	15	–	79	9·1	1 17 3	—	—	23 15 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
23	54	10	25	10	122	11·	4 13 9	—	1 0 0	65 3 4	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
44	25	17	14	7	107	9·3	2 8 3	—	3 10 0	41 0 0	5 0 6	—	5 0 6	
40	20	13	20	–	93	11·	1 6 6	—	4 0 0	30 0 0	5 14 7	—	5 14 7	
30	28	7	14	10	89	9·5	0 12 6	—	—	51 6 8	6 8 10	—	6 8 10	
71	40	24	13	7	155	10·	—	—	—	31 10 0	3 12 0	—	3 12 0	
31	23	13	6	12	85	9·3	1 5 0	—	—	33 0 0	7 3 11	—	7 3 11	
32	32	2	26	12	104	9·5	3 2 5	—	1 10 0	22 8 4	5 3 10	—	5 3 10	
25	29	–	39	5	98	10·3	1 19 7	—	—	18 5 0	6 13 7	—	[a]6 13 7	
37	40	27	10	12	126	10·1	1 12 11	—	2 10 0	49 13 4	9 9 2	—	9 9 2	
27	24	19	22	21	113	10·5	2 13 2	—	—	29 11 8	9 12 6	—	9 12 6	
32	40	21	9	–	102	10·2	1 7 7	—	—	15 10 0	2 7 8	0 10 0	2 17 8	
40	35	33	25	22	155	10·	1 10 3	—	6 0 0	51 11 8	5 2 0	—	5 2 0	
47	26	–	29	31	133	10·	4 16 6	—	9 0 0	70 10 0	5 6 0	—	5 6 0	
77	85	34	4	2	202	9·9	3 3 0	—	—	41 5 0	7 19 0	—	7 19 0	
33	25	–	39	6	103	10·5	1 7 7	—	—	40 13 4	10 3 3	—	10 3 3	
37	33	6	33	11	120	10·	4 2 4	—	3 0 0	52 15 0	7 8 0	—	7 8 0	
26	36	12	16	3	93	9·1	2 1 0	—	—	14 0 0	3 16 10	—	3 16 10	
89	62	–	27	–	178	10·6	4 10 11	—	50 0 0	26 1 8	6 10 1	—	6 10 1	
60	54	27	18	14	173	10·2	1 12 6	—	3 0 0	70 5 0	12 17 0	—	[a]12 17 0	
64	45	18	16	19	162	9·6	4 17 10	—	3 0 0	72 5 7	6 4 0	—	6 4 0	
38	18	3	17	14	90	9·2	0 17 9	—	6 0 0	38 0 0	5 13 0	—	5 13 0	
33	17	19	19	11	99	10·9	1 5 0	—	—	38 10 0	5 5 7	—	5 5 7	
9	9	–	4	–	22	10·	0 13 11	—	—	13 5 8	5 4 8	—	5 4 8	
23	18	13	29	4	87	10·6	1 10 3	—	—	33 6 8	4 14 9	—	4 14 9	
53	49	–	29	7	138	10·1	2 2 1	—	—	26 15 0	7 12 6	—	7 12 6	
77	37	–	23	8	145	9·	4 8 11	—	—	33 10 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
42	38	17	12	6	115	10·5	3 4 0	—	2 10 0	32 0 0	6 18 10	—	6 18 10	
29	42	2	18	6	97	10·1	3 13 1	—	—	45 0 0	2 5 1	—	2 5 1	
63	38	14	13	9	137	11·	1 5 3	—	6 0 0	52 5 0	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	
51	34	10	12	3	110	10·5	—	—	—	23 0 0	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
31	41	28	14	–	114	9·9	3 2 4	—	1 0 0	19 13 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
49	32	8	6	–	95	9·2	3 1 3	—	—	17 5 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
23	32	–	15	–	70	10·	3 4 10	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
34	23	8	6	–	71	10·3	1 17 3	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 1	—	1 15 1	
66	59	14	17	5	161	10·5	0 11 4	—	2 0 0	37 0 0	6 3 2	—	6 3 2	
61	7	38	20	–	126	8·3	0 10 5	—	—	13 15 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
44	27	21	13	–	105	9·8	1 13 9	—	2 0 0	30 13 4	7 17 0	—	7 17 0	
80	72	32	24	14	222	10·1	6 3 4	—	1 0 0	52 13 4	13 16 6	—	13 16 6	
32	16	2	20	2	72	10·5	1 7 8	—	—	18 0 0	4 6 10	—	4 6 10	
31	14	8	4	2	59	9·1	1 16 2	—	—	18 0 0	4 12 6	5 0 0	[a]9 12 6	
23	13	15	10	5	66	9·6	1 12 2	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
27	15	–	17	–	59	8·2	1 6 7	—	1 0 0	19 6 8	2 9 9	—	2 9 9	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
122	7205	Inchicronan,	Drumbanniff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	49	115	55	39	94	48
123	7236	Killaloe,	Ballycorney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	62	–	62	24
124	7294	Kilchreest,	Lack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	72	153	61	53	114	53
125	7437	Killaloe,	Killaloe, prep. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	161	–	161	76	–	76	26
126	7465	Killinaboy,	Killinaboy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	65	151	68	52	120	61
127	7466	Kilfidane,	Coolmeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	59	146	51	35	86	45
128	7530	Do.	Cranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	112	237	90	74	164	76
129	7531	Oughtmama,	Gorty Clare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	31	80	38	18	56	25
130	7573	Carron,	Carron,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	48	39	87	39	29	68	39
131	7591	Dysert,	Dysert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	58	166	61	35	96	49
132	7599	Killimer,	Carradota,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	56	122	49	36	85	42
133	7623	Clonlea,	Woodfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	52	119	48	37	85	38
134	7682	Tomgraney,	Coologorry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	65	129	44	50	94	45
135	7683	Tulla,	Knock James,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	47	106	43	34	77	34
136	7705	Abbey,	Ballyvelahan, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	61	–	61	26
137	7708	Kilmurray,	Tullycraine, m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	89	–	89	47
138	7709	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	–	94	94	48
139	7723	Abbey,	Ballyvelahan, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	53	53	28
140	7726	Kilmaley,	Connolly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	55	–	55	28
141	7781	Kilfearagh,	Tarmon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	69	152	59	48	107	29
142	7800	Kilmacduane,	Clahanbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	55	153	70	43	113	55
143	7876	O'Gonnelloe,	Ballyloughnane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	39	122	66	31	97	48
144	7936	Tomgraney,	Tomgraney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	81	–	81	34
145	7975	Do.	Clonusker,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	33	92	45	24	69	31
146	7976	Tulla,	Drumcharley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	49	109	41	38	79	44
147	7994	Kilmaley,	Kilmaley, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	65	–	65	34
148	7995	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	65	65	39
149	8005	Kilfearagh,	Coosheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	73	185	67	49	116	49
150	8028	Tomgraney,	Tomgraney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	72	72	39
151	8070	Killaloe,	Glen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	28	64	26	21	47	26
152	8142	Tulla,	Glandree, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	76	76	40
153	8151	Inch,	Inch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	–	59	47	–	47	29
154	8204	Knocknamona,	Knockacarrin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	82	82	44
155	8213	Kilfiera,	Moyasta, m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	164	–	164	103	–	103	52
156	8214	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	–	78	78	38
157	8241	Do.	Scropul,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	82	152	50	61	111	43
158	8371	Kilraghtis,	Barefield, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	78	–	78	37
159	8372	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	79	79	34
160	8373	Killone,	Tiernaclane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	74	157	56	52	108	51
161	8444	Tulla,	Tulla, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	152	238	53	101	154	65
162	8500	Clooney,	Cahersherkin, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	117	117	–	82	82	37
163	8528	Kilmurray,	Annagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	120	231	78	81	159	81
164	8569	Kilmurray Ibrickane,	Cahir-a-own,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	45	106	47	38	85	42
165	8599	Doora,	Knockanane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	82	–	82	40
166	8600	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	86	86	38
167	8745	Kilmaley,	Connolly, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	62	62	37
168	8850	Kilfarboy,	Miltown Malbay, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	227	–	227	142	–	142	82
169	8851	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	224	224	–	177	177	75
170	8852	Do.	Do. i.	v.t.	–	–	–	156	108	264	95	73	168	[b] 98
171	8879	Clonney,	Spancil Hill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	47	114	48	33	81	46
172	8956	Drumcliffe,	Inch, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	50	–	43	43	26
173	9045	Killard,	Baltard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	69	156	61	49	110	56
174	9196	Tomgraney,	Scariff, prep.		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	59	125	43	43	86	55
175	9211	Killofin,	Labasheeda, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	95	–	95	49
176	9229	Inagh,	Letterkelly, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	64	–	64	33
177	9230	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	69	69	36
178	9317	Kilmaley,	Kanturk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	49	85	29	37	66	37
179	9339	Do.	Lisroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	64	132	37	38	75	41
180	9436	Kilfearagh,	Kilfearagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	53	116	39	36	75	39
181	9547	Dysart,	Inagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	–	65	44	–	44	36
182	9571	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	91	91	53
		Total of Ordinary Schools, 182,						13,084	11534	24,618	9,003	8,081	17,084	8,719

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
36	34	–	18	–	88	9·5	1 9 3	—	—	26 0 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
27	20	–	13	5	65	10·6	0 12 11	—	—	17 10 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6	
54	48	19	15	–	136	9·1	1 1 0	—	—	40 0 0	4 0 7	—	4 0 7	
48	12	9	10	2	81	12·6	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
63	37	17	7	2	126	11·4	3 11 6	—	—	22 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
56	34	–	9	12	111	10·3	4 9 11	—	2 10 0	33 10 0	8 1 9	—	8 1 9	
78	63	6	27	4	188	9·4	3 2 9	—	—	52 6 8	6 17 10	—	6 17 10	
38	19	–	11	–	68	10·4	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 1 11	—	4 1 11	
29	20	–	15	10	74	10·2	2 4 6	—	4 10 0	28 15 0	7 10 0	—	[a]7 10 0	
44	59	–	12	4	119	9·3	2 17 7	—	—	27 0 0	5 19 9	—	5 19 9	
37	33	7	20	–	97	10·7	0 11 6	—	3 0 0	21 6 8	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
40	19	–	12	6	77	10·5	1 10 3	—	—	15 0 0	3 4 6	4 0 0	7 4 6	
46	33	7	28	–	114	10·3	0 13 3	—	3 0 0	32 0 0	4 7 6	—	4 7 6	
32	38	–	11	3	84	9·9	1 7 0	—	3 0 0	30 1 8	4 6 0	—	4 6 0	
36	19	8	7	–	70	10·1	0 19 2	—	—	25 0 0	3 18 3	—	3 18 3	
75	42	–	16	1	134	10·8	1 13 8	—	1 0 0	32 2 6	5 10 6	16 0 0	[a]21 10 6	
60	29	–	16	4	109	10·5	3 13 9	—	4 0 0	42 0 0	4 19 8	—	4 19 8	
19	14	1	6	2	42	9·	0 12 9	—	—	16 13 4	3 4 4	—	3 4 4	
22	29	–	20	–	71	11·3	1 18 3	—	2 0 0	29 6 8	4 10 6	—	4 10 6	
64	32	–	7	–	103	10·	1 16 6	—	—	23 16 8	0 19 6	—	0 19 6	
63	35	19	2	3	122	9·3	4 15 9	—	—	40 12 6	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
28	30	–	36	15	109	9·8	3 4 4	—	—	37 0 0	6 1 0	—	6 1 0	
23	15	–	22	2	62	8·9	1 7 10	—	—	15 10 0	1 16 6	—	1 16 6	
20	32	7	23	–	82	9·8	1 18 5	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
40	20	16	8	–	84	9·5	0 8 2	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
31	41	2	22	9	105	11·7	4 7 3	—	—	30 0 0	5 6 10	—	5 6 10	
35	23	14	20	–	92	10·5	6 16 9	—	—	24 16 8	6 7 3	—	6 7 3	
84	24	16	9	–	133	9·5	2 5 8	—	—	38 0 0	3 8 0	—	3 8 0	
28	22	–	19	5	74	9·6	2 0 2	—	—	24 1 8	2 17 9	—	2 17 9	
25	11	–	16	4	56	8·4	0 8 6	—	—	16 5 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
23	36	–	16	7	82	8·9	2 15 2	—	2 10 0	27 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
20	9	5	6	3	43	11·2	0 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 15 8	—	3 15 8	
28	34	–	20	8	90	10·	2 4 9	—	1 10 0	29 18 4	6 3 0	—	6 3 0	
43	39	–	27	20	129	9·7	4 3 5	—	2 10 0	43 5 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	14 10 0	
25	21	–	12	8	66	9·9	3 9 2	—	—	26 3 4	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
32	29	26	17	8	112	11·4	0 16 10	—	—	26 0 0	5 16 10	10 0 0	15 16 10	
29	31	8	10	–	78	10·	1 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 4	—	3 10 4	
20	29	15	11	–	75	10·5	—	—	—	26 0 0	4 2 10	—	4 2 10	
54	45	9	14	8	130	10·2	1 15 2	—	—	43 5 0	11 5 0	0 5 0	[a]11 10 0	
142	27	7	6	–	182	6·	1 17 0	—	3 10 0	50 10 0	2 12 8	2 0 0	4 12 8	
34	28	1	20	7	90	9·3	2 17 6	—	—	29 5 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	
66	70	26	23	8	193	10·	3 10 0	—	—	39 0 0	9 5 7	—	9 5 7	
25	28	13	8	–	74	11·4	2 4 3	—	—	26 0 0	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	
34	36	12	6	–	88	9·8	1 10 6	—	—	24 0 0	7 7 8	—	7 7 8	
23	32	17	8	6	86	10·5	1 8 7	—	—	32 10 8	3 10 5	—	3 10 5	
25	23	–	14	14	76	11·4	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 16 4	—	3 16 4	
25	38	33	43	12	151	11·5	4 9 7	—	9 0 0	92 15 0	10 1 0	—	10 1 0	
45	71	43	19	15	193	11·7	2 6 3	—	2 0 0	78 3 4	5 19 3	—	5 19 3	
153	29	–	–	–	182	5·4	1 6 4	—	1 0 0	54 6 8	4 11 2	—	4 11 2	
36	24	16	10	–	86	10·8	1 8 9	—	—	22 10 0	6 3 0	—	6 3 0	
22	11	3	6	–	42	10·5	0 6 0	—	—	16 0 0	2 13 2	—	2 13 2	
54	36	–	40	10	140	9·9	1 5 0	—	—	41 0 0	8 10 0	1 10 0	10 0 0	
75	20	–	–	–	95	6·8	0 4 9	—	—	31 10 0	18 6 0	—	18 6 0	
57	29	34	13	–	133	9·5	0 16 3	—	—	22 5 0	6 9 0	—	6 9 0	
10	31	19	15	6	81	11·	1 17 7	—	—	28 0 0	5 2 0	—	5 2 0	
35	21	7	14	–	77	9·8	4 3 6	—	—	22 0 0	4 12 8	—	4 12 8	
20	19	12	17	–	68	9·5	1 5 3	—	—	18 15 0	7 10 9	—	7 10 9	
40	29	21	18	–	108	8·5	3 12 2	—	—	29 11 8	3 7 0	—	3 7 0	
34	26	15	16	3	94	11·	2 7 11	4 10 0	—	11 5 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
25	19	13	5	3	65	11·2	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	—	1 14 6	—	1 14 6	
51	27	25	6	–	109	9·5	1 12 8	4 10 0	—	2 6 8	2 16 1	—	2 16 1	
7,581	5,578	1,848	3,052	1,169	19,228		428 0 6	15 10 0	222 0 0	6,321 5 6	1,064 14 8	87 5 0	1,151 19 8	

[b] Returns not available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Religious Denomination of Head Teacher	Attendance for the Year. Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year. Males.	Females	Total.	Average number of Pupils on Rolls. Males.	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
		AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.												
1	3373	Kiltinalea, .	Sallybank 1st Cl. Ag.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	91	58	149	71	46	117	69
2	5186	Clonlea, .	Cahershirkin do.		–	E.C.	R.C.	148	–	148	100	–	100	45
3	2439	Feakle, .	Feakle Ordinary Ag.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	208	–	208	143	–	143	74
4	448	St. Patrick's, .	Parteen do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	102	–	102	77	–	77	57
5	2383	Inchicronan, .	Ballanruan do.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	101	206	84	80	164	88
6	3400	Feakle, .	Drumandoora do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	68	125	37	43	80	37
7	6573	Moyarta, .	Moveen do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	87	181	60	58	118	60
8	6783	Kilkeedy, .	Tubber do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	98	208	65	64	129	74
9	6368	Kilballyowen, .	Cross do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	112	212	68	73	141	69
10	7299	Kilrush, .	Kilrush Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	547	547	–	341	341	186
11	7315	Drumcliff, .	Ennis do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	958	958	–	566	566	306
12	3288	Do. .	Do. Workhouse,		–	–	R.C.	61	87	148	42	66	108	53
13	3408	Tomgraney, .	Scariff do.		–	–	R.C.	50	40	90	36	28	64	49
14	3489	Kilrush, .	Kilrush do.		–	–	R.C.	77	81	158	48	58	106	77
15	3534	Ennistymon, or Kilmanaheen,	Ennistymon do.		–	–	R.C.	48	69	117	36	52	88	[b]59
16	6130	Tulla, .	Tulla do.		–	–	R.C.	36	56	92	29	37	66	57
17	6224	Killadysert, .	Killadysert do.		–	–	R.C.	36	19	55	27	12	39	30
18	6359	Drumcuhy, .	Ballyvaughan do.		–	–	R.C.	18	14	32	16	11	27	16
19	6595	Killinaboy, .	Corrofin do.		–	–	R.C.	16	19	35	15	17	32	27
20	3266	Drumcliff, .	Ennis Gaol, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	149	46	195	18	7	25	20
			Total of Special Schools, 20, .			Poor Law Guardians.		1,506	2,460	3,966	972	1,559	2,531	1,453
			Grand Total for Co. Clare, 202,					14,590	13,994	28,584	9,975	9,640	19,615	10,172

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	450	Ardnageehy, .	Glenville, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	88	–	88	50
2	453	Aghada, . .	Aghada, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	102	–	102	65
3	454	Athnowen, .	Ovens, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	122	–	122	77
4	456	Kilmocomoge, .	Bantry, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	224	–	224	152	–	152	93
5	457	Do. . .	Do. . prep.		R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	82	–	82	51
6	463	Clondrohid, .	Garrane, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	94	–	94	51
7	464	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	95	95	56
8	465	Caherlag, . .	New Glanmire, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	75	–	75	44
9	466	Clonpriest, .	Clonpriest, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	94	–	94	52
10	467	Templetrine, .	Ballinspittle, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	102	–	102	53
11	468	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	96	96	56
12	469	Corkbeg, . .	Whitegate, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	79	–	79	56
13	470	Caheragh, .	Killeenleagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	81	–	81	47
14	473	Durrus, . .	Fourmilewater, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	71	–	71	43
15	476	Fanlobbus, .	Dunmanway, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	162	322	105	108	213	93
16	478	Do. . .	Derrynacaheragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	75	142	43	53	96	60
17	484	Inchigeelagh, .	Kilbarry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	59	112	38	47	85	43
18	485	Do. . .	Bealanageary, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	81	81	49
19	486	Ightermurragh,	Ladysbridge, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	78	–	78	51
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	67	40	107	32	15	47	29
20	490	Kilgarriff, .	Clonakilty, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	379	–	379	257	–	257	135
21	491	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	217	327	83	140	223	139
22	497	Kilnamartery, .	Ballyvoge, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	117	–	117	59
23	498	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	88	88	40
24	499	Kilmeen, . .	Rossmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	106	202	75	83	158	86
25	501	Kilmoney, .	Kilmoney, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	181	–	181	94	–	94	83
26	502	Liscarroll, .	Liscarroll, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	84	–	84	55

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Clare—*continued.*

Law Union, and Gaol Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
32	35	8	30	10	115	10·	5 11 5	—	—	67 1 8	17 18 3	8 8 8	[a]26 6 11	
41	34	–	24	20	119	11·9	4 1 6	—	—	51 0 0	1 18 10	20 0 0	[a]21 18 10	
61	76	–	25	10	172	9·9	1 17 1	—	1 0 0	65 16 8	6 14 6	—	6 14 6	
35	19	–	14	10	79	9·4	2 7 9	—	—	62 13 4	6 10 0	12 0 0	18 10 0	
56	48	19	25	24	167	10·4	3 2 9	—	1 10 0	61 0 0	2 11 0	18 0 0	20 11 0	
44	32	–	5	5	86	9·5	0 15 8	3 7 3	2 0 0	27 6 8	2 14 6	5 17 4	8 11 10	
54	34	28	21	7	144	11·	1 4 6	1 12 0	1 0 0	40 6 8	7 12 0	12 0 0	19 12 0	
82	39	–	26	9	156	9·5	2 18 8	3 16 10	—	30 10 0	10 18 8	—	10 18 8	
71	41	25	19	4	160	8·9	5 3 11	—	2 10 0	40 0 0	12 12 1	—	12 12 1	
203	87	–	74	15	379	9·5	9 3 0	—	4 0 0	62 18 4	16 6 4	—	16 6 4	
335	159	–	94	35	623	9·	9 11 9	—	14 0 0	118 9 7	—	—	—	
40	22	13	22	2	99	9·7	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	
34	16	–	7	–	57	8·1	10 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
56	14	–	9	–	79	7·5	1 6 8	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	15	4	12	5	70	10·	7 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	15	–	3	–	48	8·8	3 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	6	7	–	–	33	8·	3 1 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
20	7	5	2	–	34	8·5	3 0 6	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	
19	18	3	14	–	56	27·	2 18 9	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	
1,268	712	114	426	156	2,676		79 12 10	8 16 1	43 10 0	627 2 11	85 16 2	76 6 0	162 2 2	
8,849	6,290	1,962	3,478	1,325	21,904		507 13 4	24 6 1	265 10 0	6,948 8 5	1,150 10 10	163 11 0	1,314 1 10	

CORK—549 Schools.

20	30	26	11	13	100	9·2	2 0 3	—	5 0 0	44 5 0	4 18 4	20 0 0	[a]24 18 4	
31	40	13	15	6	105	9·7	2 10 5	—	3 0 0	63 3 4	5 9 1	18 9 3	[a]23 18 4	
34	50	5	25	20	134	10·1	2 7 10	—	—	103 0 0	16 8 10	—	16 8 10	
42	68	7	44	16	177	10·5	3 2 11	—	4 10 0	88 0 0	5 2 10	9 12 0	[a]14 14 10	
58	25	–	–	–	83	6·7	1 5 3	—	—	49 0 0	—	—	—	
41	23	13	22	9	108	10·7	2 16 4	—	—	33 0 0	7 18 6	—	7 18 6	
25	15	20	16	20	96	9·8	2 18 9	—	1 10 0	44 0 0	7 1 0	—	7 1 0	
16	19	15	7	6	63	8·7	—	—	—	39 0 0	11 15 4	—	11 15 4	
56	25	2	21	4	108	9·4	3 11 10	—	—	47 16 8	4 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	
27	38	20	19	7	111	11·	—	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
33	22	12	8	6	81	8·2	1 3 2	—	1 0 0	26 13 4	3 15 8	—	3 15 8	
42	26	10	8	4	90	9·	1 10 6	—	1 0 0	18 10 0	10 5 0	—	10 5 0	
29	24	16	16	8	93	10·3	1 18 11	—	—	24 0 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
28	31	–	13	9	81	10·	—	—	—	28 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
157	63	17	30	–	267	9·5	3 6 8	—	3 0 0	82 5 0	—	—	—	
23	37	10	24	13	107	9·6	2 1 10	—	4 0 0	46 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
43	13	12	8	7	83	9·	2 10 7	—	—	38 0 0	4 15 0	—	4 15 0	
31	32	13	7	6	89	7·6	1 17 11	—	—	36 6 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
49	15	–	29	1	85	9·3	2 19 8	—	—	34 0 0	2 3 4	—	[a]2 3 4	
7	17	–	29	13	66	15·5				5 0 0	1 10 11	—	1 10 11	
90	98	–	42	63	293	9·9	6 17 10	—	6 0 0	72 8 4	13 13 11	—	13 13 11	
101	103	–	49	17	270	9·7	3 12 1	—	4 0 0	111 11 8	—	—	—	
83	34	6	11	3	137	10·	3 12 9	—	—	49 1 8	—	—	[a]—	
58	14	15	8	10	105	9·1	1 6 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
31	59	28	43	11	172	10·4	2 10 6	—	—	48 0 0	5 1 6	—	5 1 6	
34	43	25	13	12	127	9·4	3 3 6	—	2 10 0	45 13 0	23 7 5	—	23 7 5	
18	17	19	11	12	77	10·3	—	—	—	42 15 0	6 14 11	—	6 14 11	

[b] Taken from Inspector's report; return not available.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
27	503	Macloneigh, .	Tooms, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	84	–	84	51
28	506	Macroom, .	Macroom, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	102	–	102	63
29	507	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	858	858	–	685	685	406
30	513	Midleton, .	Ballintollis, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	54	140	60	35	95	45
31	514	Moviddy, . .	Ahaunduff, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	101	–	101	52
32	518	Ross, . .	Old Chapel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	219	–	219	153	–	153	78
33	529	Templebreedy, .	Myrtleville, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	94	195	72	58	130	65
34	530	Clear Island, .	CapeClearIsland,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	–	59	53	–	53	28
35	531	Whitechurch, .	Whitechurch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	83	–	83	47
36	532	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	104	104	64
37	1132	Ballintemple, .	Churchtown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	78	–	78	44
38	1197	St. Mary's (Shandon), .	Sundayswell, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	238	–	238	150	–	150	95
39	1198	Ballinrostig, .	Ballytibbet, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	134	107	241	96	83	179	87
40	1267	Ardfield, . .	Ardfield, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	92	182	63	64	127	53
41	1268	Clondullane, .	Clondullane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	46	102	42	34	76	43
42	1269	Garryclyne, .	Blarney, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	124	76	200	74	44	118	61
43	1271	Kilbolane, .	Kilbolane, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	107	–	107	68
44	1273	Rathgoggan, .	Charleville, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	201	–	201	126	–	126	68
45	1274	Ross, . .	Ardagh, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	102	102	65
46	1275	Tullagh, . .	Sherkin Island, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	63	–	63	53	–	53	34
47	1384	Midleton, .	Midleton, No.2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	251	–	251	171	–	171	104
48	1387	Clonmel, . .	Cove, . . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	355	–	355	251	–	251	180
49	1388	Killaconenagh,	Rossmacowan, m.	a.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	64	–	64	35
50	1391	Tracton, . .	Knocknamana, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	72	–	72	39
51	1392	Inchigeelagh, .	Coolmountain, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	57	57	114	38	39	77	45
52	1501	Kilbolane, .	Kilbolane, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	100	100	46
53	1502	Clonmel, . .	Cove, . prep. m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	447	–	447	296	–	296	193
54	1543	St. Peter's, .	SS. Peter & Paul's, No. 1, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	217	217	–	149	149	100
55	1544	Mallow, . .	Mallow, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	487		487	299	–	299	146
56	1598	Rathcormack, .	Rathcormack, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	144	–	144	83
57	1612	Kinsale, . .	Kinsale, No. 1, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	308	–	308	133	–	133	82
58	1685	Nohavaldaly, .	Knocknagree, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	104	–	104	57
59	1686	Skull, . .	Ballydehob, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	109	–	109	66
60	1687	Kilmichael, .	Dromleigh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	70	157	62	46	108	59
61	1690	Drishane, .	Millstreet, day, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	318	–	318	216	–	216	136
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	84	–	84	38	–	38	21
62	1691	Donaghmore, .	Ballykerwick, m.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	111	–	111	62
63	1692	Do. . .	Firmount, m.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	96	–	96	58
64	1768	Clonfert, . .	Kanturk, m.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	288	–	288	186	–	186	120
65	1774	Skull, . .	Ballydehob, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	152	–	93	93	57
66	1792	Inchigeelagh, .	Inchigeelagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	92	–	92	53
67	1817	Buttevant, .	Buttevant, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	245	–	245	157	–	157	84
68	1863	St. Finbar's, .	Blackrock, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	119	–	119	76
69	1867	Castlelyons, .	Castlelyons, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	167	–	167	115	–	115	55
70	1871	Lislee, . .	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	205	–	205	136	–	136	75
71	1873	Kilkerranmore, .	Bealad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	57	147	64	38	102	58
72	1874	Kilworth, .	Kilworth, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	134	–	134	69
73	1876	Ightermurragh, .	Ladysbridge, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	95	95	49
74	1877	Tracton, .	Knocknamanna, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	73	73	41
75	1878	Rathcormack, .	Rathcormack, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	134	134	87
76	1884	Kilworth, .	Kilworth, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	172	–	126	126	67
77	1928	Kilmahon. .	Kilmahon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	63	–	63	40
78	1949	Innishannon, .	Innishannon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	153	–	153	116	–	116	62
79	1953	Clonfert, . .	Kanturk, . f.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	635	635	–	170	170	94
80	1977	Ballinaboy, .	Gogginshill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	63	142	51	40	91	58
81	1978	Dunderrow, .	Ballyheady, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	58	–	58	40
82	1989	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	70	70	37
83	1997	Skull, . .	Skull, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	103	–	103	67
84	2016	Aghabulloge, .	Knocknagoun, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	67	–	67	28
85	2017	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	66	66	36
86	2043	Kilquane, .	Knockraha, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	63	–	63	32

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster : County of Cork—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
34	16	–	15	16	81	11·3	4 12 4	—	—	72 18 4	—	—	—
–	–	–	62	33	95	13·6	7 9 2	—	8 0 0	0 15 0	5 5 1	—	5 5 1
234	152	164	63	93	706	10·2	5 7 9	—	5 10 0	94 0 0	—	—	—
36	23	30	7	8	104	9·8	1 5 3	—	—	21 15 0	10 14 11	—	10 14 11
42	31	4	22	17	116	10·2	3 10 6	—	—	39 0 0	12 3 11	—	12 3 11
66	46	13	35	13	173	9·4	—	—	—	60 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
60	32	28	18	9	147	10·	1 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	23 7 1	—	23 7 1
31	14	4	6	1	56	9·5	—	—	—	14 11 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
30	24	26	13	4	97	9·5	3 5 7	—	—	24 0 0	5 2 11	—	5 2 11
28	46	–	19	15	108	9·	1 12 9	—	2 0 0	33 0 0	8 14 7	—	8 14 7
55	22	6	7	2	92	8·6	1 16 11	—	—	32 0 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	[a]1 13 0
43	41	24	20	34	162	9·6	—	—	1 0 0	43 3 4	46 16 9	—	46 16 9
76	58	–	38	18	190	10·2	3 0 8	—	1 0 0	52 13 4	3 14 10	—	[a]3 14 10
43	46	–	30	4	123	9·	4 16 7	—	1 10 0	33 3 4	6 18 8	—	6 18 8
43	16	–	11	9	79	9·6	2 9 2	—	—	42 0 0	6 0 0	—	[a]6 0 0
65	28	27	18	10	148	8·5	3 1 4	—	—	38 0 0	14 6 8	10 0 0	24 6 8
33	21	18	18	19	109	9·7	2 3 0	—	1 0 0	66 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0
32	37	–	32	24	125	10·8	3 11 1	—	4 0 0	80 13 4	19 4 1	1 0 0	20 4 1
–	23	35	29	25	112	11·5	3 2 3	—	1 0 0	49 13 4	3 17 0	—	3 17 0
26	22	–	11	–	59	9·	1 5 3	—	—	26 5 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6
49	49	42	25	20	185	9·5	3 14 1	—	4 10 0	61 12 1	26 9 9	4 0 0	30 9 9
–	52	130	57	38	277	11·3	28 1 4	—	3 10 0	111 11 8	45 6 5	10 13 4	55 19 9
29	12	8	27	4	80	8·9	1 10 3	—	—	32 0 0	2 13 9	—	2 13 9
39	24	12	5	6	86	9·7	1 7 10	—	—	23 1 8	8 10 6	—	8 10 6
36	23	16	6	4	85	8·8	2 11 1	—	3 0 0	41 16 8	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
44	23	10	10	14	101	10·7	3 17 5	—	—	39 10 0	4 10 6	—	4 10 6
208	129	–	–	–	337	7·3	—	—	—	80 9 2	28 4 0	7 0 0	35 4 0
–	73	12	44	28	157	10·8	2 13 0	—	13 0 0	53 11 8	24 8 0	2 18 4	27 6 4
111	100	55	38	62	366	9·3	1 6 9	—	1 10 0	81 14 2	12 19 11	—	[a]12 19 11
61	41	21	17	9	149	9·7	2 0 2	—	5 0 0	92 15 0	8 17 4	—	8 17 4
63	30	–	11	33	137	9·1	6 15 1	—	2 10 0	66 16 8	33 6 6	—	33 6 6
63	13	19	19	12	126	10·2	1 13 6	—	—	56 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
36	41	–	27	19	123	9·5	2 13 11	—	—	49 8 4	8 3 6	—	8 3 6
54	33	7	14	15	123	10·2	2 10 3	—	—	57 6 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
76	50	76	20	12	234	10·	4 12 2	—	10 0 0	95 3 4	15 0 0	9 4 7	24 4 7
1	2	22	12	–	37	19·	—	—	—	37 5 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
42	41	21	10	6	120	9·2	2 12 2	—	—	39 0 0	5 17 0	—	5 17 0
51	26	–	14	20	111	10·	2 13 3	—	—	38 5 0	4 13 7	—	4 13 7
92	57	13	17	25	204	10·4	8 19 3	—	5 0 0	94 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
32	34	–	23	13	102	9·5	2 18 4	—	—	44 1 8	2 7 2	—	2 7 2
28	32	17	12	15	104	9·7	2 13 5	—	3 0 0	50 5 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
52	42	26	17	39	176	9·9	3 13 1	—	—	79 4 2	5 15 0	—	5 15 0
52	56	17	14	3	142	8·7	1 5 0	—	—	42 17 9	9 10 2	4 0 0	13 10 2
42	32	24	12	14	124	10·2	1 18 3	—	—	43 0 0	6 10 0	1 5 0	7 15 0
68	29	27	21	11	156	9·	2 14 7	—	2 0 0	43 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
32	43	7	15	9	106	10·3	4 3 8	—	—	40 0 0	6 7 8	—	[a]6 7 8
67	28	29	17	23	164	9·7	3 5 11	—	1 10 0	48 11 8	11 5 11	—	11 5 11
43	48	–	14	3	108	9·6	2 12 8	—	2 10 0	34 0 0	6 19 4	—	6 19 4
27	13	16	15	14	85	10·2	1 0 6	—	—	22 3 4	8 3 6	—	8 3 6
51	32	21	18	21	143	9·7	7 3 6	—	3 0 0	109 8 4	7 10 0	—	7 10 0
38	51	33	13	4	139	9·7	1 18 9	—	1 10 0	72 6 8	15 18 10	—	15 18 10
32	17	3	15	4	71	9·7	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 8	—	6 10 8
60	29	28	6	13	136	9·8	1 15 2	—	—	60 10 0	5 11 3	—	5 11 3
70	51	14	27	17	179	9·4	3 16 6	—	—	65 6 8	25 0 8	—	25 0 8
36	32	18	18	6	110	9·5	—	—	—	35 0 0	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
20	21	–	4	10	58	10·1	—	—	1 0 0	25 16 8	13 1 7	—	[a]13 1 7
21	19	11	12	8	71	9·8	1 5 0	—	—	33 0 0	8 16 0	—	8 16 0
41	33	–	26	20	120	10·6	6 1 4	—	—	40 1 8	10 4 6	—	10 4 6
40	35	–	5	8	88	9·5	1 7 9	—	—	23 10 0	2 10 6	—	2 10 6
21	17	12	13	6	69	7·8	1 6 7	—	2 10 0	29 6 8	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
29	12	6	9	12	68	9·6	0 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	6 10 0	—	[a]6 10 0

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
87	2045	Castletownroche,	Castletownroche, m.		R.C	–	R.C.	183	–	183	122	–	122	70
88	2047	Caheragh, .	Dromore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	74	171	64	47	111	54
89	2050	Carrigtuohill, .	Carrigtuohill, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	223	–	223	162	–	162	102
90	2112	Myross, . .	Coscroneen, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	103	–	103	61
91	2113	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	116	116	70
92	2114	Brigown, . .	Ballygiblin, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	97	65	162	86	60	146	69
93	2115	Marshalstown, .	Gortroe, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	50	24	74	40	22	62	34
94	2117	Kilmacabea, .	Maulatrahan, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	76	–	76	45
95	2157	Dromtariff, .	Dromagh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	108	–	108	66
96	2158	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	240	240	–	128	128	84
97	2159	Creagh, . .	Creagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	82	65	147	54	42	96	55
98	2160	Kilnamartery, .	Reananerree, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	91	78	169	69	57	126	56
99	2161	Fermoy, . .	Grange, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	138	69	207	110	55	165	85
100	2162	Clonfert, . .	Lismire, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	76	–	76	41
101	2163	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	91	91	55
102	2164	Ringcurran, .	Cove of Kinsale, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	41	125	51	25	76	44
103	2221	Kilfaughnabeg, .	Glandore, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	–	99	99	63
104	2234	Lislee, . .	Cullinagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	71	181	86	53	139	96
105	2267	Dunderrow, .	Dunderrow, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	46	131	66	27	93	44
106	2281	Creagh, . .	Reengarogue, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	37	74	27	25	52	29
107	2282	Tullagh, . .	Baltimore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	63	121	41	45	86	49
108	2283	Aghadown, .	Lisheen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	108	217	69	69	138	60
109	2329	Monanimy, .	Killavullen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	124	–	124	75
110	2330	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	102	102	69
111	2335	Aghada, . .	Forside, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	69	69	44
112	2338	Donaghmore, .	Ballykerwick, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	106	106	57
113	2339	Do. . .	Firmount, . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	100	100	57
114	2373	Skull, . .	Dunbeacon, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	57	140	52	42	94	57
115	2377	Dangandonovan,	Kilcounty, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	74	128	36	48	84	44
116	2378	Skull, . .	Skull, . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	95	95	58
117	2379	Kilkaskin, .	Glengarriffe, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	62	62	124	38	50	88	49
118	2448	Ballyvourney, .	Ballymakeery, .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	97	68	165	72	52	124	70
119	2452	Cloyne, . .	Cloyne, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	253	–	253	174	–	174	110
120	2453	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	171	–	112	112	71
121	2469	Ross, . .	Ardagh, prep. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	171	–	119	119	71
122	2470	Castletownroche,	Castletownroche, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	209	209	–	123	123	61
123	2534	Timoleague, .	Timoleague, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	168	–	168	125	–	125	76
124	2635	Murragh, . .	Newcestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	91	–	91	50
125	2705	Kilkerranmore,	Rathbarry, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	84	84	35
126	2706	Macloneigh, .	Tooms, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	73	73	37
127	2707	St. Mary's (Shandon), . .	Sundayswell, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	306	306	–	187	187	110
128	2800	Kilmacdonagh,	Kilmacdonagh, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	100	200	74	73	147	93
129	2801	Kilcreddan, .	Kilcreddan, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	89	174	57	58	115	65
130	2803	Clonmeen, .	Banteer, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	117	–	117	74
131	2804	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	82	82	47
132	2805	Garranekinnefeake, . .	Scartleigh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	91	–	91	44
133	2806	Donaghmore, .	Kilcullen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	68	–	68	33
134	2807	Do. . .	Rathcoola, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	59	–	59	31
135	2883	Kilmacabea, .	Knockskyagh, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	83	172	61	54	115	49
136	2959	Desertserges, .	Aghyohill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	60	123	48	47	95	50
137	2981	Abbeymahon, .	Lislevane, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	108	–	108	68
138	2982	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	109	109	60
139	3012	Kilmacabea, .	Maulatrahane, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	80	80	43
140	3015	Nohavaldaly, .	Knocknagree, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	106	106	50
141	3021	Ardnageehy, .	Meenane, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	75	–	75	44
142	3022	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	58	58	33
143	3050	Do. . .	Killuntin, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	44	45	89	34	31	65	28
144	3150	Canovee, . .	Canovee, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	85	204	97	80	177	95
145	3165	St. Anne's (Shandon), . .	St. Patrick's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	245	245	–	146	146	101
146	3195	Templerobin, .	Haulbowline Island,		–	E.C.	R.C.	33	31	64	26	21	47	41

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER : County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
64	31	22	16	11	144	9·7	4 10 9	—	1 10 0	65 5 0	11 10 6	—	11 10 6	
84	50	–	23	1	158	8·9	1 5 0	—	—	38 0 0	—	—	—	
61	61	–	22	36	180	10·	2 13 7	—	7 0 0	72 3 4	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	
36	38	–	24	9	107	9·6	1 14 2	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	9 6 4	—	9 6 4	
42	47	–	25	18	132	9·2	2 11 10	—	—	48 0 0	9 18 6	—	9 18 6	
92	23	14	11	–	140	9·	1 12 7	—	—	39 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
38	14	6	8	8	74	9·5	0 12 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 11 0	—	1 11 0	
17	36	9	16	8	86	9·9	2 1 7	—	—	32 0 0	5 9 2	—	5 9 2	
57	43	–	17	9	126	10·	8 7 8	—	—	39 0 0	13 3 9	—	13 3 9	
70	55	–	19	9	153	10·5	4 2 8	—	2 10 0	74 13 4	18 8 5	—	18 8 5	
30	27	–	31	15	103	9·5	1 5 0	—	—	42 6 8	7 2 0	—	7 2 0	
79	26	1	26	–	132	9·1	1 15 3	—	—	36 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
55	48	45	18	17	183	10·7	2 11 11	—	—	69 0 0	7 10 8	—	7 10 8	
37	42	–	10	7	96	10·1	1 12 8	—	—	24 0 0	4 17 8	—	4 17 8	
22	20	16	19	10	87	11·4	2 6 8	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	8 1 6	—	8 1 6	
32	21	9	15	3	80	9·	1 8 6	—	1 0 0	28 5 0	10 7 9	—	10 7 9	
27	18	23	21	21	110	10·1	1 11 6	—	—	63 0 0	12 2 5	—	12 2 5	
64	25	25	10	20	144	8·5	5 11 9	—	—	38 0 0	21 16 2	—	21 16 2	
55	32	–	20	4	111	10·	1 7 4	—	1 0 0	30 3 4	8 5 4	—	a8 5 4	
16	4	11	15	7	53	10·	—	—	—	15 6 8	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
34	26	15	9	14	98	9·	4 11 11	—	—	43 18 4	4 16 5	—	4 16 5	
52	42	14	23	6	137	10·7	3 0 5	—	—	36 8 4	6 15 0	—	6 15 0	
29	46	18	21	15	129	9·7	2 13 6	—	2 0 0	69 13 4	8 13 10	—	8 13 10	
27	35	33	8	5	108	10·6	2 17 11	—	4 10 0	45 16 8	4 15 11	—	4 15 11	
32	15	3	19	4	73	10·	1 11 11	—	—	33 10 0	10 2 7	—	10 2 7	
42	40	–	22	6	110	10·	3 10 2	—	—	29 13 4	6 5 9	—	6 5 9	
46	40	–	17	12	115	9·	2 13 5	—	—	30 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
29	18	2	51	11	111	10·4	2 7 3	—	2 0 0	42 10 0	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	
59	25	–	10	7	101	9·	2 1 3	—	—	27 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
35	18	–	33	6	92	10·	11 9 5	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	7 0 10	—	7 0 10	
40	20	–	31	8	99	10·	1 3 9	—	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
58	42	15	15	6	136	11·	4 3 3	—	—	47 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
62	42	42	22	22	190	9·	3 16 0	—	1 9 9	78 5 0	20 15 8	5 0 0	25 15 8	
13	40	21	24	22	120	9·8	2 10 0	—	—	52 16 8	11 18 6	—	11 18 6	
84	44	–	–	–	128	7·2	—	—	1 0 0	36 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
85	51	–	17	4	157	10·	2 1 4	—	1 0 0	56 3 4	7 14 4	—	7 14 4	
57	25	27	20	17	146	11·	3 5 1	—	2 0 0	51 0 0	18 14 0	—	18 14 0	
33	35	8	18	6	100	10·	3 13 8	—	—	28 0 0	10 10 2	—	10 10 2	
30	13	–	43	–	86	9·9	1 5 3	—	—	18 0 0	4 4 10	—	4 4 10	
26	23	10	8	8	75	9·3	2 7 11	—	—	31 13 4	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
61	60	21	38	24	204	9·9	7 4 2	—	2 10 0	106 2 2	12 0 0	10 0 0	22 0 0	
69	48	7	40	4	168	9·4	3 18 5	—	—	52 10 0	15 8 6	—	15 8 6	
69	50	–	21	6	146	10·2	5 1 7	—	—	46 0 0	13 11 5	1 5 0	14 16 5	
41	36	26	20	12	135	9·5	1 18 9	—	3 0 0	78 6 8	8 15 10	—	8 15 10	
28	24	14	7	13	86	10·	1 14 7	—	2 10 0	26 8 4	—	—	—	
38	41	10	8	2	99	9·2	1 5 7	—	—	21 0 0	5 5 4	—	5 5 4	
24	14	11	6	11	66	10·	—	—	—	28 0 0	13 16 0	—	13 16 0	
20	33	–	17	8	78	10·	3 7 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
73	48	12	11	2	146	9·3	2 2 10	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
41	23	14	18	6	102	10·5	a3 9 10	—	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
56	20	17	17	10	120	10·	2 9 0	—	—	24 0 0	9 5 0	—	9 5 0	
34	28	19	22	13	116	9·4	3 8 5	—	3 0 0	57 11 8	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	
27	13	16	25	6	87	9·7	2 6 1	—	1 10 0	26 0 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
39	21	30	13	13	116	10·3	0 15 6	—	—	30 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
22	16	–	29	11	78	11·	1 9 5	—	1 10 0	31 10 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
33	18	6	12	3	72	9·	2 0 3	—	—	13 6 8	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
27	3	9	5	7	51	10·1	1 6 3	—	—	19 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0	
40	32	4	24	9	109	11·	2 17 9	—	1 10 0	48 15 0	12 6 2	—	12 6 2	
37	54	31	36	7	165	10·8	5 1 8	—	—	80 16 8	9 1 6	3 15 0	12 16 6	
8	11	5	12	12	48	9·	a1 14 2	—	1 0 0	31 0 0	13 1 10	10 0 0	23 1 10	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
147	3249	Ardnageehy,	Glenville, f.		–	Chris.	R.C.	–	97	97	–	65	65	38
148	3260	Kinsale,	Kinsale, No. 2, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	207	–	207	133	–	133	70
149	3269	Clonmeen,	Lyre, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	86	–	86	43
150	3281	Little Island,	Little Island, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	97	–	97	60
151	3324	St. Anne's(Shandon),	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	326	–	326	175	–	175	110
152	3342	Donaghmore,	Kilcullen, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	59	59	29
153	3343	Do.	Rathcoola, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	67	67	28
154	3374	Magourney,	Clontead, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	87	–	87	48
155	3422	Kilmaloda,	Clogagh, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	83	–	83	45
156	3423	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	73	73	39
157	3438	Kilbrin,	Ballygraddy, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	96	–	96	57
158	3439	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	97	97	62
159	3440	Creagh,	Skibbereen, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	185	–	185	106	–	106	55
160	3441	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	187	–	187	112	–	112	70
161	3464	Ardagh,	Inch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	58	–	58	30
162	3465	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	61	61	34
163	3501	Dungourney,	Dungourney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	76	–	76	46
164	3548	Kilshannig,	Laharan,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	73	165	58	49	107	50
165	3557	Clear Island,	CapeClear Island,f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	49	49	30
166	3588	Aghabulloge,	Aghabulloge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	58	–	58	36
167	3589	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	63	63	39
168	3670	Magourney,	Clontead, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	92	92	47
169	3704	Templeroan,	Shanballymore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	92	–	92	53
170	3705	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	66	66	38
171	3722	Kilnaglory,	Ballynora, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	188	–	188	129	–	129	76
172	3810	Kilmacabea,	Kilmacabea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	67	113	30	47	77	31
173	3823	Carrigcrohane,	Ballincollig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	187	–	187	148	–	148	92
174	3872	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	218	218	–	146	146	84
175	3885	Abbey,	Abbey,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	105	108	213	57	62	119	64
176	3886	Kilmeen,	Kishkeam,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	118	247	92	91	183	66
177	3887	Monanimy,	Knockacullata,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	–	68	47	–	47	25
178	3888	Macloneigh,	Castleview,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	116	209	65	79	144	80
179	3929	Desertserges,	Knocks,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	55	119	47	41	88	48
180	3930	Kilshannig,	Kilpadder,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	122	102	224	85	73	158	87
181	3993	Britway,	Britway,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	53	62	115	47	45	92	55
182	3995	Inchigeelagh,	Bealanageary, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	73	–	73	42
183	3996	Cullen,	Cullen, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	271	271	–	211	211	113
184	3997	Ballyhooly,	Ballyhooly, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	190	–	190	150	–	150	90
185	3998	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	159	–	122	122	62
186	4054	Ballydeloughy,	Ballindangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	100	–	100	53
187	4055	Kinneagh,	Enniskeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	58	–	58	35
188	4058	Clonpriest,	Clonpriest, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	98	98	61
189	4059	Caheragh,	Kilnagospagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	76	151	52	53	105	50
190	4118	Lisgoold,	Leamlara, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	79	–	79	40
191	4122	Templemollaga,	Knockanevin, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	63	–	63	30
192	4123	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	175	–	127	127	56
193	4124	Do.	Graigue, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	95	–	95	65	–	65	41
194	4125	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	96	96	–	48	48	25
195	4126	Kildorrery,	Scart, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	157	–	157	129	–	129	52
196	4127	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	–	134	134	40
197	4129	Doneraile,	Skehanabeg, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	103	73	176	60	50	110	47
198	4152	Knockavilly,	Knockavilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	123	–	123	74
199	4172	Skull,	Lowertown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	78	89	167	54	64	118	59
200	4185	Inchigeelagh,	Inchigeelagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	98	98	54
201	4186	Inishcarra,	Berrings, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	79	–	79	38
202	4187	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	145	–	104	104	54
203	4230	Lisgoold,	Lisgoold, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	88	–	88	52
204	4231	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	81	81	47
205	4239	Buttevant,	Buttevant, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	191	191	–	123	123	68
206	4250	St. Finbar's,	Ballintemple,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	58	119	47	49	96	69
207	4350	Doneraile,	Ballinvoneir,		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	48	143	73	38	111	65
208	4440	Cullen,	Cullen, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	256	–	256	169	–	169	77

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER : County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	15	13	16	5	70	9·	1 15 0	—	5 0 0	30 8 4	3 1 3	15 0 0	18 1 3	
91	–	36	16	10	153	7·8	2 3 9	—	4 10 0	75 1 8	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
50	30	7	4	7	98	10·2	1 15 3	—	1 0 0	32 16 8	3 7 3	—	3 7 3	
31	32	19	14	10	106	9·4	1 17 4	—	—	30 13 4	12 19 0	—	12 19 0	
94	66	–	22	35	217	10·5	5 18 11	—	4 0 0	90 0 0	24 16 1	10 0 0	34 16 1	
26	19	6	7	5	63	9·	1 4 6	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
28	23	–	9	6	66	10·6	0 13 10	—	—	17 6 8	1 11 3	—	1 11 3	
28	29	–	26	10	93	9·6	2 4 11	—	3 0 0	41 3 4	8 2 11	—	8 2 11	
23	38	9	14	2	86	9·8	1 5 4	—	1 0 0	39 10 0	9 6 8	—	9 6 8	
23	32	9	16	1	81	9·6	1 5 4	—	1 10 0	24 15 0	7 18 7	—	7 18 7	
22	32	–	16	25	95	10·	5 7 8	—	1 10 0	59 0 0	10 9 4	—	10 9 4	
20	24	–	29	21	94	10·	3 17 10	—	3 10 0	62 5 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
1	14	21	28	27	91	11·7	4 4 9	—	8 0 0	57 7 9	21 0 0	—	21 0 0	
85	15	–	–	–	100	6·3	1 12 7	—	—	31 13 4	—	—	—	
37	12	6	3	–	58	8·7	1 5 3	—	—	22 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	
32	20	–	9	3	64	9·1	0 12 9	—	—	23 6 8	4 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0	
32	16	15	9	5	77	10·1	1 10 0	—	—	35 15 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
53	39	–	22	8	122	9·8	2 0 11	—	—	27 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
29	20	2	4	–	55	8·9	1 6 0	—	—	16 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
22	20	–	10	7	59	10·	1 13 2	—	1 10 0	42 5 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
23	31	–	6	7	67	8·7	1 3 8	—	—	20 3 4	6 6 10	—	6 6 10	
34	33	–	21	6	94	9·1	4 0 8	—	—	44 15 0	6 14 11	—	6 14 11	
23	39	13	9	6	90	10·	1 8 3	—	—	30 18 4	3 11 1	2 0 0	5 11 1	
39	9	13	8	–	69	8·	0 16 10	—	—	20 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
58	31	15	13	25	142	10·2	3 19 5	—	3 0 0	88 6 8	12 14 1	—	12 14 1	
39	24	9	1	6	79	9·	1 10 9	—	—	38 0 0	—	—	—	
50	51	–	24	24	149	8·2	4 9 3	—	—	94 0 0	11 19 9	—	11 19 9	
50	76	–	19	7	152	8·4	5 19 3	—	—	63 6 8	15 1 8	—	15 1 8	
68	54	13	18	9	162	9·3	2 0 3	—	—	21 6 8	6 18 3	—	6 18 3	
96	84	32	27	8	247	8·9	3 6 9	—	2 10 0	69 5 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
27	9	1	13	3	53	9·1	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
62	46	19	26	9	162	9·	5 0 0	—	—	56 13 4	10 2 0	—	10 2 0	
24	30	9	23	11	97	9·8	1 11 10	—	—	28 0 0	11 10 6	—	11 10 6	
63	51	31	23	11	179	10·2	—	—	1 0 0	61 4 5	6 15 0	—	6 15 0	
42	22	4	12	11	91	10·7	1 19 10	—	2 0 0	35 1 8	5 2 7	—	5 2 7	
36	20	19	11	4	90	9·9	—	—	1 10 0	41 6 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
76	67	27	23	34	227	11·8	10 5 0	—	5 0 0	66 10 0	9 5 0	—	9 5 0	
51	41	35	19	17	163	9·7	3 7 9	—	4 0 0	62 3 4	9 5 0	—	9 5 0	
62	23	24	12	7	128	10·	1 18 9	—	6 10 0	53 16 8	5 9 7	—	5 9 7	
34	26	24	13	12	109	9·7	—	—	—	40 5 0	8 15 0	—	8 15 0	
26	15	–	17	10	68	10·6	2 0 5	—	—	23 0 0	4 16 8	—	4 16 8	
42	31	2	21	12	108	9·6	4 15 4	—	—	34 0 0	7 11 2	—	[a]7 11 2	
40	24	22	24	8	118	10·	2 12 7	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
31	25	13	17	5	91	10·1	0 11 5	—	—	18 0 0	12 2 5	—	12 2 5	
33	23	18	11	–	85	10·2	1 12 11	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
45	26	29	30	15	145	9·7	1 13 3	—	—	40 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[b]—	—	—	13 10 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[b]—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	
56	36	33	15	15	155	10·7	0 10 7	—	—	50 15 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
40	35	23	17	21	136	10·6	0 8 3	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
103	38	17	15	3	176	8·	2 16 0	—	—	12 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0	
48	44	–	35	12	139	10·3	1 10 3	—	—	46 0 0	9 1 0	—	9 1 0	
63	44	15	18	2	142	10·3	2 3 3	—	1 10 0	41 8 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
37	29	22	6	8	102	9·1	1 5 3	—	4 0 0	49 3 4	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
33	12	8	21	4	78	8·1	1 8 3	—	—	24 0 0	8 7 0	—	8 7 0	
34	38	2	24	12	110	9·3	3 16 0	—	—	48 13 4	9 14 6	—	9 14 6	
34	27	20	14	5	100	10·5	1 12 6	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	10 9 1	—	10 9 1	
36	15	24	10	8	93	10·5	2 8 4	—	3 0 0	36 10 0	7 6 5	—	7 6 5	
38	37	9	23	23	130	9·7	1 14 0	—	5 0 0	68 10 0	5 8 0	—	5 8 0	
48	33	14	10	–	105	7·6	1 11 6	—	1 0 0	24 8 4	6 2 6	—	6 2 6	
37	36	16	13	7	109	9·7	0 13 11	—	—	26 16 8	10 2 9	—	10 2 9	
74	78	–	23	11	186	10·6	2 15 4	—	—	67 1 8	8 13 10	—	8 13 10	

[b] Grants temporarily suspended.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
209	4442	Clonpriest,	Kyle,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	57	60	117	42	49	91	47
210	4443	Nohoval,	Rennies,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	97	81	178	76	62	138	76
211	4444	Castlehaven,	Dooneen, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	82	–	82	48
212	4445	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	69	69	41
213	4446	Kilmeen,	Boherboy, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	149	–	149	91	–	91	52
214	4447	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	228	228	–	149	149	74
215	4448	Clonmeen,	Clonmeen, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	78	–	78	45
216	4449	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	69	69	36
217	4451	Magourney,	Tullig, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	61	–	61	39
218	4452	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	59	59	28
219	4453	Gortroe,	Gortroe, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	72	–	72	49	–	49	27
220	4454	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	60	60	38
221	4456	Newmarket,	Newmarket, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	253	253	–	165	165	86
222	4457	Clondrohid,	Carriganimmy,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	67	157	62	49	111	62
223	4578	Ardinagh,	Ballyvongane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	68	–	68	b39
224	4579	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	77	77	b43
225	4599	Carrigaline,	Shanbally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	72	161	60	46	106	60
226	4680	Barnabeahy,	Ringaskiddy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	87	–	87	49
227	4701	Templerobin,	Spike Island,		–	E.C.	R.C.	90	–	90	59	–	59	50
228	4755	Kilshannig,	Glantane, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	96	–	96	59
229	4756	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	81	81	46
230	4836	Killaconenagh,	Balhuskery,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	30	48	78	17	25	42	22
231	4837	Glanworth,	Glanworth, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	87	–	87	50
232	4838	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	81	81	40
233	4839	Tullagh,	Sherkin Island, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	59	–	45	45	31
234	4843	Killaconenagh,	Castletown, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	248	–	248	172	–	172	112
235	4844	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	55	55	30
236	4845	Kilkaskin,	Derryconnery,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	32	100	42	22	64	35
237	4893	Ringrone,	Ballymacaw,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	80	138	44	51	95	48
238	4953	Castlemagner,	Ballyhass, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	134	–	134	98	–	98	63
239	4954	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	100	100	–	85	85	46
240	5029	Ballymodan,	Bandon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	176	–	176	110	–	110	55
241	5055	Kinneigh,	Enniskeen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	74	74	41
242	5093	Imphrick,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	71	–	71	39
243	5140	Creagh,	Skibbereen, (2), m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	61	–	61	34
244	5141	Do.	Do. (4),	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	70	–	70	27
245	5147	Kilshannig,	Glashaboy,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	97	–	97	48
246	5187	Templeusque,	Riverstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	80	–	80	44
247	5188	Dromdaleague,	Dromdaleague,		R.C.	–	R.C.	157	–	157	87	–	87	39
248	5190	Wallstown,	Wallstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	55	–	55	27
249	5258	Killeagh,	Killeagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	63	63	36
250	5298	Carrigleamleary,	Clenor and Carrig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	68	–	68	35
251	5334	Marmullane,	Passage West, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	248	–	248	163	–	163	102
252	5335	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	178	178	–	87	87	48
253	5343	Ballynoe,	Ballynoe, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	110	–	110	63
254	5344	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	78	78	45
255	5345	Knocknourno,	Conna, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	78	–	78	45
256	5346	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	97	97	53
257	5374	Drinagh,	Lettergorman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	56	114	40	43	83	44
258	5375	Carragaline,	Douglas, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	227	–	227	133	–	133	90
259	5376	Kilmichael,	Gneeves,		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	86	166	64	70	134	68
260	5377	Kilnamanagh,	Cloan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	84	–	84	41
261	5477	Kilbrogan,	Laragh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	79	179	72	57	129	74
262	5478	Clonfert,	Rockchapel, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	157	–	157	109	–	109	59
263	5479	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	382	382	–	84	84	44
264	5488	Ringrone,	Old Head of Kinsale,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	63	156	74	54	128	81
265	5489	Glenahulla,	Glenahulla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	95	207	85	61	146	75
266	5508	Carrigaline,	Douglas, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	210	210	–	139	139	90
267	5565	Kilkaskin,	Trafrask, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	106	–	106	59
268	5566	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	76	76	35
269	5567	Do.	Adrigole, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	71	–	71	41
270	5568	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	55	55	33
271	5588	Kilmocomoge,	Dromgariff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	51	107	38	29	67	34

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Cork—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	43	–	14	13	103	9·7	1 12 4	—	—	29 0 0	5 15 6	—	5 15 6	
65	32	–	31	9	137	9·3	3 3 7	—	—	36 11 8	8 7 6	—	8 7 6	
48	32	2	20	5	107	9·6	3 2 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 13 5	—	2 13 5	
38	21	7	15	5	86	8·5	1 2 10	—	—	33 10 0	2 1 5	—	2 1 5	
35	34	22	11	6	108	12·6	1 15 8	—	2 10 0	46 10 0	6 10 9	—	6 10 9	
64	44	21	34	17	180	10·	3 0 6	—	—	53 10 0	8 13 0	—	8 13 0	
42	15	17	8	15	97	11·3	1 16 5	—	—	15 0 0	2 15 11	—	2 15 11	
29	23	10	8	11	81	8·9	1 0 6	—	—	16 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
50	8	–	7	–	65	7·7	1 9 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
34	12	–	9	9	64	9·1	2 17 1	—	—	22 0 0	4 0 3	—	4 0 3	
34	9	–	15	–	58	9·4	1 12 0	—	—	27 0 0	4 0 4	—	4 0 4	
21	13	17	17	2	70	12·2	1 13 11	—	—	34 0 0	7 9 1	—	7 9 1	
51	62	24	14	9	160	9·6	2 11 0	—	—	80 15 0	9 18 9	—	9 18 9	
61	14	22	20	13	130	10·3	3 4 8	—	—	50 0 0	11 16 5	—	11 16 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 13 3	—	—	32 5 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 10 3	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	
64	26	16	6	7	119	7·9	—	—	1 0 0	33 3 4	10 16 11	—	10 16 11	
22	25	15	14	18	94	9·7	2 15 11	—	—	33 5 0	16 16 1	—	16 16 1	
16	21	18	8	5	68	9·7	2 10 2	—	3 0 0	54 13 4	—	—	—	
33	36	15	12	8	104	9·4	1 10 10	—	—	55 5 0	6 3 0	—	6 3 0	
24	19	18	16	5	82	9·9	4 9 7	—	1 0 0	49 13 4	5 14 0	—	5 14 0	
30	8	4	10	1	53	8·5	0 12 7	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 8	—	1 2 8	
13	43	20	9	7	92	7·6	1 14 10	—	—	34 18 4	5 7 0	1 0 0	6 7 0	
26	41	5	16	6	94	9·5	1 17 10	—	—	30 0 0	4 2 3	—	4 2 3	
18	12	3	12	5	50	9·	1 9 0	—	—	26 0 0	1 7 0	1 5 0	2 12 0	
59	81	–	32	31	203	9·2	13 5 6	—	11 0 0	67 18 4	28 4 0	—	28 4 0	
24	14	6	13	1	58	9·	1 10 5	—	—	26 0 0	2 10 5	—	2 10 5	
34	21	–	23	–	78	10·4	1 17 2	—	—	25 10 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
18	16	6	8	4	52	9·	2 5 0	—	—	24 16 8	3 8 8	—	3 8 8	
16	33	2	21	30	102	12·	6 5 7	—	1 0 0	57 10 0	13 10 0	5 0 0	18 10 0	
26	40	–	12	11	89	10·2	1 16 7	—	—	34 0 0	6 0 2	—	[a]6 0 2	
46	45	15	14	6	126	9·6	—	—	—	42 16 0	4 13 8	12 0 0	16 13 8	
24	32	–	20	7	83	9·7	2 5 0	—	1 0 0	26 10 0	3 7 5	0 15 0	4 2 5	
28	27	–	9	8	72	9·4	3 11 2	—	2 0 0	34 10 0	2 7 0	—	2 7 0	
3	27	14	23	5	72	11·3	3 0 0	—	13 10 0	28 3 4	6 5 2	—	6 5 2	
–	39	5	12	–	56	10·7	2 1 6	—	—	14 5 0	—	—	—	
43	18	23	11	5	100	9·4	2 0 1	—	4 0 0	48 5 0	5 0 6	—	5 0 6	
39	41	–	9	6	95	9·9	1 11 6	—	1 0 0	31 3 4	6 4 8	—	6 4 8	
45	41	25	17	12	140	10·3	2 7 2	—	—	21 6 8	4 18 1	—	4 18 1	
17	12	13	14	11	67	10·4	1 14 0	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	3 19 4	—	[a]3 19 4	
29	23	15	11	3	81	9·5	1 12 11	—	—	24 0 0	4 3 5	—	4 3 5	
41	17	2	15	1	76	8·9	1 10 3	—	—	28 0 0	2 15 5	—	2 15 5	
72	31	33	22	13	171	9·6	5 15 9	—	4 0 0	80 3 4	18 11 10	—	18 11 10	
24	31	19	24	15	113	10·8	1 7 3	—	—	55 10 0	9 1 0	—	9 1 0	
47	30	12	19	11	119	10·4	2 1 2	—	1 10 0	50 0 0	14 8 6	—	14 8 6	
41	18	14	10	5	88	9·5	2 18 1	—	—	46 0 0	4 9 11	3 15 0	8 4 11	
31	14	12	15	20	92	9·5	1 17 2	—	—	24 0 0	9 11 7	4 15 0	14 6 7	
37	25	14	18	15	109	9·	2 7 5	—	—	44 0 0	6 1 6	4 15 0	10 16 6	
30	36	16	9	11	102	9·9	1 0 3	—	—	33 6 8	3 6 2	—	3 6 2	
55	29	34	23	14	155	7·7	3 1 3	—	—	56 10 0	9 14 8	—	9 14 8	
70	49	9	14	7	149	10·	1 8 7	—	—	44 0 0	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	
49	23	3	20	5	100	9·	1 16 0	—	—	28 0 0	5 16 5	—	5 16 5	
38	42	16	40	9	145	9·7	2 17 1	—	—	48 10 0	20 12 0	5 0 0	25 12 0	
35	24	17	18	14	108	8·5	1 17 5	—	—	21 13 4	8 15 8	—	8 15 8	
28	26	17	13	6	90	8·5	1 1 4	—	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
65	42	19	13	4	143	8·	1 9 4	—	1 10 0	40 6 8	9 1 5	—	9 1 5	
70	30	–	20	12	132	9·	1 7 4	—	—	33 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
33	32	53	16	22	156	8·8	4 14 7	—	—	53 0 0	14 15 5	—	14 15 5	
50	30	30	17	7	134	10·2	2 13 5	—	—	34 1 8	6 8 6	—	6 8 6	
30	31	17	12	5	95	10·7	3 0 2	—	—	28 8 4	2 18 3	—	2 18 3	
38	30	5	13	2	88	10·4	1 1 9	—	—	18 6 8	4 2 0	—	4 2 0	
23	26	2	13	4	68	10·	0 13 0	—	—	25 13 4	5 7 5	—	5 7 5	
24	18	20	10	3	75	9·	1 16 1	—	—	24 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	

[b] Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
272	5590	Bandon,	Shannon-st. (Bandon),		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	109	–	109	77
273	5656	Kilmore,	Goleen, m.		R.C.	–		142	–	142	95	–	95	51
274	5657	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	147	–	99	99	40
275	5701	Kilmacabea,	Clonkeen, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	107	107	64
276	5708	St. Michael's,	Ballinvriskig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	63	128	45	41	86	45
277	5709	Templeusque,	Riverstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	78	78	38
278	5710	Skull,	Dereenard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	114	210	46	51	97	48
279	5716	Castlehaven,	Castletownsend, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	113	–	113	62
280	5717	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	90	90	57
281	5726	Skull,	Kiltcomane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	59	115	32	26	58	30
282	5744	Kilcatherine,	Inner Ardgroom,		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	103	–	103	49
283	5768	Churchtown,	Churchtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	191	–	191	127	–	127	74
284	5769	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	89	89	56
285	5771	Ballymoney,	Ballinacarriga, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	94	–	94	54
286	5772	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	61	61	43
287	5800	Blarney,	Blarney Village,		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	75	–	75	51
288	5801	Moviddy,	Ahaunduff, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	158	–	119	119	61
289	5814	Tracton,	Robert's Cove,		E.C.	–	E.C.	58	59	117	44	44	88	43
290	5854	Rathclarin,	Kilbrittain,		R.C.	–	R.C.	183	142	325	121	100	221	127
291	5855	Kilmurry,	Kilmurry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	89	–	89	60
292	5866	Kilcrohane,	Rossnacaheiagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	56	123	47	36	83	42
293	5868	Skull,	Long Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	27	55	19	18	37	18
294	5904	Ballydeloher,	Brooklodge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	84	169	43	39	82	42
295	5906	Ballyfeard,	Ballingarry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	66	196	51	25	76	35
296	5907	Kilmonoge,	Belgooly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	72	179	74	46	120	52
297	5944	Templeomalius,	Darrary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	14	154	98	8	106	55
298	5959	Kilcoe,	Kilcoe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	76	–	76	39
299	5960	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	73	73	35
300	5976	Mourne Abbey,	Burnfort,		R.C.	–	R.C.	195	148	343	106	83	189	95
301	5985	Athnowen,	Ovens, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	192	192	–	141	141	78
302	6001	Drinagh,	Driminidy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	69	144	65	53	118	71
303	6009	Kilfaughnabeg,	Reenogrena, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	E.C.	78	–	78	57	–	57	34
304	6010	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	53	53	33
305	6069	Kilcrohane,	Caher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	73	155	59	57	116	77
306	6085	St. Finbar's,	Togher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	65	166	65	44	109	65
307	6137	Clonmult,	Clonmult,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	57	139	54	45	99	52
308	6138	Kilcrohane,	Gortalassa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	56	115	40	39	79	31
309	6139	Caherlag,	New Glanmire, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	69	69	44
310	6173	Skull,	Derreenlomane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	52	119	43	38	81	43
311	6217	Rahan,	Knuttery,		E.C.	–	–	66	65	131	44	43	87	57
312	6254	Kilnamanagh,	Cloan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	74	74	43
313	6267	Skull,	Rossbrin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	80	206	84	56	140	74
314	6296	Knocktemple,	Freemount, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	94	94	56
315	6300	Mourne Abbey,	Kilquane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	72	158	59	50	109	53
316	6307	Mogela,	Curroglass,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	64	133	52	49	101	60
317	6333	Kilmurry,	Kilmurry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	95	95	63
318	6342	Matchey,	Vicarstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	180	–	180	125	–	125	63
319	6351	Ardagh,	Park,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	44	106	44	34	78	43
320	6369	Kinure,	Oysterhaven,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	58	131	50	38	88	47
321	6403	Kilcrohane,	Gouladoo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	39	79	28	30	58	32
322	6424	Desertserges,	Kilcolman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	58	135	59	43	102	49
323	6446	Ballymartle,	Ballymartle, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	55	55	33
324	6447	Fanlobbus,	Inch,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	44	90	28	28	56	31
325	6457	Ross,	Reanascreena,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	84	–	84	52
326	6463	Kilmocomoge,	Whiddy Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	43	78	27	28	55	28
327	6476	Kilmoney,	Kilmoney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	159	–	118	118	66
328	6508	Macroom,	Macroom, prep. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	287	–	287	173	–	173	88
329	6509	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	328	328	–	221	221	121
330	6529	Dromdaleague,	Dromdaleague, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	167	–	100	100	52
331	6531	Murragh,	Newcestown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	86	86	43
332	6532	Kilquane,	Knockraha, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	60	60	34
333	6533	Ross,	Lisavaird, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	86	–	86	38

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30	35	16	27	12	120	9·	4 6 2	—	—	83 0 0	19 16 4	8 0 0	27 16 4	
44	37	–	25	7	113	9·2	1 9 1	—	3 0 0	25 5 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
55	29	–	17	10	111	10·5	1 19 11	—	—	23 6 8	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
36	40	12	16	12	116	9·	4 6 1	—	—	28 0 0	—	—	—	
27	28	24	11	15	105	8·9	—	—	—	24 0 0	14 5 4	—	14 5 4	
24	23	18	11	3	79	9·9	—	—	—	28 6 8	7 7 7	—	7 7 7	
35	42	–	13	14	104	9·3	1 10 0	—	—	37 16 8	9 10 2	—	9 10 2	
60	41	–	23	10	134	10·1	4 6 11	—	2 10 0	39 0 0	5 19 5	4 10 0	10 9 5	
44	28	6	18	11	107	9·9	1 11 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 14 5	—	3 14 5	
28	19	–	21	12	80	9·5	1 7 1	—	—	24 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
62	47	3	21	5	138	10·3	4 1 11	—	—	51 18 4	2 16 6	—	2 16 6	
46	42	–	33	28	149	10·	2 14 8	—	—	43 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
30	14	–	25	20	99	10·	7 2 1	—	2 10 0	41 0 0	12 10 0	5 0 0	17 10 0	
32	49	–	10	14	105	9·5	—	—	9 0 0	38 16 8	13 5 7	—	13 5 7	
26	15	–	9	15	65	9·	1 5 0	—	3 0 0	33 10 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
19	38	–	12	12	81	9·	2 5 7	—	—	24 0 0	19 3 6	—	19 3 6	
44	40	5	34	14	137	10·4	4 17 1	—	—	43 0 0	11 1 0	—	11 1 0	
46	33	20	9	–	108	10·3	0 7 2	—	—	24 2 3	3 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	
91	67	46	40	29	273	10·5	8 11 2	—	2 10 0	85 11 8	34 18 6	—	34 18 6	
34	39	–	20	5	98	9·	3 8 0	—	—	28 0 0	7 9 0	—	7 9 0	
36	23	2	31	4	96	8·9	1 5 11	—	—	32 0 0	5 17 3	—	5 17 3	
27	10	–	2	3	42	11·	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
55	21	17	13	7	113	8·8	1 11 1	—	—	17 5 0	4 1 6	—	4 1 6	
27	28	13	8	7	83	9·5	0 12 3	—	—	15 0 0	10 6 6	—	10 6 6	
47	23	16	25	11	125	9·5	1 5 3	—	3 0 0	45 10 0	8 15 6	—	8 15 6	
50	29	17	25	10	131	10·8	1 2 7	—	2 0 0	33 13 4	8 14 8	—	8 14 8	
15	–	33	–	24	102	10·	1 8 1	—	—	14 6 8	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
24	25	–	11	4	64	10·	—	—	—	15 3 4	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
74	81	54	16	25	250	9·8	5 11 8	—	—	41 1 8	7 19 8	—	[a]7 19 8	
57	49	9	31	17	163	9·9	2 16 8	—	—	41 6 8	1 5 9	—	1 5 9	
48	54	10	19	10	141	9·5	1 11 8	—	—	30 10 0	10 5 0	—	10 5 0	
20	16	13	15	5	69	10·7	1 8 5	—	—	24 0 0	3 4 4	—	3 4 4	
16	16	5	16	4	57	9·7	1 12 11	—	1 0 0	20 6 0	2 19 6	—	2 19 6	
53	24	31	16	7	131	9·5	1 5 10	—	—	40 0 0	11 2 3	—	11 2 3	
44	30	15	18	8	115	8·4	1 14 9	—	1 0 0	43 0 0	13 19 9	10 0 0	23 19 9	
32	11	–	9	9	61	10·5	—	—	—	28 5 0	3 9 10	—	3 9 10	
37	23	3	19	7	89	10·	1 15 3	—	—	15 7 6	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	
20	19	9	13	12	73	9·3	0 12 0	—	1 10 0	27 15 0	13 0 1	—	13 0 1	
41	16	7	23	7	94	10·	1 10 2	—	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	37 17 6	—	—	—	
31	23	4	16	9	83	9·5	—	—	—	27 0 0	4 7 6	—	4 7 6	
43	52	13	52	21	181	10·6	4 3 4	—	—	25 5 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
53	18	17	13	7	108	9·3	2 0 10	—	2 0 0	48 8 10	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
31	43	12	20	9	115	9·8	2 0 11	—	—	38 0 0	8 10 1	—	8 10 1	
59	28	–	20	6	113	8·9	1 11 4	—	—	44 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
20	34	20	9	10	93	10·	5 15 0	—	—	43 5 0	9 19 0	—	9 19 0	
41	45	15	24	12	137	9·5	3 7 11	—	—	50 0 0	9 16 0	—	9 16 0	
46	16	23	10	5	100	8·8	0 16 0	—	—	20 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
60	17	–	9	9	95	9·1	1 11 6	—	—	39 10 0	9 15 10	—	9 15 10	
27	19	10	5	–	61	9·6	1 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
47	42	7	18	–	114	9·5	2 17 7	—	—	28 0 0	15 18 2	3 0 0	[a]18 18 2	
17	19	11	12	6	65	9·9	3 1 6	—	—	16 0 0	7 12 3	—	7 12 3	
33	23	–	4	5	65	11·2	11 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
20	29	–	32	13	94	9·4	3 6 0	—	5 10 0	41 13 4	8 4 0	—	8 4 0	
19	23	11	5	7	65	11·4	1 9 9	—	—	26 5 0	3 18 1	—	3 18 1	
45	26	25	8	18	122	9·4	7 6 1	—	—	29 0 0	15 2 8	—	15 2 8	
140	48	–	–	–	188	7·7	2 6 3	—	4 10 0	74 5 0	11 0 6	—	11 0 6	
128	67	40	–	–	235	9·	6 2 1	—	—	58 15 0	7 15 4	—	7 15 4	
58	32	10	22	12	134	11·2	5 2 6	—	—	40 0 0	6 17 0	—	6 17 0	
60	18	15	6	7	106	10·9	1 15 8	—	—	16 0 0	9 17 8	—	9 17 8	
23	21	11	5	5	65	9·5	1 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	10 13 0	—	[a]10 13 0	
31	30	–	15	11	87	9·	3 2 6	—	—	22 10 0	3 13 7	—	3 13 7	

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
334	6534	Drinagh, . .	Lisbealad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	46	100	29	25	54	22
335	6611	Ross, . .	Lisavaird, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	67	67	39
336	6650	Lislee, . .	Butlerstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	167	–	127	127	69
337	6651	Kilnamanagh, .	Cahermore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	73	141	50	51	101	63
338	6691	Kilmahon, .	Kilmahon, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	84	84	45
339	6692	Timoleague, .	Timoleague, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	99	99	67
340	6693	Kilmocomoge, .	Kealkill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	108	227	70	64	134	81
341	6694	Do. . .	Bantry (2), . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	20	74	33	13	46	31
342	6716	Dromdaleague, .	Deelish, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	62	135	49	34	83	42
343	6717	Dromtariff, .	Colthurst, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	94	–	94	59
344	6718	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	90	90	59
345	6767	St. Peter's, .	SS. Peter & Paul's, No. 2, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	253	328	38	136	174	102
346	6768	Fanlobbus, .	Behagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	57	108	42	37	79	47
347	6784	Macroom, .	Ballynagree, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	36	–	36	31
348	6785	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	53	53	28
349	6786	Aghinagh, .	Carrigadrohid, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	74	131	47	54	101	52
350	6824	Ballyvourney, .	Coolea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	64	137	60	51	111	56
351	6834	Farahy, . .	Farahy,[b] . f.	v.c.	–	– (Comrs. of Nat. Ed.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
352	6845	Castlelyons, .	Castlelyons, f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	172	172	–	129	129	56
353	6860	Kilmeen, .	Ballingurteen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	53	108	37	42	79	56
354	6883	Kinneigh, .	Castletown (2), m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	84	–	84	46
355	6885	Carrigleamleary,	Clenor & Carrig, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	55	55	31
356	6886	Kinneigh, .	Castletown (2), f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	88	88	48
357	6914	Ballycurrany, .	Leamlara, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	62	62	30
358	6933	Creagh, . .	Drishanemore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	58	132	52	46	98	47
359	7006	Ballyclough, .	Ballyclough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	117	–	117	70
360	7007	Ballyclough, .	Ballyclough, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	79	79	44
361	7026	Garrycline, .	Blarney Village, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	151	–	104	104	65
362	7056	Killaghanenagh,	Rossmacowan, f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	99	99	–	74	74	45
363	7066	Kilcrohane, .	Kilcrohane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	56	103	33	36	69	45
364	7067	Wallstown, .	Wallstown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	52	–	41	41	24
365	7085	Buttevant, .	Grange, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	49	137	65	38	103	43
366	7101	Kilmocomogue,	Inchiclough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	86	167	37	46	83	53
367	7115	Liscarroll, .	Liscarroll, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	87	87	53
368	7127	Ballyhairy, .	Newtown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	157	157	–	127	127	80
369	7138	Newmarket, .	Meelin, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	100	–	100	49
370	7155	Kilcatherine, .	Urhin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	82	188	78	65	143	69
371	7156	Knockavilla, .	Knockavilla, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	106	106	62
372	7241	Barnahely, .	Ringaskiddy, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	92	92	52
373	7242	Inishcarra, .	Cloghroe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	120	–	120	63
374	7243	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	143	–	113	113	66
375	7270	Fanlobbus, .	Togher, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	41	97	38	30	68	40
376	7335	Aghadown, .	Hare Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	25	37	62	25	30	50	23
377	7361	Ballymartle, .	Ballymartle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	73	–	73	48
378	7419	Carrigtuohill, .	Carrigtuohill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	215	215	–	156	156	97
379	7450	Drumtariffe, .	Derrinagree, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	192	–	192	142	–	142	90
380	7451	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	182	182	–	125	125	70
381	7452	Killaconenagh, .	Laurence Cove, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	67	–	67	37
382	7453	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	80	80	44
383	7454	Do. . .	Ballinakilla, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	81	75	156	59	54	113	62
384	7457	Kilmeen, . .	Glashakinleen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	78	191	65	48	113	63
385	7467	Shandrum, .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	79	–	79	32
386	7468	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	162	–	85	85	42
387	7491	Ballyvourney, .	Derrynasagurt, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	77	167	61	62	126	56
388	7532	Ringrove, .	Ballydones, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	54	124	47	34	81	38
389	7540	Kilmocomoge, .	Scart, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	55	120	50	40	90	51
390	7545	Little Island, .	Little Island, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	73	73	43
391	7561	Caheragh, .	Caheragh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	76	76	50
392	7566	Innishannon, .	Innishannon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	164	–	113	113	57
393	7575	Newmarket, .	Meelin, . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	92	92	57

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER : County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25	14	12	1	–	52	6·4	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
26	29	–	14	10	79	8·6	3 5 1	—	1 0 0	42 10 0	4 19 0	—	4 19 0	
53	46	13	25	3	140	10·2	3 18 7	—	—	32 13 4	12 3 5	—	12 3 5	
63	36	–	24	5	128	9·7	2 10 8	—	—	24 0 0	5 4 9	—	5 4 9	
36	36	3	11	6	92	8·	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	4 4 0	—	4 4 0	
44	33	17	11	11	116	7·9	3 0 3	—	—	60 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
56	54	–	38	5	153	9·2	3 4 4	—	—	38 13 4	8 0 0	—	[a]8 0 0	
3	6	–	7	7	23	11·5	2 11 4	—	6 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
68	33	7	8	1	117	10·2	0 12 0	—	—	17 5 0	7 15 6	—	7 15 6	
41	41	–	15	9	109	9·2	1 11 11	—	—	48 0 0	6 12 6	—	6 12 6	
38	29	–	19	11	97	9·5	4 6 0	—	2 10 0	61 13 4	4 6 4	—	4 6 4	
172	17	–	14	–	203	6·	3 5 5	—	1 10 0	65 16 8	16 16 8	—	16 16 8	
33	20	11	12	13	89	9·8	1 16 0	—	8 0 0	28 0 0	11 8 9	—	11 8 9	
37	23	–	8	2	70	11·2	2 7 8	—	—	18 0 0	4 15 9	—	4 15 9	
20	27	–	5	4	62	11·2	1 3 6	—	—	20 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
36	21	20	17	7	101	10·8	2 2 6	—	—	53 4 7	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	
60	35	15	6	5	121	9·	1 16 9	—	—	41 0 0	3 7 6	—	3 7 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	26	34	9	7	124	11·5	4 5 5	—	—	49 16 8	5 0 0	1 5 0	6 5 0	
38	13	12	5	16	84	9·	2 0 1	—	1 0 0	27 13 4	5 13 11	—	5 13 11	
38	37	1	15	9	100	10·8	1 5 0	—	—	23 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
17	17	–	20	6	60	10·	3 6 8	—	1 10 0	16 0 0	3 17 2	—	3 17 2	
30	38	8	7	6	89	9·	4 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	4 2 2	—	4 2 2	
28	23	1	11	8	71	10·	1 1 7	—	—	20 0 0	5 14 0	—	5 14 0	
66	16	–	28	7	117	9·5	1 4 5	—	—	31 8 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
50	43	12	22	13	140	9·5	3 16 0	—	1 10 0	58 0 0	12 10 3	3 0 0	15 10 3	
40	26	2	18	6	92	8·9	1 8 6	—	1 0 0	40 11 8	3 16 0	3 0 0	6 16 0	
25	20	35	17	22	119	9·6	3 0 8	—	—	38 0 0	19 4 6	—	19 4 6	
20	37	1	18	9	85	9·	2 0 3	—	—	28 6 8	2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
37	16	21	12	–	86	8·5	1 16 11	—	—	20 6 8	6 5 0	—	6 5 0	
15	7	8	8	3	41	9·1	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 3	—	1 10 3	
41	42	4	28	16	131	10·4	1 5 0	—	—	27 10 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	[a]6 0 0	
57	23	–	22	2	104	9·5	2 12 10	—	—	25 13 4	—	—	—	
34	15	18	8	7	82	9·6	0 10 3	—	—	36 0 0	8 14 10	—	8 14 10	
66	23	–	25	24	138	9·1	5 7 10	—	—	55 15 8	8 0 0	—	[a]8 0 0	
37	28	17	8	10	100	9·3	2 13 3	—	—	15 0 0	2 13 3	—	2 13 3	
104	35	5	28	8	180	9·5	2 3 9	—	—	32 0 0	8 7 2	—	8 7 2	
44	35	–	12	9	100	8·3	2 3 9	—	1 10 0	22 12 2	6 12 2	—	6 12 2	
47	20	3	28	10	108	8·7	2 17 6	—	1 10 0	38 13 4	16 9 8	—	16 9 8	
41	30	1	30	14	116	10·5	2 12 8	—	—	38 5 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
48	37	12	19	12	128	9·8	2 9 0	—	1 0 0	36 16 8	6 5 4	—	6 5 4	
20	19	13	10	12	74	9·3	—	—	—	20 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
34	7	2	10	–	53	8·3	—	—	—	14 0 0	0 6 10	—	[a]0 6 10	
33	28	–	18	10	89	10·1	2 5 2	—	—	29 6 8	11 2 4	—	11 2 4	
85	34	15	25	10	169	9·4	8 3 11	—	4 0 0	57 16 8	17 3 4	—	17 3 4	
52	50	5	26	23	156	10·	4 14 0	—	4 0 0	69 7 10	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	
49	52	5	18	23	147	9·	6 9 5	—	5 0 0	59 5 0	11 16 9	—	11 16 9	
19	22	9	10	12	72	9·1	1 5 0	—	—	38 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
21	26	14	8	20	89	9·	1 8 9	—	10 0 0	43 13 4	3 1 8	—	3 1 8	
45	36	27	10	7	125	9·7	1 18 7	—	—	42 0 0	5 1 6	—	5 1 6	
41	27	19	19	5	111	9·5	4 18 9	—	—	29 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
15	32	15	27	6	95	11·5	1 9 9	—	—	24 0 0	5 8 6	—	5 8 6	
41	33	–	8	14	9	7 1	2 17 9	—	—	30 0 0	2 11 6	—	2 11 6	
82	29	17	8	3	139	11·4	7 6 4	—	—	28 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
60	32	11	10	2	115	8·4	—	—	—	18 0 0	5 7 1	—	5 7 1	
29	32	4	27	3	95	9·5	1 5 6	—	—	22 10 0	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	
29	22	11	10	3	75	9·	0 10 0	—	—	16 0 0	7 9 6	—	7 9 6	
36	27	21	16	7	107	9·	2 1 4	—	—	16 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
39	33	10	16	19	117	9·8	1 14 11	—	1 0 0	42 3 4	5 2 4	—	5 2 4	
26	23	18	14	10	91	9·8	2 18 11	—	1 0 0	30 16 8	5 1 3	—	5 1 3	

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
394	7606	Templerobin,	Walterstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	58	148	75	37	112	77
395	7684	Matehy,	Vicarstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	98	98	58
396	7685	Kilmichael,	Kilnadur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	55	109	38	39	77	43
397	7697	Kilmocomoge,	Dromcloosh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	58	108	35	37	72	40
398	7698	Kilnamanagh,	Dursey Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	22	63	34	12	46	31
399	7710	Kilshannig,	Benn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	81	81	42
400	7745	Kilbolane,	Kilbolane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	75	159	58	52	110	62
401	7788	Monkstown,	Monkstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	71	114	32	47	79	47
402	7801	Ardnageehy,	Chimneyfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	63	205	47	32	79	41
403	7802	Kilmocomoge,	Maughnaclea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	39	90	40	34	74	43
404	7833	Kilmoe,	Crookhaven,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	60	144	65	52	117	58
405	7870	Killaconeagh,	Cahergariffe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	51	121	44	30	74	32
406	7871	Mogeely,	Castlemartyr, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	107	107	73
407	7937	Clogheen,	Clogheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	49	98	32	31	63	38
408	7948	Aghada,	Whitegate, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	95	95	61
409	7957	Kilmocomogue,	Borlinn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	27	67	27	19	46	20
410	7977	Ballygarvan,	Ballygarvan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	100	–	100	56
411	7978	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	185	185	–	132	132	83
412	8071	Kilcatherine,	Eyeries,		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	83	189	58	41	99	52
413	8098	Mogeely,	Castlemartyr,		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	108	–	108	68
414	8152	Ballymoney,	Ballyneen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	90	–	90	50
415	8187	Kilmocomogue,	Comhola,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	53	111	42	34	76	45
416	8230	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	99	–	99	57	–	57	46
417	8231	Do.	Do.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	84	84	–	46	46	33
418	8237	Ballinadee,	Ballinadee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	75	169	72	60	132	67
419	8258	Kilmoe,	Lissigriffin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	106	222	79	77	156	70
420	8259	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	147	–	147	85	–	85	58
421	8319	Ballymoney,	Ballineen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	84	84	45
422	8359	GarraneKinfeake,	Scartleish, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	61	61	35
423	8393	Grenagh,	Rathduff,[a]	v.c.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
424	8409	Inchigeelagh,	Tooreenalour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	23	63	31	20	51	35
425	8427	Kilgariff,	Shannon-square,		–	Pres.	Pres.	41	34	75	32	25	57	42
426	8450	Daurus,	Fourmilewater, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	86	86	49
427	8469	Greenagh,	Greenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	104	225	78	65	143	68
428	8478	Kinneigh,	Coppen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	87	185	60	67	127	68
429	8504	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, f. i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	110	110	–	62	62	40
430	8520	Newmarket,	Tour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	126	260	87	73	160	95
431	8544	Kilmocomoge,	Cappabul,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	34	99	50	29	79	38
432	8545	Kilgariffe,	Clonakilty, No. 2,		–	Diss	Diss.	38	30	68	25	22	47	30
433	8557	Leitrim,	Kilmurray, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	73	–	73	45
434	8558	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	–	71	71	44
435	8625	Aglish,	Farran, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	87	–	87	47
436	8626	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	102	102	56
437	8644	Kilcatherine,	Inner Ardgroom, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	49	49	33
438	8665	Clonmeen,	Lyne, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	164	–	108	108	57
439	8679	Kilbrin,	Curras,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	56	–	56	37
440	8696	Killeagh,	Killeagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	60	–	60	36
441	8707	Kilnaglora,	Ballinora, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	152	–	117	117	71
442	8731	Barrymore,	Dungourney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	83	83	50
443	8746	Midleton,	Midleton, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	233	–	233	128	–	128	65
444	8750	Ross,	Reenascreena, f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	82	82	–	67	67	42
445	8759	Templecomalius,	Ring, evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	53	122	33	21	54	22
446	8768	Drinagh,	Shandrum,		E.C.	–	E.C.	39	39	78	33	31	64	44
447	8773	Churchtown,	Churchtown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	95	95	53
448	8809	Kilbrogan,	Watergate,		Pres.	–	Pres.	47	32	79	33	28	61	47
449	8828	Kilcorney,	Kilcorney, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	97	–	97	54
450	8829	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	101	101	49
451	8864	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, pr. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	86	–	86	37	–	37	28
452	8877	Drinagh,	Drinagh, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	65	–	65	32
453	8878	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	83	83	42
454	8889	Ballydeloughry,	Ballindangan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	80	80	46
455	8893	Clonfert,	Tourara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	82	–	82	59
456	8894	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	83	83	55

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER : County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
38	31	16	18	21	124	9·8	3 6 4	—	—	52 0 0	13 10 4	—	13 10 4	
29	40	20	13	8	110	9·5	1 6 0	—	—	40 10 8	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
40	30	8	11	9	98	8·5	2 1 1	—	8 0 0	52 3 4	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
49	34	6	9	1	99	8·4	2 3 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6	
15	22	5	9	4	55	10·	—	—	—	15 0 0	6 5 11	—	6 5 11	
42	20	11	12	2	87	9·5	1 16 7	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
45	36	21	21	–	123	9·5	2 7 10	—	—	27 0 0	9 13 5	1 0 0	10 13 5	
42	19	–	14	7	82	8·7	1 6 10	—	—	22 10 0	9 3 8	—	9 3 8	
49	22	20	6	2	99	9·	0 14 8	—	—	9 15 0	5 13 3	—	5 13 3	
24	27	–	28	5	84	9·	2 5 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
57	39	21	11	3	131	9·4	3 2 11	—	—	34 6 8	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
32	37	8	6	–	83	9·	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
51	24	18	19	14	126	9·4	1 19 6	—	—	48 6 8	10 4 1	—	10 4 1	
35	20	10	14	–	79	8·8	—	—	—	28 0 0	6 17 3	—	6 17 3	
27	31	9	18	15	100	9·5	3 11 11	—	1 10 0	46 10 0	6 16 1	—	6 16 1	
36	8	4	9	–	57	9·3	0 5 0	—	—	14 5 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
53	20	14	16	5	108	8·8	1 17 4	—	—	25 16 8	15 4 5	—	15 4 5	
46	42	24	17	27	156	9·2	3 0 6	—	—	43 13 4	23 13 0	—	23 13 0	
50	53	10	11	4	128	10·7	1 16 9	—	—	21 10 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
45	32	18	17	11	123	9·4	4 6 7	—	—	55 0 0	10 7 0	—	[a]10 7 0	
38	28	5	20	8	99	9·3	3 2 1	—	1 0 0	38 6 8	10 1 0	—	10 1 0	
45	20	–	20	–	85	10·1	1 12 9	—	1 0 0	28 4 2	2 7 6	—	2 7 6	
–	–	18	23	22	63	11·6	4 6 7	—	—	57 10 0	19 12 8	20 0 0	[a]39 12 8	
–	–	27	14	9	50	11·9	8 12 9	—	—	26 0 0	6 15 5	14 0 0	20 15 5	
31	56	5	38	19	149	10·2	4 5 0	—	3 0 0	61 10 0	14 19 0	—	14 19 0	
84	33	33	32	5	187	10·2	1 18 7	—	—	34 0 0	9 2 6	—	9 2 6	
93	–	–	–	–	93	5·6	2 1 10	—	—	45 0 0	7 13 0	10 0 0	[a]17 13 0	
31	29	2	17	12	91	9·8	2 5 3	—	4 0 0	33 10 0	4 10 2	—	4 10 2	
34	20	–	8	6	68	8·	1 8 11	—	1 0 0	27 0 0	3 2 2	—	3 2 2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	12	6	8	1	53	9·3	2 15 11	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
19	8	–	26	11	64	9·3	3 11 4	—	3 0 0	39 5 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
34	29	–	14	9	86	9·7	3 17 3	—	1 10 0	23 3 4	3 3 2	—	3 3 2	
55	55	7	33	19	169	10·	1 11 8	—	—	52 0 1	11 10 0	—	11 10 0	
65	41	22	14	7	149	9·2	7 0 10	—	1 0 0	42 13 4	3 8 0	—	3 8 0	
59	8	–	–	–	67	4·4	—	—	—	33 5 0	8 4 6	7 0 0	[a]15 4 6	
58	69	25	25	14	191	10·1	4 9 10	—	—	52 16 8	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
45	15	–	22	4	86	9·5	1 18 9	—	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
22	24	1	4	6	57	8·2	2 2 0	—	—	21 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	
17	27	12	17	6	79	10·1	2 4 4	—	—	30 13 4	9 10 6	5 0 0	[a]14 10 6	
15	25	16	16	12	84	11·2	1 13 7	—	—	40 0 0	9 15 4	5 0 0	14 15 4	
30	29	9	25	9	102	10·	2 16 9	—	1 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
62	22	10	14	10	118	9·4	—	—	—	36 2 6	7 10 3	—	7 10 3	
42	11	6	6	1	66	8·1	1 8 6	—	—	16 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
48	26	24	10	4	112	9·5	2 19 8	—	—	30 0 0	7 4 1	—	7 4 1	
19	21	–	11	9	60	9·1	1 17 2	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
26	15	12	4	11	68	9·5	1 5 8	—	—	32 0 0	6 2 0	—	6 2 0	
38	32	21	17	13	121	9·6	3 11 7	—	5 0 0	49 3 4	10 6 10	—	10 6 10	
41	19	–	13	5	78	9·	3 2 10	—	1 10 0	35 13 4	7 18 9	—	7 18 9	
59	29	20	9	–	117	8·3	—	—	1 0 0	50 18 11	—	3 11 2	3 11 2	
17	21	–	18	18	74	10·5	2 5 5	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	6 9 6	—	6 9 6	
40	20	12	29	5	106	12·2	0 8 8	—	—	5 0 0	3 16 10	—	3 16 10	
21	14	8	17	7	67	10·2	2 3 10	—	—	46 0 0	4 17 6	9 0 0	[a]13 17 6	
47	32	–	22	4	105	8·3	1 6 11	—	—	30 0 0	3 10 6	—	3 10 6	
19	21	–	13	10	63	9·1	6 8 3	—	3 0 0	49 3 4	30 0 0	5 0 0	35 0 0	
34	46	9	14	5	108	9·8	2 18 5	—	—	24 0 0	32 18 10	—	32 18 10	
46	41	13	7	1	108	10·3	2 3 10	—	—	25 6 8	4 2 9	—	4 2 9	
3	39	–	–	–	42	9·2	2 12 3	—	—	24 0 0	5 16 3	15 0 0	20 16 3	
29	18	14	11	9	81	10·5	—	—	1 0 0	24 13 4	3 18 9	—	3 18 9	
41	40	–	22	1	104	10·	0 11 7	—	—	20 6 0	3 8 1	—	3 8 1	
20	26	12	27	3	88	10·5	2 10 0	—	—	27 0 0	10 13 11	—	10 13 11	
26	17	5	11	23	82	10·	2 3 10	—	1 0 0	39 0 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
30	18	11	14	18	91	9·4	3 10 6	—	1 10 0	36 16 8	11 13 8	—	11 13 8	

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
457	8918	Templerobin, .	Spike Island, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	50	50	–	37	37	26
458	8924	Kilmocomogue,	Coomleigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	46	87	29	32	61	40
459	8925	St. Nicholas, .	St. Nicholas, pr. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	83	83	–	41	41	29
460	8964	Kilbrin, . .	Curraghs, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	71	71	36
461	8972	Brinny, . .	Castlelack, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	60	133	51	35	86	45
462	9010	Inniscarra, .	Dripsey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	137	116	253	84	62	146	69
463	9054	Skull, . .	Bawnakeane, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	22	23	45	19	17	36	23
464	9066	St. Mary's(Shandon), . .	Blackpool, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	340	–	340	207	–	207	126
465	9067	Rathbarry, .	Rathbarry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	–	66	57	–	57	24
466	9068	Ballymodan, .	Crossmahon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	53	130	61	34	95	50
467	9096	Rahan, . .	Rahan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	56	152	64	35	99	43
468	9097	Monanimmy, .	Knockacoletha, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	59	59	19
469	9131	Tullalease, .	Tullalease, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	111	–	111	83
470	9156	Templemartin,	Mossgrove, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	62	148	58	41	99	48
471	9169	Tullalease, .	Tullalease, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	75	75	42
472	9170	St.Anne's(Shandon), . .	St. Patrick's, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	190	338	93	118	211	123
473	9177	Kilmeen, .	Garrison, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	71	144	41	42	83	39
474	9188	Kilmocomogue,	Bantry, No. 3, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	13	29	42	6	14	20	15
475	9243	Kilmichael, .	Lackaveigh, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	65	65	130	54	50	104	56
476	9244	Nohoval Daly, .	Kingwilliamstown,m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	74	–	74	36
477	9245	Do. . .	Do. . . f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	83	83	39
478	9247	Macroom, .	Araglin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	99	–	99	56
479	9248	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	–	109	109	61
480	9335	St. Anne's(Shandon), . .	Carmichael, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	121	–	121	96	–	96	69
481	9336	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	114	114	–	77	77	50
482	9340	West Skull, .	Dunmanus, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	61	143	39	39	78	38
483	9359	Kilmeen, . .	Doon, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	96	–	96	45
484	9360	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	90	90	48
485	9374	St. Peter's, .	Henry-street, m.		Diss.	–	Diss.	26	–	26	20	–	20	15
486	9375	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	61	61	–	38	38	25
487	9413	East Skull, .	Glaun, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	32	69	27	23	50	32
488	9426	Tullagh, . .	Pookeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	51	100	31	34	65	37
489	9445	Cloyne, . .	Cloyne, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	92	141	40	75	115	65
490	9474	Templebreedy, .	Crosshaven, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	63	110	39	44	83	53
491	9486	Canovee, . .	Canovee, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	109	109	66
492	9539	Clonmult, .	Clonmult, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	59	–	56	56	39
493	9558	Garrycloyne, .	Blarney Village (3),		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	b–	–
494	9563	St. Finbar's, .	St. Michael's, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	14	27	41	13	25	38	29
495	9572	Skull, . .	Rossbrin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	70	70	43
496	9583	Kilcatherine, .	Ballycronane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	20	61	35	16	51	43
497	9601	Cloyne, . .	Ballycotton, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	97	–	97	69
498	9602	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	91	91	79
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 498, .					36,348	33,227	71,575	26,147	22,848	48,995	27,641
		MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, MONASTIC, PRISON, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.												
1	5636	Fanlobbus, .	Dunmanway Dist. Model, m.	v.c.	–	Comrs. of N. Ed.	R.C.	254	–	254	160	–	160	116
2	5637	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	243	243	–	177	177	131
3	3951	St. Nicholas, .	Cork Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	–		R.C.	238	–	238	179	–	179	153
4	8952	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	146	146	–	106	106	88
5	8953	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	109	66	175	80	50	130	102
6	6736	St. Finbar's, .	Munsterlst cl. Farm	v.c.	–		R.C.	28	–	28	12	–	12	11
7	1272	Kilfaughnabeg,	Glandore1st class Ag.	A.	–		R.C.	139	–	139	96	–	96	56
8	5263	Farahy, . .	Farahy do. .	v.c.	–		R.C.	82	48	130	65	33	98	48
9	3431	Rathcormack, .	Kildinan Ord. Agrl.	v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	82	48	130	59	34	93	48

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	11	10	7	–	45	8·8	—	—	—	20 0 0	6 4 6	5 0 0	11 4 6	
22	20	6	14	–	62	10·5	1 1 2	—	—	15 0 0	2 18 7	—	2 18 7	
–	39	5	–	–	44	8·1	1 9 6	—	3 0 0	27 0 0	6 5 11	10 0 0	[a]16 5 11	
22	15	3	25	–	65	9·8	1 6 0	—	—	19 3 4	5 6 1	—	5 6 1	
37	33	–	9	3	82	9·2	1 18 1	—	—	26 0 0	6 17 6	—	6 17 6	
68	52	6	25	11	162	9·5	2 17 1	—	—	45 15 0	10 8 2	—	10 8 2	
8	10	–	11	9	38	9·4	—	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	21 0 0	[a]25 0 0	
112	41	27	49	25	254	9·2	3 11 1	—	—	107 14 2	22 8 1	—	22 8 1	
21	15	7	4	1	48	10·	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
17	42	16	16	5	96	9·6	1 9 2	—	—	24 0 0	11 10 5	—	11 10 5	
41	26	2	15	10	97	8·6	2 14 3	—	—	27 0 0	10 10 7	—	[a]10 10 7	
28	10	9	11	6	64	9·1	—	—	—	10 6 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
44	34	17	15	13	123	12·	2 12 7	—	—	39 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
6.	34	13	7	1	116	9·1	1 5 0	—	—	17 5 0	7 15 8	—	7 15 8	
31	26	16	8	9	90	9·	5 19 5	—	—	34 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
201	38	–	–	–	239	6·	—	—	—	72 0 0	10 1 8	—	10 1 8	
44	38	–	16	5	103	9·5	1 9 0	—	—	24 15 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
8	3	–	7	3	21	9·	0 17 7	—	—	14 0 0	3 0 0	16 0 0	19 0 0	
57	29	18	15	3	122	9·	1 10 2	4 10 0	—	21 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
52	26	–	16	–	94	11·5	4 16 6	4 0 0	—	12 10 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
39	32	–	18	–	89	9·1	7 3 0	4 0 0	—	11 5 6	2 13 0	—	2 13 0	
36	44	11	12	3	106	10·3	3 11 5	—	1 10 0	43 0 0	8 16 1	—	8 16 1	
39	41	7	26	8	121	8·9	3 0 3	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	13 3 9	—	13 3 9	
9	29	8	32	20	98	10·3	6 12 5	—	8 0 0	51 1 8	70 4 5	—	70 4 5	
25	13	12	12	13	75	8·9	7 5 11	—	—	32 18 4	39 17 3	—	39 17 3	
29	39	–	21	–	89	11·	1 1 9	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
36	22	27	16	5	106	10·3	1 6 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 13 6	—	5 13 6	
36	34	12	10	4	96	11·5	1 6 11	—	—	14 0 0	4 12 0	—	4 12 0	
–	2	8	3	5	18	9·7	2 3 3	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	[b]—	
21	6	5	5	2	39	7·8	1 5 7	—	—	26 0 0	—	20 0 0	[a]20 0 0	
15	24	3	8	8	58	9·6	1 14 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
32	25	19	6	–	82	9·1	1 5 0	4 0 0	—	13 15 0	3 9 10	—	3 9 10	
124	–	–	–	–	124	4·5	1 16 0	5 0 0	—	25 0 0	3 19 0	—	3 19 0	
80	17	–	7	–	104	7·8	1 18 2	4 0 0	—	15 3 4	10 16 6	—	10 16 6	
42	34	2	28	10	116	10·4	1 8 8	4 10 0	—	17 13 4	7 4 5	—	7 4 5	
42	10	–	4	3	59	8·7	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	5 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 9 1	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
12	7	4	9	9	41	9·6	1 9 6	4 0 0	—	3 10 10	1 3 1	60 0 0	[a]61 3 1	
23	27	–	16	6	72	9·8	2 13 7	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
34	17	–	10	–	61	10·8	1 12 9	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
61	23	14	12	2	112	10·8	2 11 0	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 7	—	0 10 7	
62	12	7	8	9	98	10·3	2 19 0	5 0 0	—	—	1 2 2	2 0 0	3 2 2	
20,750	14,938	5,624	3,185	4,728	54,225		1,225 5 4	61 10 0	453 19 9	18,426 17 2	3,969 3 1	488 13 8	4,467 16 9	
57	46	15	40	26	184	10·	13 8 9	11 10 3	—	548 4 6	61 14 7	—	61 14 7	
36	35	19	48	58	196	10·0	—	28 1 3	—					
12	102	–	82	42	238	11·1	44 8 10	182 9 8	—					
12	36	–	63	35	146	11·1	31 2 2	100 11 8	—	221 14 0	27 12 9	—	27 12 9	
153	22	–	–	–	175	5·	5 10 0	56 9 10	—					
–	–	–	1	12	13	17·2	12 10 5	2 17 4	—	185 19 8	—	—	[b]—	
35	29	25	16	5	108	9·8	9 12 1	—	2 10 0	87 5 0	10 14 9	—	10 14 9	
[c]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	53 13 4	—	—	—	
21	23	17	18	10	89	10·	—	—	—	40 10 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	[a]16 0 0	

[b] Returns not available.

[c] No attendance during this quarter.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, MONASTIC,

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
10	4455	Clonfert, . .	Newmarket Ord.Ag.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	296	–	296	197	–	197	95
11	5700	Kilmacabea, .	Cloonkeen do. .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	123	–	123	69
12	6295	Knocktemple, .	Freemount do. .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	154	–	154	110	–	110	71
13	5669	St. Finbar's, .	GreatGeorge'sLan-cast. Monastic, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	880	–	880	433	–	433	302
14	5999	Do. . .	Douglas-street do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	1227	–	1227	682	–	682	410
15	4268	Donerailе, .	DonerailеConvent,f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	552	552	–	350	350	208
16	7651	Kilgarriff, .	Clonakilty do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	587	587	–	508	508	355
17	512	Midleton, .	Midleton Convt. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	858	858	–	685	685	406
18	1541	Rathgoggan, .	Charleville do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	415	415	–	293	293	197
19	2258	Fermoy, . .	Fermoy do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	486	486	–	436	436	309
20	2278	Drishane, .	Millstreet do. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	80	348	428	58	306	364	205
21	3828	Youghal, . .	Youghal do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	630	630	–	516	516	327
22	4572	Kinsale, . .	Kinsale,St.Joseph's Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	694	694	–	539	539	343
23	4630	Mallow, . .	Mallow do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	462	462	–	350	350	233
24	5257	Kilbrogan, .	Bandon do. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	675	675	–	533	533	373
25	5940	St. Finbar's, .	Blackrock do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	219	219	–	159	159	90
26	6153	Do. . .	St. Finbar's do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1887	1887	–	1220	1220	664
27	6376	Clonmel, . .	Queenstown do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	868	868	–	629	629	479
28	6528	St. Finbar's, .	St. Joseph's do. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	1340	1340	–	707	707	371
29	8414	Mannullane, .	PassageWest,do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	178	178	–	112	112	53
30	8430	Creagh, . .	Skibbereen, No. 2, do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	619	619	–	511	511	384
31	9161	Kilmocomoge, .	Bantry do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	429	429	–	330	330	161
32	9523	Kilaconnenagh,	Castletown do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	282	336	31	218	249	162
33	3167	Midleton, .	Midleton Workh.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	48	62	110	37	45	82	70
34	3242	Fermoy, . .	Fermoy do. .		–		R.C.	40	112	152	33	71	104	86
35	3417	Abbeystowry, .	Skibbereen do. .		–		R.C.	34	36	70	19	21	40	35
36	3545	St. Finbar's, .	Cork do. .		–		R.C.	433	375	808	252	285	537	[b]372
37	3565	Fanlobbus, .	Dunmanway do. .		–		R.C.	18	26	44	14	16	30	24
38	3651	Mallow, . .	Mallow do. .		–		R.C.	56	103	159	37	69	106	[b]76
39	3923	Clonfert, . .	Kanturk do. .		–		R.C.	87	175	262	50	106	156	115
40	4411	Kilmocomoge, .	Bantry do. .		–		R.C.	23	16	39	14	13	27	21
41	4896	Macroom, .	Macroom do. .		–		R.C.	20	19	39	18	18	36	24
42	4925	Kinsale, . .	Kinsale do. .		–		R.C.	54	52	106	30	24	54	33
43	5993	Killaconenagh, .	Castletown do. .		–		R.C.	29	47	76	18	26	44	28
44	6012	Drishane, .	Millstreet do. .		–		R.C.	61	79	140	35	45	80	51
45	6121	Youghal, . .	Youghal do. .		–		R.C.	63	96	159	42	62	104	62
46	6123	Ballymodan, .	Bandon do. .		–		E.C.	42	44	86	36	39	75	35
47	6140	Skull, . .	Skull do. .		–		R.C.	20	26	40	13	14	27	22
48	6216	Brigown, . .	Mitchelstown do. .		–		R.C.	73	86	159	39	49	88	62
49	6949	Kilgarriff, .	Clonakilty do. .		–		R.C.	34	20	54	24	12	36	27
50	1385	St. Finbar's, .	County Gaol,No. 1,		–	Gov. of Gaol	R.C.	39	–	39	11	–	11	11
51	1386	Do. . .	Do. No. 2,		–		R.C.	–	39	39	–	6	6	6
			Total of Special Schools, 51, .					4,952	13487	18,439	3,007	9,723	12,730	8,180
			Grand Total for Co. Cork, 549,					43,300	46,714	90,014	29,154	32,571	61,725	35,821

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster : County of Cork—*continued.*

Prison, and Poor Law Union Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
67	60	43	12	24	206	10·6	10 5 8	—	4 0 0	128 10 10	13 18 3	1 0 0	14 18 3
47	47	18	15	8	135	9·8	2 14 0	—	2 10 0	62 6 8	—	—	—
36	31	15	14	17	113	9·9	2 13 10	—	1 0 0	60 1 8	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
333	99	–	82	32	546	8·7	21 4 4	—	12 10 0	103 12 6	—	—	—
477	177	22	79	29	784	8·6	20 14 10	—	10 10 0	120 17 1	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
131	98	–	91	79	399	9·8	7 2 0	—	19 0 0	99 1 8	—	80 0 0	80 0 0
217	132	96	54	35	534	9·2	8 4 10	—	30 10 0	154 18 1	—	—	—
234	152	164	63	93	706	10·2	15 6 10	—	16 10 0	143 12 1	—	—	—
175	82	44	13	16	330	7·4	13 6 3	—	2 0 0	53 11 8	—	—	—
160	100	45	79	51	435	9·8	11 8 3	—	15 10 0	128 9 7	—	—	—
176	140	–	39	12	367	8·4	18 4 11	—	8 0 0	82 6 8	—	—	—
194	148	123	56	30	551	8·8	8 14 8	—	1 10 0	95 11 8	—	—	—
266	105	63	118	38	590	8·7	20 0 5	—	11 0 0	166 7 6	—	—	—
127	51	66	55	62	361	10·4	7 3 1	—	10 10 0	99 3 4	—	—	—
254	105	116	78	32	585	8·6	8 19 7	—	24 10 0	142 6 8	—	—	—
60	50	37	9	18	174	10·	1 13 10	—	4 10 0	44 3 4	—	—	—
782	176	186	144	159	1447	10·	8 6 6	—	18 0 0	188 12 11	—	—	—
232	148	150	120	51	701	9·2	35 13 7	—	7 0 0	115 4 7	—	—	—
374	143	128	62	27	734	11·	14 2 0	—	9 10 0	120 14 10	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
92	50	21	–	–	163	6·7	2 11 7	—	3 0 0	28 6 8	—	—	—
144	118	100	66	75	503	10·4	14 0 6	—	29 0 0	159 14 2	7 17 1	—	7 17 1
158	71	–	80	21	330	8·7	4 16 1	—	5 0 0	55 5 0	—	—	—
149	55	4	57	20	285	8·	9 6 7	7 0 0	—	70 16 8	—	—	—
21	30	16	9	9	85	9·6	6 11 6	—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—
59	17	7	5	–	88	7·8	2 0 2	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
15	15	6	7	–	43	8·5	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 1 0	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
18	10	–	3	–	31	9·1	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 9 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	34	20	12	4	180	5·5	—	—	3 10 0	—	—	—	—
16	9	–	5	–	30	8·3	0 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	10	–	4	–	39	6·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	14	5	–	1	61	6·9	0 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	14	4	9	–	51	10·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	22	12	10	–	78	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	25	18	2	–	107	8·5	5 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	7	8	6	–	82	7·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	7	3	4	–	27	9·	1 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	28	–	3	–	88	7·4	2 12 10	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
13	12	2	8	1	36	8·6	2 0 0	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
4	4	8	–	–	16	18·2	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	6	–	–	–	7	22·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,785	2,895	1,624	1,741	1,132	13,177		415 14 5	389 0 0	267 0 0	3,561 2 4	145 17 5	193 0 0	338 17 5
26,535	17,883	7,248	9,926	5,860	67,402		1,640 19 9	450 10 0	720 19 9	21,987 19 6	4,115 0 6	691 13 8	4,806 14 2

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	536	Cahir,	Cahirciveen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	178	14	192	108	9	117	60
2	541	Killaha,	Glenfleask,		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	65	167	64	41	105	58
3	542	Killury,	Killury, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	137	–	137	94	–	94	53
4	543	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–		–	104	104	–	67	67	32
5	544	Kilcummin,	Inch,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	49	–	49	28
6	1139	Anna,	Blennerville, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	103	–	103	63
7	1140	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	162	–	105	105	53
8	1145	Ballincuslane,	Knockatee,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	132	82	214	84	50	134	57
9	1199	Knockane,	Cullinagh, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	116	–	116	55
10	1276	Aghavallen,	Ballylongford, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	267	–	267	193	–	193	108
11	1277	Ballyheige,	Boulenshere, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	128	–	128	79
12	1279	Dunnorlin,	Ferriter,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	136	114	250	98	82	180	97
13	1280	Kilnaughtin,	Tarbert, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	219	–	219	145	–	145	83
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	82	–	82	54	–	54	28
14	1396	Kilkaskin,	Tulloha, m.	A.	–	Chris.	R.C.	72	–	72	58	–	58	29
15	1399	Tuosist,	Daurus,	A.	–	Chris.	R.C.	79	69	148	56	44	100	62
16	1480	Ardfert,	Ardfert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	266	–	266	178	–	178	91
17	1508	Aghavallen,	Ballylongford, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	221	221	–	166	166	81
18	1509	Kilnaughtin,	Tarbert, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	199	199	–	147	147	85
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	53	53	–	46	46	26
19	1510	Ballyheige,	Boulenshere, f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	65	65	32
20	1583	Killorglin,	Glownaguillagh, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	80	–	80	38
21	1600	Aghadoe,	Fosso, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	77	–	77	43
22	1601	Killarney,	Teirnaboul, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	68	–	68	31
23	1602	Do.	Gurtaquillane,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	90	184	56	51	107	54
24	1695	Kinnard,	Ardamore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	127	110	237	90	77	167	94
25	1697	Dunquin,	Vicarstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	60	128	53	43	96	57
26	1699	Rattoo,	Ballyduff, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	184	–	184	126	–	126	69
27	1702	Cloghano,	Farrinakilli,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	61	117	38	38	76	38
28	1703	Kilcummin,	Gneveguillagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	162	–	162	125	–	125	67
29	1704	Do.	Rathmore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	205	–	205	144	–	144	72
30	1797	Listowel,	Listowel, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	411	–	411	282	–	282	153
31	1832	Killorglin,	Killorglin, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	315	–	315	196	–	196	102
32	2002	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	254	254	–	190	190	108
33	2118	Ballynacourty,	Brackluin, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	117	–	117	61
34	2119	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	160	–	101	101	57
35	2120	Killehenny,	Gortnaskehi, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	202	–	202	127	–	127	61
36	2121	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	156	–	116	116	51
37	2165	Killury,	Drumnacurra, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	52	–	52	32
38	2166	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	53	53	28
39	2191	Killiney,	Castlegregory, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	172	–	172	129	–	129	78
40	2192	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	101	101	67
41	2193	Killinnane,	Fillamore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	50	–	50	30
42	2194	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	42	42	28
43	2197	Dromod,	Spunkane, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	186	–	186	116	–	116	75
44	2198	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	186	186	–	110	110	66
45	2349	Duagh,	Duagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	102	–	102	70
46	2417	Killinnane,	Fieries, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	114	–	114	70
47	2418	Molahiffe,	Knockaderry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	122	–	122	70
48	2419	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	105	105	59
49	2424	Aghadoe,	Carhooreigh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	86	185	58	46	104	51
50	2464	Kilbonane,	Faha, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	231	154	385	161	112	273	123
51	2493	Rattoo,	Ballyduff, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	147	–	97	97	51
52	2708	Knockane,	Cullinagh, f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	165	165	–	116	116	62
53	2808	Aglish,	Ballymullane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	81	–	81	45
54	2805	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	87	87	49
55	2810	Kilmoyley,	Kilmoyley, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	154	–	154	119	–	119	68
56	2811	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	106	106	62
57	2849	Kenmare,	Kenmare, m.	A.	–	Chris.	R.C.	212	–	212	158	–	158	113
58	2979	Kilcummin,	Clashnagarane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	64	–	64	37
59	2980	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	62	62	37
60	2995	Do.	Rathmore, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	249	249	–	205	205	102

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of MUNSTER.

KERRY—224 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36	42	15	29	18	140	11·1	6 16 2	—	—	68 0 0	8 19 0	—	8 19 0
42	34	11	21	13	121	11·3	1 12 9	—	—	46 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
24	18	23	20	15	100	10·5	1 5 3	—	1 10 0	33 5 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 11 0
27	15	12	12	5	71	9·8	1 0 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	4 0 0
29	11	10	9	10	69	10·1	1 10 4	—	—	15 5 0	3 17 0	2 6 2	6 3 2
43	36	23	8	7	117	9·3	2 9 3	—	—	62 3 4	—	—	—
64	27	21	10	11	133	9·	0 6 0	—	—	21 5 0	—	—	—
74	24	32	21	29	180	9·4	3 8 1	—	—	39 5 10	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
60	47	9	11	15	142	9·7	1 19 0	—	—	50 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
94	41	23	22	23	203	9·9	2 13 4	—	—	74 16 8	8 14 0	—	8 14 0
27	32	24	32	19	134	10·1	2 2 11	—	—	75 0 0	14 0 4	—	14 0 4
84	80	—	32	16	212	10·	3 19 2	—	1 10 0	53 0 0	3 14 0	6 0 0	9 14 0
43	54	24	19	19	159	9·7	7 17 1	—	3 0 0	73 13 4	14 16 9	—	[a]14 16 9
3	16	8	13	21	61	15·					1 9 7	—	1 9 7
15	22	10	14	4	65	10·5	1 8 2	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
49	38	2	21	14	124	9·8	3 0 4	—	5 0 0	46 0 0	18 5 5	10 0 0	28 5 5
66	72	22	37	8	205	9·5	2 16 8	—	1 10 0	57 0 0	4 19 6	—	4 19 6
77	44	34	18	20	193	9·7	3 3 4	—	1 0 0	60 8 4	3 2 6	—	[a]3 2 6
69	37	28	16	9	154	9·2	4 18 7	—	3 0 0	66 0 0	13 16 7	—	13 16 7
5	8	21	11	3	50	14·					0 6 1	—	0 6 1
25	13	13	20	—	71	8·1	1 11 3	—	—	16 0 0	3 6 2	—	3 6 2
37	32	13	5	5	92	9·9	1 10 4	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	[a]—
51	14	—	16	10	91	8·6	7 17 1	—	—	25 0 0	3 17 0	1 6 0	5 3 0
42	24	9	9	4	88	9·2	4 4 6	—	—	18 0 0	5 12 6	—	5 12 6
52	27	37	19	7	142	8·5	2 19 10	—	—	39 0 0	6 16 7	—	6 16 7
97	60	3	33	7	200	8·9	3 5 0	—	—	28 8 4	9 0 0	—	9 0 0
49	28	10	9	2	98	8·6	—	—	—	32 0 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0
64	36	16	20	7	143	9·8	2 8 0	—	—	39 0 0	6 15 8	—	6 15 8
41	18	27	7	—	88	9·8	1 10 9	—	—	19 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0
40	36	18	29	8	131	11·	1 10 5	—	—	39 0 0	3 4 0	—	3 4 0
43	28	26	40	27	164	10·3	6 8 0	—	4 0 0	56 0 0	4 19 9	—	4 19 9
128	88	37	41	42	331	11·1	8 12 9	—	—	128 10 0	19 17 10	20 0 0	39 17 10
114	60	26	27	12	239	9·5	3 13 8	—	—	71 15 0	9 3 0	—	9 3 0
76	56	9	51	24	216	10·	6 2 2	—	2 10 0	63 0 0	10 4 5	—	10 4 5
45	62	—	29	—	136	10·	1 16 4	—	—	26 10 0	4 12 9	5 0 0	9 12 9
62	26	18	17	—	123	10·	1 15 3	—	—	28 0 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	5 6 0
65	60	15	17	10	167	9·6	1 12 6	—	—	39 0 0	6 7 2	—	6 7 2
50	34	13	6	4	107	9·7	0 14 3	—	—	16 0 0	5 2 6	—	5 2 6
22	18	10	13	—	63	9·9	1 5 9	—	—	19 5 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6
41	9	4	12	2	68	8·4	0 5 0	—	—	14 13 4	0 4 6	—	0 4 6
45	24	33	25	22	149	10·8	2 0 6	—	—	63 17 6	16 18 8	3 0 0	19 18 8
33	26	17	20	9	105	9·5	5 8 6	—	3 0 0	36 3 4	7 12 9	2 0 0	9 12 9
23	17	9	13	6	68	9·7	3 5 11	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	1 15 0	7 15 0
17	14	7	13	1	52	7·4	0 10 0	—	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
67	39	—	29	12	147	10·	9 10 10	—	—	47 10 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0
78	35	—	20	6	138	10·3	—	—	—	33 3 4	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0
53	33	11	14	10	121	10·5	2 10 9	—	—	46 11 8	11 2 7	—	11 2 7
31	46	3	23	19	122	9·5	3 0 8	—	6 0 0	47 17 6	10 12 0	—	10 12 0
51	24	—	38	25	138	9·6	4 6 2	—	3 0 0	49 15 0	7 2 6	—	7 2 6
54	27	—	25	15	121	9·	1 10 5	—	5 0 0	32 10 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
39	28	25	17	5	114	9·2	1 10 2	—	—	35 0 0	7 12 6	—	7 12 6
140	66	18	58	34	316	9·6	4 9 5	—	3 0 0	77 1 8	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
45	24	26	16	5	116	10·	2 18 11	—	1 10 0	28 16 8	2 11 6	—	2 11 6
63	43	7	20	10	143	8·7	4 15 8	—	—	57 18 4	5 13 5	—	5 13 5
14	23	20	17	12	86	9·9	3 14 1	—	—	38 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
43	34	—	13	6	96	7·8	1 10 10	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
46	39	23	15	12	135	9·6	2 17 5	—	—	39 0 0	4 13 6	—	[a]4 13 6
39	38	24	15	6	122	10·4	1 8 6	—	—	19 10 0	7 3 6	—	[a]7 3 6
50	40	15	24	48	177	10·7	4 13 9	—	7 0 0	110 3 4	37 15 0	10 0 0	47 15 0
24	27	1	12	10	74	9·8	1 8 5	—	6 10 0	26 0 0	6 18 6	2 6 2	9 4 8
18	19	—	20	10	67	9·8	0 12 3	—	—	25 16 8	4 13 0	2 6 3	6 19 3
74	79	—	49	29	231	9·	4 11 11	—	3 0 0	94 3 4	4 17 0	—	4 17 0

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
61	3132	Rattoo,	Slievavadarra, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	70	–	70	34
62	3133	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	69	69	30
63	3215	Valentia,	Valentia, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	74	–	74	39
64	3216	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	101	101	65
65	3263	Dysert,	Kilsarcon,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	59	169	61	27	88	36
66	3352	Castle Island,	Castle Island, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	206	–	206	111	–	111	58
67	3483	Killury,	Ballynoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	31	49	80	25	37	62	34
68	3590	Duagh,	Trumaragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	98	240	106	69	175	105
69	3686	Kilcummin,	Gneveguillagh, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	88	88	54
70	3761	Ballymacelligot,	Clogher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	106	–	106	57
71	3762	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	167	–	99	99	51
72	3784	Prior,	Imelaghmore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	107	–	107	51
73	4063	Ballyheige,	Ballylangane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	57	123	50	38	88	58
74	4064	Liselton,	Ballyconry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	91	206	87	65	152	69
75	4251	Galey,	Coolard,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	186	154	340	133	118	251	120
76	4458	Dromod,	Ballinakilly,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	59	142	57	39	96	54
77	4459	Currans,	Currans, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	110	–	110	59
78	4460	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	66	66	37
79	4461	O'Dorney,	O'Dorney, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	75	–	75	42
80	4462	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	93	93	46
81	4463	Dromod,	Masterguihy,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	108	212	71	68	139	80
82	4615	Duagh,	Duagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	149	–	103	103	66
83	4759	Templenoe,	Ruscussane, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	82	–	82	47
84	4760	Killcentierna,	Clounclough, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	44	–	44	25
85	4761	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	63	63	33
86	4762	Glenbeigh,	Glenbeigh, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	105	–	105	59
87	4763	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	85	85	49
88	4846	Kilkaskin,	Gurtnabinny,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	44	41	85	32	25	57	30
89	4858	Prior,	Imelaghmore f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	62	62	36
90	5030	Duagh,	Knockalougha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	43	118	39	23	62	34
91	5119	Kenmare,	Cahir,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	65	194	95	45	140	85
92	5148	Templenoe,	Geraghsallagh,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	19	21	40	15	18	33	23
93	5168	Knockane,	Cirraghbeg, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	69	–	69	39
94	5169	Kiltallagh,	Castlemaine, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	64	–	64	41
95	5170	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	65	65	39
96	5193	Killorglin,	Glownaguillagh, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	56	56	30
97	5235	Kenmare,	Shelbourne, No. 1,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	34	31	65	24	24	48	27
98	5326	Knockane,	Cirraghbeg, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	49	49	26
99	5347	Kilcrohane,	Direenanar, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	60	–	60	34
100	5348	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	75	75	41
101	5349	Templenoe,	Ruscussane, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	64	64	35
102	5380	Ardfert,	Ardfert, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	166	–	108	108	59
103	5381	Ballinahoglish,	Chapeltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	80	193	86	51	137	75
104	5382	Kilflynn,	Kilflynn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	94	222	81	55	136	77
105	5422	Templenoe,	Direen,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	174	125	299	36	26	62	33
106	5423	Kenmare,	Goulane,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	42	103	39	31	70	37
107	5480	Tuosist,	Lehud,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	64	165	69	43	112	58
108	5481	Kilbonane,	Kilbonane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	85	–	85	47
109	5482	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	77	77	40
110	5481	Tuosist,	Shelbourne, No. 2,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	42	47	89	28	33	61	43
111	5517	Stradbally,	Magharees,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	67	162	69	49	118	80
112	5659	Kenmare,	Litter,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	33	22	55	26	19	45	26
113	5735	Glenbegh,	Keelnabrack, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	105	–	105	56
114	5736	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	82	82	46
115	5869	Killemlagh,	Portmagee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	45	116	51	32	83	53
116	5870	Castle Island,	Castle Island, No. 2,		E.C.	–	R.C.	88	4	92	42	1	43	20
117	5970	Aghadoe,	Sixmilebridge,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	98	241	112	82	194	99
118	6071	Kilcaragh,	Lixnaw, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	88	88	52
119	6113	Kilquane,	Kilquane,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	73	171	63	57	120	58
120	6227	Kilmalkedar,	Smerwick, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	57	–	57	30
121	6228	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	58	58	[a]31
122	6244	Duagh,	Drumligach,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	53	122	51	37	88	49
123	6294	Killarney,	Killarney adult, evg.		–	R.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	59	–	59	26

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster : County of Kerry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36	22	13	5	4	80	8·9	0 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 16 3	—	2 16 3
21	24	14	13	–	72	9·9	1 0 6	—	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
36	14	18	18	9	95	9·6	2 12 4	—	—	37 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
49	29	15	18	11	122	9·2	3 2 8	—	—	42 4 5	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
38	16	25	17	4	100	10·8	1 17 8	—	—	29 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
–	–	–	69	47	116	14·3	1 5 0	—	—	41 15 0	0 18 0	—	0 18 0
34	15	10	9	1	69	9·	1 10 9	—	—	20 18 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
55	75	5	46	26	207	10·2	5 9 11	—	3 10 0	50 0 0	24 14 1	—	24 14 1
51	25	–	13	9	98	9·6	2 3 5	—	3 0 0	29 6 8	1 15 6	—	1 15 6
28	16	29	21	13	107	9·5	1 8 11	—	—	43 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
30	38	–	29	17	114	9·	6 9 0	—	—	36 0 0	5 0 0	—	[a]5 0 0
51	42	–	29	9	131	11·1	3 9 1	—	—	62 6 8	5 2 7	3 0 0	8 2 7
48	22	18	16	6	110	9·1	1 1 8	—	—	18 0 0	5 7 6	—	5 7 6
97	50	4	24	14	189	8·3	1 18 10	—	—	35 0 0	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
86	83	4	49	23	245	9·7	5 12 9	—	—	62 0 0	13 11 0	—	13 11 0
50	41	3	27	15	136	10·2	1 8 7	—	—	35 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
37	19	19	24	20	119	10·2	1 15 3	—	2 0 0	46 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
29	8	11	6	7	61	9·5	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 8 1	—	2 8 1
29	17	20	6	8	80	10·7	1 9 1	—	—	24 0 0	9 12 5	—	9 12 5
37	44	6	11	4	102	10·5	1 0 8	—	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
78	62	–	33	12	185	9·3	3 13 3	—	2 10 0	44 6 8	5 9 8	—	5 9 8
47	26	30	14	–	117	9·	1 6 3	—	1 0 0	42 11 8	5 17 4	—	5 17 4
41	34	–	19	2	96	11·1	1 9 5	—	—	24 0 0	3 9 1	—	3 9 1
24	9	13	8	–	54	8·	1 3 11	—	—	24 0 0	3 15 0	—	3 15 0
33	25	20	8	4	90	9·2	—	—	—	1 11 1	0 12 0	—	0 12 0
50	27	25	12	8	122	9·6	—	—	—	24 0 0	4 8 10	—	[a]4 8 10
47	19	17	11	–	94	8·8	4 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 6	—	[a]3 2 6
28	20	2	14	–	64	10·	—	—	—	18 0 0	5 14 11	—	5 14 11
35	16	–	13	–	64	9·3	1 13 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6
37	32	–	4	4	77	9·3	2 8 2	—	—	15 0 0	7 6 0	—	7 6 0
44	28	17	38	31	158	9·5	3 3 2	—	3 10 0	103 0 0	8 16 0	—	8 16 0
18	11	–	8	–	37	8·9	—	—	—	15 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0
32	15	–	21	11	79	9·8	2 3 4	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6
31	14	–	17	6	68	9·6	1 11 0	—	3 0 0	49 13 4	4 13 0	—	4 13 0
43	22	–	11	3	79	8·7	1 3 11	—	1 10 0	29 16 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
40	7	12	8	4	71	8·9	1 7 9	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—
15	21	–	16	5	57	12·7	1 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0
18	25	–	12	2	57	8·8	1 13 9	—	—	14 0 0	1 9 6	3 0 0	4 9 6
28	30	–	13	1	72	10·4	1 8 4	—	—	17 5 0	3 13 8	—	3 13 8
41	36	4	14	3	98	9·	2 15 9	—	—	20 0 0	10 17 9	—	10 17 9
45	19	–	10	–	74	9·	1 15 4	—	—	20 0 0	3 13 2	—	3 13 2
52	42	3	22	9	128	9·3	2 17 10	—	—	24 10 0	1 17 6	—	1 17 6
55	44	27	31	8	165	10·5	2 17 11	—	—	47 5 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
82	53	–	20	6	161	10·	1 11 2	—	—	50 0 0	8 14 6	—	8 14 6
46	13	–	18	4	81	8·5	1 18 5	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
34	22	9	11	7	83	9·3	1 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	7 15 6	1 0 0	8 15 6
71	36	2	28	3	140	9·1	2 5 8	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
39	24	–	11	15	89	10·	1 7 7	—	—	38 6 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
38	20	–	16	11	85	9·9	1 5 11	—	1 10 0	26 13 4	7 13 11	—	7 13 11
38	22	–	10	–	70	8·	1 7 7	—	—	18 0 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6
57	29	12	24	16	138	10·	1 9 3	—	4 0 0	49 16 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
17	11	7	11	2	48	9·	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6
60	35	–	13	7	115	9·7	1 11 0	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
57	23	–	6	6	92	8·4	—	—	—	26 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
37	21	9	17	7	91	9·8	0 12 6	—	—	28 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
19	8	16	9	5	57	10·7	0 10 0	—	—	27 0 0	3 13 6	6 0 0	9 13 6
107	81	–	18	21	230	10·1	3 5 6	—	1 10 0	73 3 4	14 19 9	—	14 19 9
33	24	30	10	7	104	10·1	0 10 3	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	4 18 0	—	4 18 0
43	46	14	23	6	132	9·7	3 10 11	—	—	41 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0
30	24	2	7	–	63	9·5	1 18 6	—	—	23 0 0	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	—	—
33	39	4	16	11	103	9·5	2 11 4	—	—	18 0 0	9 2 9	—	[a]9 2 9
24	25	–	21	10	80	11·8	—	—	—	10 0 0	2 17 3	—	2 17 3

[b] Returns taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
124	6335	Knockanure,	Knockanure, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	66	157	63	47	110	59
125	6380	Kilnanare,	Fieries, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	97	97	60
126	6420	Finuge,	Finuge, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	119	267	94	67	161	89
127	6465	Cloghane,	Ballyquin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	68	176	78	44	122	77
128	6535	Aughavallen,	Asdee, . m.		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	118	–	118	73
129	6537	Annagh,	Derryquay, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	89	176	42	43	85	34
130	6655	Brosna,	Brosna, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	54	198	82	49	131	71
131	6656	Castle Island,	Knocknagashel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	75	195	99	54	153	92
132	6695	Ventry,	Ventry, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	59	–	59	31
133	6726	Kilgobban,	Camp, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	99	181	56	73	129	61
134	6814	Kilcaragh,	Lixnaw, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	84	–	84	49
135	6825	Castle Island,	Ballinacartin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	98	222	65	53	118	58
136	6904	Clogherbrian,	Ballyroe, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	67	112	30	51	81	38
137	7009	Aughavallen,	Asdee, . f.		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	–	109	109	51
138	7057	Kilkaskin,	Tulloha, . f.	A.	–	Chris.	R.C.	–	73	73	–	58	58	35
139	7116	Ballyheige,	Kerryhead, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	40	84	28	21	49	23
140	7158	Kilcrohan,	Cahirdaniel, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	140	–	140	91	–	91	53
141	7159	Do.	Do. . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	–	61	61	35
142	7244	Ventry,	Ventry, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	63	63	35
143	7381	Liselton,	Liselton, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	89	183	78	66	144	75
144	7390	Ballinahoglish,	Spa, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	75	–	75	42
145	7391	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	55	55	37
146	7438	Kilfeigney,	Kilfeigney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	90	204	66	54	120	52
147	7446	Kilgarvan,	Morleysbridge, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	47	49	96	33	38	71	36
148	7536	Do.	Kilgarvan, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	149	–	149	113	–	113	73
149	7537	Do.	Do. . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	117	117	63
150	7563	Ballincuslane,	Glountane, .	V.C.	E.C.	–	–	67	64	131	47	43	90	[b]39
151	7615	Tuosist,	Laragh, . f.	V.C.	–	Chris.	R.C.	–	119	119	–	86	86	50
152	7660	Kilcooley,	Beale, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	77	–	77	47
153	7661	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	82	82	46
154	7735	Killahan,	Killahan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	80	–	80	42
155	7814	Templenoe,	Direendarragh, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	66	66	33
156	7841	Knockane,	Kilgobnett, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	123	–	123	61
157	7842	Do.	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	101	101	56
158	7848	Murhur,	Murhur, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	227	–	227	134	–	134	89
159	7849	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	225	225	–	155	155	80
160	7887	Valentia,	Knightstown, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	70	–	70	41
161	7888	Do.	Do. . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	54	54	–	38	38	25
162	7930	Killahan,	Killahan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	75	75	35
163	7979	Clohane,	Clohane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	58	137	62	45	107	64
164	7990	Molahiffe,	Ballyfinnane, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	–	121	93	–	93	54
165	7991	Do.	Do. . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	–	80	80	50
166	8044	Ballyheigue,	Tiershanahan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	54	107	37	36	73	41
167	8062	Killaha,	Clounkeen, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	75	151	49	46	95	53
168	8147	Killemlagh,	The Glen, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	114	67	181	69	49	118	61
169	8148	Killinane,	Kells, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	58	123	48	42	90	55
170	8184	Castleisland,	Scartaglin, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	162	131	293	108	86	194	96
171	8252	Kilcrohane,	Sneem, . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	91	91	52
172	8332	Killarney,	Tiernaboul, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	63	63	37
173	8530	Tuosist,	Laragh, . m.		–	Chris.	R.C.	157	–	157	92	–	92	43
174	8607	Kilcummin,	Inch, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	60	60	32
175	8680	Ballincuslane,	Loughfouder, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	68	154	53	45	98	48
176	8887	Killinane,	Coars, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	60	44	104	49	38	87	75
177	8791	Killarney,	Lissivigeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	110	–	110	53
178	8792	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	69	69	32
179	8818	Kenmare	Kenmare, parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	24	18	42	20	14	34	26
180	8931	Kilnaughten,	Tarmons, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	81	–	81	58
181	8932	Do.	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	78	78	57
182	8985	Castleisland,	Castleisland, i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	201	–	201	138	–	138	77
183	9037	Kilcrohane,	Glenlough, temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	56	136	71	42	113	65
184	9038	Killinane,	Killurly, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	71	145	53	59	112	59
185	9048	Ballyseedy,	Ballyseedy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	70	–	70	34
186	9055	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	65	65	33

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Kerry—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	24	21	18	30	127	9·5	3 3 5	—	—	41 5 0	15 19 8	—	15 19 8	
37	28	7	18	15	105	8·3	1 7 0	—	—	30 7 9	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
71	55	13	36	14	189	10·2	5 10 9	—	1 0 0	52 10 0	21 13 9	—	21 13 9	
54	40	21	19	–	134	10·	2 2 3	—	—	37 5 0	2 4 8	5 0 0	7 4 8	
65	28	–	16	30	139	10·	6 2 10	—	1 0 0	98 6 8	6 7 0	20 0 0	[a]26 7 0	
52	19	14	6	–	91	9·6	1 10 0	—	—	15 0 9	1 7 2	—	1 7 2	
51	17	–	15	11	94	8·	2 12 1	—	—	26 3 4	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
54	48	–	26	38	166	10·7	2 16 3	—	—	51 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
41	21	–	10	2	74	9·4	0 10 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 2 1	—	1 2 1	
58	47	–	27	8	140	9·5	3 7 5	—	—	24 0 0	8 5 8	—	8 5 8	
14	22	23	11	10	80	9·7	2 18 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
99	50	–	31	16	196	9·9	3 15 9	—	—	17 6 8	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
52	8	8	13	1	82	8·5	1 0 3	—	—	17 11 8	—	—	—	
49	38	9	5	14	115	9·1	1 18 1	—	—	33 18 4	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
15	19	16	8	9	67	10·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	5 1 0	5 0 0	10 1 0	
37	8	7	7	–	59	9·6	1 0 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 7	—	3 8 7	
41	39	–	22	10	112	10·	1 8 5	—	3 0 0	43 5 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
30	25	–	10	3	68	8·8	—	—	—	28 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
33	18	11	9	1	72	9·	1 19 3	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 18 2	—	1 18 2	
52	54	–	41	9	156	9·4	2 2 7	—	—	40 0 0	8 2 0	—	8 2 0	
23	25	9	15	8	80	8·9	1 16 0	—	—	24 0 0	9 4 0	—	9 4 0	
31	9	13	11	–	64	8·4	—	—	—	16 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
53	37	–	33	9	132	10·	3 3 8	—	—	38 0 0	7 1 0	—	7 1 0	
36	18	–	14	5	73	10·	1 0 11	—	—	43 16 8	2 16 4	—	2 16 4	
38	16	–	37	33	124	10·	3 4 9	—	4 0 0	55 0 0	7 12 6	1 0 0	8 12 6	
45	36	–	22	26	129	9·5	3 15 6	—	—	50 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	14 5 0	—	—	—	
55	23	–	15	–	93	11·3	2 1 9	—	—	20 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
24	5	25	17	12	83	10·2	1 17 10	—	—	18 0 0	13 14 9	—	13 14 9	
40	24	–	19	4	87	9·	1 16 10	—	—	30 3 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
38	14	14	19	–	85	9·	2 19 6	—	—	15 0 0	5 10 6	—	5 10 6	
35	20	–	17	5	77	9·7	—	—	—	26 0 0	5 15 0	—	5 15 0	
90	30	18	14	8	160	12·6	1 10 0	5 0 0	—	11 18 4	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
65	37	11	11	5	129	9·4	1 10 0	5 0 0	—	16 13 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
36	32	23	22	35	148	10·5	6 11 8	—	2 0 0	57 13 4	24 3 5	—	24 3 5	
51	47	18	25	14	155	10·5	6 13 1	—	—	57 0 5	15 2 8	—	15 2 8	
37	15	3	24	6	85	11·9	2 2 7	—	—	32 0 0	15 0 0	0 14 0	[b]15 14 0	
17	8	–	14	3	42	9·2	0 14 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 7 1	—	4 7 1	
35	23	12	8	–	78	10·2	—	—	—	9 6 8	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	
38	32	33	13	1	117	10·	2 17 8	—	—	35 15 0	11 12 6	2 0 0	13 12 6	
36	17	14	21	9	97	10·	1 9 6	—	—	39 15 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
29	37	–	25	6	97	8·8	2 4 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0	
61	5	14	6	–	86	8·6	0 16 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
36	39	17	20	8	120	11·5	3 4 9	—	1 0 0	40 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
54	24	–	22	8	108	10·1	3 4 9	—	—	42 0 0	8 12 0	—	8 12 0	
50	33	17	12	7	119	9·	1 5 0	—	—	26 16 8	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
72	70	71	28	13	254	10·6	6 8 5	—	—	62 0 0	9 9 11	1 0 0	10 9 11	
55	33	–	19	11	118	9·8	3 1 0	—	—	32 3 4	11 1 5	—	11 1 5	
13	24	15	7	7	66	8·2	1 7 7	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	4 2 0	—	4 2 0	
38	40	15	14	5	112	11·	2 4 4	—	—	28 16 8	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
26	16	9	15	5	71	10·	1 3 3	—	—	12 16 8	3 4 6	2 6 0	5 10 6	
55	26	–	25	12	118	9·2	1 14 4	—	—	23 6 8	5 18 4	—	[b]5 18 4	
72	18	–	11	3	104	8·9	1 10 1	5 0 0	—	4 13 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
38	33	19	19	23	132	10·5	1 7 10	—	5 0 0	76 15 0	12 8 6	—	12 8 6	
40	16	–	12	6	74	10·1	2 5 3	—	—	16 0 0	3 16 7	—	3 16 7	
9	6	7	6	8	36	9·6	6 2 8	—	—	18 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	
75	32	–	7	–	114	9·	1 17 6	6 10 0	—	6 0 0	4 6 4	—	4 6 4	
70	34	–	2	–	106	8·7	1 17 6	6 10 0	—	5 6 8	4 10 3	—	4 10 3	
89	33	35	–	–	157	8·	1 5 0	—	—	44 15 0	1 9 11	—	1 9 11	
41	28	23	13	4	109	9·3	1 11 1	—	—	41 10 0	6 8 4	—	6 8 4	
54	39	19	18	6	136	8·5	2 4 1	—	—	30 10 0	4 16 0	—	4 16 0	
26	16	9	17	2	70	11·2	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 0	—	1 17 0	
29	14	15	15	–	73	10·1	1 16 7	—	—	20 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	

[b] Taken from Inspector's report; dismissed teacher in charge.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
187	9090	Kilcummin,	Shrone, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	91	–	91	52
188	9091	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	84	84	44
189	9179	Minnard,	Minnard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	82	186	72	57	129	70
190	9189	Prior,	Ballinskelligs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	44	102	41	33	74	47
191	9209	Kilgarrylander,	Castledrum, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	35	–	35	31	–	31	22
192	9260	Tralee,	Listellick, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	80	–	80	43
193	9261	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	70	70	38
194	9287	Killarney,	Mucrus,		E.C.	–	E.C.	8	10	18	7	10	17	12
195	9337	Dunquin,	Blasket Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	18	19	37	18	17	35	24
196	9338	Kilgarrylander,	Castledrum, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	45	–	39	39	25
197	9410	Ratass,	Dromtaker, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	50	–	50	42	–	42	36
198	9411	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	46	–	35	35	24
199	9452	Keel,	Shanakeal,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	84	84	44
200	9485	Dingle,	Ballycanneen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	37	102	45	25	70	42
201	9491	Brosna,	Brosna, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	96	96	50
202	9569	Aghadoe.	Fosso, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	78	78	46
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 202,					16,058	12,780	28,838	10,879	8,846	19,725	10,879
			AGRICULTURAL, MONASTIC, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.											
1	6091	Tuosist,	Lansdowne Ord. Ag.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	65	154	70	47	117	57
2	7813	Templenoe,	Dirreendarragh do.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	82	–	82	43
3	8251	Kilcrohane,	Sneem do.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	218	–	218	163	–	163	87
		Do.	Do. evg.		–	–	–	60	–	60	26	–	26	13
4	1793	Killarney,	Killarney Monastic, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	528	–	528	351	–	351	238
5	3655	Kilcoleman,	Ballyoughtera do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	289	–	289	193	–	193	99
6	533	Killarney,	Killarney Convt. f.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	627	627	–	435	435	272
7	538	Dingle,	Dingle do.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	541	541	–	340	340	234
8	545	Tralee,	Tralee do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	698	698	–	537	537	418
9	1859	Kilcolman,	Miltown do.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	506	506	–	297	297	136
10	2884	Caher,	Caherciveen do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	530	530	–	351	351	194
11	4062	Listowel,	Listowel do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	688	688	–	483	483	291
12	6215	Castle Island,	Castle Island do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	634	669	15	458	473	261
13	6654	Killarney,	Killarney do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	204	244	33	170	203	121
14	8320	Kenmare,	Kenmare do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	521	622	89	454	543	377
15	9266	Tralee,	Tralee do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	346	346	–	257	257	167
16	3860	Ratass,	Tralee Workhouse,		–	P. L. Guards.	R.C.	147	177	324	96	126	222	183
17	4314	Listowel,	Listowel do.		–		R.C.	79	63	142	55	41	96	72
18	4340	Killarney,	Killarney do.		–		R.C.	78	93	171	55	70	125	99
19	4670	Kenmare,	Kenmare do.		–		R.C.	32	63	95	24	47	71	46
20	4996	Caher,	Caherciveen do.		–		R.C.	41	42	83	32	33	65	41
21	5324	Dingle,	Dingle do.		–		R.C.	31	42	73	21	29	50	42
22	6962	Ratass,	Tralee Gaol,		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	39	6	45	5	2	7	4
			Total of Special Schools, 22,					1,926	5,846	7,772	1,310	4,177	5,487	3,495
			Grand Total for Co. Kerry, 224,					17,984	18,626	36,610	12,189	13,023	25,212	14,374

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	29	13	18	4	89	9·7	1 8 0	—	—	39 0 0	5 3 6	—	5 3 6
38	37	–	7	3	85	9·4	4 3 0	—	—	34 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0
73	46	11	24	–	154	9·	2 1 4	—	—	29 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
46	10	21	11	–	88	10·	3 11 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	5 8 0	—	5 8 0
25	7	–	3	–	35	8·	1 12 9	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
52	17	9	8	–	86	10·	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	23 6 8	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
30	28	–	4	6	68	9·5	1 10 0	4 10 0	—	17 15 6	3 6 5	—	3 6 5
2	4	–	8	3	17	10·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	11	–	–	–	33	9·1	—	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	—
36	6	–	3	–	45	8·	1 15 3	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
9	30	–	11	–	50	11·5	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	0 19 6	—	0 19 6
27	17	–	2	–	46	10·1	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	0 5 6	—	0 5 6
42	19	–	5	–	66	9·3	1 10 0	5 0 0	—	13 6 8	2 1 9	4 0 0	[b]6 1 9
40	31	–	18	–	89	10·5	1 13 1	4 10 0	—	16 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
45	50	–	8	12	115	9·8	3 8 4	4 10 0	—	14 3 4	4 1 6	—	4 1 6
40	18	10	9	8	85	10·7	—	4 10 0	—	3 10 0	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
2,057	5,056	2,071	3,559	1,642	22,485		456 18 11	74 10 0	110 10 0	6,649 1 8	1,184 18 9	230 9 7	1,415 8 4
59	45	17	6	10	137	11·7	5 7 0	—	1 10 0	45 8 1	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
27	22	3	23	12	87	12·	3 2 11	—	1 10 0	46 10 0	11 0 5	16 10 9	27 11 2
56	51	27	33	19	186	10·1	18 9 3	—	—	104 11 8	19 13 6	—	19 13 6
–	3	–	18	11	32	15·					0 15 6	4 0 0	4 15 6
166	119	–	70	48	403	10·7	13 13 7	7 12 1	7 10 0	81 0 0	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 4 4	—	—	15 8 4	—	—	—
185	62	42	72	83	444	9·	13 17 8	6 18 0	11 0 0	107 11 8	—	—	—
141	37	144	38	43	403	10·	12 14 9	—	3 0 0	89 8 4	—	—	—
282	91	105	57	44	579	8·7	7 3 11	—	3 10 0	148 8 4	—	—	—
104	51	30	60	102	347	10·7	4 5 0	—	1 0 0	50 10 0	—	—	—
151	72	39	45	28	335	10·6	13 3 10	—	4 0 0	78 18 4	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
186	112	76	105	71	550	10·3	9 19 2	—	13 10 0	113 12 11	—	—	—
223	113	57	61	29	483	10·2	19 13 10	—	16 0 0	108 6 8	—	—	—
115	33	–	42	17	207	7·3	7 8 5	—	2 0 0	39 15 0	—	—	—
280	120	–	81	58	539	8·5	18 9 3	—	33 0 0	177 5 0	—	—	—
115	57	35	48	18	273	10·	3 12 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	50 1 8	—	—	—
101	67	–	43	17	228	9·3	9 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	19	1	21	4	88	8·	3 17 1	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
56	28	15	9	19	127	8·4	8 14 0	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
14	16	11	10	12	63	9·2	2 7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	14	–	1	–	47	7·9	1 4 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	7	12	12	2	53	8·2	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	–	–	–	3	15·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,358	1,140	614	855	647	5,614		179 14 11	15 10 1	104 0 0	1,256 16 0	38 9 5	62 10 9	101 0 2
11,415	7,096	2,685	4,414	2,489	28,099		636 13 10	90 0 1	214 10 0	7,905 17 8	1,223 8 2	293 0 4	1,516 8 6

[b] Taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	552	Abington, .	Kishyquirk, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	85	–	85	47
2	553	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	–	79	79	51
3	556	Stradbally, .	Mount Shannon, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	131	131	–	77	77	41
4	557	Caherconlish, .	Inch St. Laurence,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	95	214	80	70	150	71
5	558	Do. . .	Kilmurry, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	82	146	48	61	109	53
6	560	Clonkeen, .	Clonkeen, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	50	37	87	42	30	72	44
7	561	Killeedy, .	Raheenagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	89	–	89	65
8	562	Killeenagariff, .	Ahane, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	143	–	143	108	–	108	60
9	563	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	67	67	–	41	41	24
10	564	Kilfinnane, .	Kilfinnane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	192	–	192	102	–	102	59
11	566	Monagay, . .	Glenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	88	185	89	76	165	94
12	1143	Galbally, . .	Lowtown, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	213	–	213	145	–	145	75
13	1144	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	–	104	104	62
14	1281	Ardagh, . .	Ardagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	147	–	147	116	–	116	76
15	1282	Rathkeale, .	Rathkeale, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	72	–	72	44
16	1511	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	39	100	139	15	50	65	40
17	1548	Killagholehane,	Broadford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	98	–	98	58
18	1750	Aglish Cormick,	Cloverfield, . m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	54	–	54	27
19	1775	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	46	46	26
20	1868	Ballybrood, .	Caherline, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	88	197	77	61	138	66
21	1934	Mahoonagh, .	Feohanagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	89	199	89	68	157	98
22	1935	Kilmallock, .	SS. Peter & Paul's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	211	–	211	135	–	135	91
23	1986	Kilteely, . .	Kilteely, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	167	–	167	134	–	134	75
24	1987	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	130	130	77
25	2007	Croagh, . .	Croagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	68	–	68	37
26	2008	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	83	83	41
27	2039	Askeaton, .	Askeaton, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	186	–	186	107	–	107	63
28	2040	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	199	199	–	120	120	75
29	2184	Caherelly, .	Caherelly, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	65	141	56	51	107	61
30	2222	Ardagh, . .	Ardagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	94	94	59
31	2289	Stradbally, .	Castleconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	85	–	85	42
32	2358	Monagay, .	Templeglentane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	233	–	233	151	–	151	90
33	2359	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	278	278	–	153	153	90
34	2539	Abbeyfeale, .	Abbeyfeale, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	210	–	210	160	–	160	112
35	2540	Robertstown, .	Mount Trenchard, m		–	E.C.	R.C.	98	–	98	78	–	78	39
36	2813	Do. . .	Foynes, . m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	91	–	91	70	–	70	41
37	2814	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	99	99	–	77	77	53
38	2909	Ballingarry, .	Ballingarry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	235	–	235	157	–	157	89
39	2910	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	210	210	–	162	162	86
40	2911	Kilcornan, .	Kilcornan, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	114	105	219	81	80	161	76
41	3131	Robertstown, .	Mount Trenchard, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	102	102	–	72	72	39
42	3221	Darragh, . .	Glenroe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	122	–	122	59
43	3231	Kilfergus, .	Glin, . . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	107	–	107	65
44	3232	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	98	98	69
45	3699	Chapel Russell, .	Pallaskenry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	102	–	102	63
46	3786	Shanid, . .	Shanagolden, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	108	–	108	66
47	3931	Kilcolman, .	Kilcolman, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	174	101	275	111	65	176	91
48	4184	Shanid, . .	Shanagolden, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	–	81	81	46
49	4412	Dromcolliher, .	Dromcolliher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	161	–	161	122	–	122	71
50	4466	Monasteranenagh	Ballymartin, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	76	184	83	56	139	76
51	4467	Corcomohide, .	Killacolla, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	93	–	93	53
52	4468	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	–	99	99	48
53	4469	Kilmeedy, .	Feenagh, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	175	–	175	109
54	4470	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	181	–	131	131	74
55	4471	Drehidtarsna, .	Drehidtarsna, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	25	79	42	18	60	27
56	4587	Shanid, . .	Shanagolden, i.		–	E.C.	R.C.	47	58	105	35	43	78	42
57	4764	Mungret, . .	Patrickswell, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	92	–	92	42
58	4765	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	76	76	34
59	4820	Doon, . .	Coogy, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	135	–	135	101	–	101	55
60	4877	Ardagh, . .	Killaghteen, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	98	76	174	63	58	121	64
61	5195	Knockainy, .	Knockainy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	76	–	76	36
62	5383	Doon, . .	Coogy, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	–	87	87	49

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of Munster.

LIMERICK—195 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	22	22	11	11	89	10·6	3 8 6	—	2 0 0	60 10 0	6 17 6	4 0 0	10 17 6	
23	18	–	21	14	76	10·2	1 16 5	—	2 0 0	50 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	[a]12 0 0	
35	10	10	12	11	78	7·	1 11 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 5 9	6 0 0	[a]10 5 9	
73	31	–	29	22	155	10·7	6 19 0	—	—	55 19 10	14 10 0	—	14 10 0	
49	20	33	17	6	125	10·4	3 11 4	—	—	40 0 0	6 6 0	—	6 6 0	
26	27	2	14	6	75	9·5	1 15 11	—	—	40 0 0	6 13 6	—	[a]6 13 6	
41	19	16	13	17	97	10·	3 7 11	—	1 0 0	49 10 0	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
25	45	1	16	27	114	10·	2 8 0	—	4 10 0	44 13 4	13 11 0	20 0 0	[a]33 11 0	
18	19	5	6	1	49	10·1	—	—	—	—	3 5 0	—	3 5 0	
32	26	21	14	19	112	11·2	3 9 0	—	3 0 0	50 0 0	33 17 0	—	33 17 0	
74	59	–	22	24	179	10·2	5 4 0	—	1 0 0	75 13 4	11 10 0	5 0 0	16 10 0	
58	42	11	25	12	148	10·1	2 3 0	—	4 5 0	87 13 4	12 15 0	—	12 15 0	
26	30	22	18	11	107	9·3	3 5 6	—	2 10 0	58 16 8	5 8 6	—	5 8 6	
38	23	15	14	29	119	9·6	4 9 1	—	3 0 0	73 5 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	16 0 0	
19	31	15	6	3	74	9·4	4 3 1	—	—	29 6 8	10 10 0	—	10 10 0	
44	15	10	13	–	82	7·	1 17 3	—	—	34 0 0	4 5 7	—	4 5 7	
23	31	10	14	19	97	10·	2 18 11	—	—	42 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	
33	23	–	5	7	68	8·9	2 12 2	—	—	21 15 0	4 18 6	—	4 18 6	
14	13	7	9	6	49	11·5	0 10 0	—	—	19 5 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
59	48	–	35	18	160	9·7	3 12 6	—	1 10 0	58 10 0	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
52	26	24	25	30	157	9·2	5 0 6	—	1 0 0	67 10 0	17 7 0	—	[a]17 7 0	
21	38	11	21	29	120	10·5	5 9 7	—	6 0 0	57 6 8	23 19 9	—	23 19 9	
49	20	24	14	21	128	11·2	1 13 7	—	3 0 0	60 10 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
44	48	–	22	23	137	9·2	3 16 0	—	7 10 0	62 18 4	19 4 6	—	19 4 6	
23	30	8	14	5	80	10·	1 6 10	—	—	29 15 0	4 17 2	—	4 17 2	
42	29	12	9	3	95	8·5	1 2 0	—	—	30 13 4	4 5 9	—	4 5 9	
63	36	28	16	12	155	10·1	4 7 11	—	2 0 0	35 1 8	11 5 5	—	11 5 5	
53	44	20	26	10	153	10·2	5 0 7	—	—	43 3 4	11 11 6	—	[a]11 11 6	
22	28	18	22	26	116	11·5	2 12 10	—	—	36 10 0	11 8 6	—	11 8 6	
56	20	2	9	17	104	10·6	3 18 10	—	2 0 0	47 0 0	5 17 6	1 0 0	6 17 6	
25	14	24	6	13	82	9·8	3 7 9	—	5 0 0	33 3 4	8 4 0	—	8 4 0	
48	53	–	22	48	171	10·	4 8 8	—	—	90 0 0	4 11 0	15 0 0	[a]19 11 0	
51	47	–	26	30	154	10·	6 16 1	—	3 0 0	68 10 0	4 11 0	12 0 0	16 11 0	
59	29	18	27	41	174	9·8	3 18 3	—	—	108 16 8	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	
28	29	–	9	19	85	9·8	2 6 10	—	1 0 0	36 15 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	[a]11 0 0	
24	10	9	9	20	72	10·5	3 9 3	1 0 0	4 0 0	35 6 8	10 2 0	5 0 0	15 2 0	
24	16	11	16	13	80	9·7	2 12 3	—	1 0 0	43 5 0	6 2 6	5 0 0	[a]11 2 6	
58	41	23	26	23	171	9·8	4 0 11	1 0 0	1 10 0	67 18 10	11 15 5	—	11 15 5	
36	55	30	26	27	174	9·7	3 2 5	—	—	51 16 7	8 1 2	—	8 1 2	
58	36	24	25	30	173	10·4	5 10 7	—	1 10 0	64 13 4	15 0 7	1 10 0	16 10 7	
16	22	12	20	9	79	10·	0 13 6	—	2 0 0	34 6 8	3 10 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	
29	36	29	36	21	151	10·6	3 17 9	—	—	29 13 4	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	
22	27	17	31	24	121	11·6	2 19 6	—	—	49 19 2	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
22	21	16	23	25	107	9·5	4 10 3	—	2 0 0	70 6 8	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
33	27	15	21	15	111	9·5	2 3 4	—	1 0 0	60 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
16	23	22	28	18	107	11·	1 17 9	—	2 0 0	76 10 0	11 5 0	5 0 0	16 5 0	
51	51	27	26	45	200	10·8	5 1 2	—	4 6 8	91 3 4	19 11 0	8 0 0	[a]27 11 0	
17	21	13	21	16	88	12·2	2 12 2	—	—	40 0 0	5 15 7	5 0 0	10 15 7	
41	31	12	15	22	121	9·4	3 4 8	—	—	46 12 2	18 16 10	—	18 16 10	
32	49	–	38	13	132	10·1	4 6 1	—	4 0 0	54 3 4	20 10 0	1 0 0	21 10 0	
41	15	12	12	16	96	11·8	3 3 2	—	—	42 0 0	12 6 0	—	12 6 0	
26	23	13	19	19	100	11·1	3 14 8	—	3 10 0	56 5 0	9 7 0	—	9 7 0	
58	44	–	20	45	167	13·	5 10 5	—	—	70 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	18 0 0	
48	32	21	18	22	141	10·	3 3 6	—	2 0 0	55 0 0	13 15 0	2 0 0	15 15 0	
24	21	7	4	3	59	9·9	2 3 8	—	—	40 6 8	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	
65	13	3	–	–	81	5·2	1 6 5	—	—	22 0 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	[a]8 2 0	
38	20	17	9	18	102	10·6	3 18 10	—	—	66 0 0	4 18 11	—	[a]4 18 11	
23	20	11	8	11	73	9·5	1 5 9	—	—	26 0 0	3 19 8	—	[a]3 19 8	
29	20	35	20	16	120	9·6	4 1 6	—	—	44 3 4	13 18 1	11 0 0	24 18 1	
69	35	–	21	20	145	10·5	6 2 0	—	5 10 0	58 3 10	9 10 6	10 0 0	[a]19 10 6	
31	27	–	19	12	89	9·6	1 5 0	—	1 0 0	31 10 0	8 10 0	1 0 0	9 10 0	
35	24	13	14	8	94	9·4	2 16 8	—	3 0 0	38 6 8	10 15 0	11 0 0	21 15 0	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
63	5564	Kilkeedy,	Tervoe, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	97	–	97	52
64	5639	St. Mary's,	Limerick adult evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	49	–	49	25
65	5773	Mahoonagh,	Mahoonagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	93	232	107	71	178	107
66	5836	Stradbally,	Castleconnell, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	69	69	35
67	5880	Abington,	Murroe, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	218	–	218	131	–	131	65
68	5881	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	198	198	–	130	130	56
69	5908	Kilfinnane,	Kilfinnane, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	160	–	130	130	70
70	5909	Caherconlish,	Caherconlish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	90	151	42	63	105	49
71	5930	Ballylanders,	Ballylanders, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	253	–	253	171	–	171	84
72	5931	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	228	228	–	163	163	89
73	5932	Kilkeedy,	Tervoe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	110	110	58
74	6031	St. Munchin's,	Villiers, f.		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	62	62	–	35	35	19
75	6141	Do.	Do. m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	74	–	74	45	–	45	30
76	6404	Knockaderry,	Knockaderry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	94	–	94	56
77	6405	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	84	84	51
78	6426	Killeely,	Thomondgate, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	6	71	77	6	61	67	36
79	6516	Kildimo,	Kildimo, m.	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	124	–	124	94	–	94	61
80	6517	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	–	114	114	–	85	85	53
81	6539	Caheravally,	Knockea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	100	–	100	46
82	6540	Dromcolliher,	Dromcolliher, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	175	–	128	128	76
83	6541	Corcomohide,	Castletown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	96	210	70	51	121	61
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	84	12	96	71	9	80	47
84	6542	Grean,	Derk, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	69	–	69	50	–	50	30
85	6543	Hospital,	Hospital, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	155	–	155	95
86	6544	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	196	196	–	146	146	84
87	6630	Grean,	Nicker, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	238	–	238	176	–	176	100
88	6657	Adare,	Shountrade,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	64	148	62	50	112	68
89	6788	Emlygrenan,	Clareen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	98	233	103	70	173	76
90	6835	Grean,	Derk, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	77	–	54	54	29
91	6870	Chapel Russell,	Pallaskenry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	144	–	117	117	72
92	6915	Donaghmore,	Donaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	47	105	43	33	76	48
93	6934	St. John's,	St.John's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	239	–	239	120	–	120	63
94	6935	St. John's,	St.John's-square,i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	189	–	189	87	–	87	34
95	7027	Ballingarry,	Glenbrohane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	115	–	115	69
96	7028	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	162	–	115	115	61
97	7087	Killagholehane,	Knocktoosh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	137	138	275	69	73	142	74
98	7104	Clonagh,	Cooleappagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	81	173	75	62	137	60
99	7117	Knockainy,	Loughgur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	83	206	88	56	144	65
100	7161	Kilmeedy,	Kilmeedy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	110	–	110	71
101	7207	Templebreeden,	Knockane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	102	226	95	82	177	88
102	7208	Knocklong,	Knocklong, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	111	111	55
103	7222	Banogue,	Banogue, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	173	–	173	122	–	122	61
104	7223	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	98	98	48
105	7224	Corcomohide,	Ballygran, m.day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	97	–	97	57
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	63	25	88	56	24	80	51
106	7230	Abbeyfeale,	Meenkilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	102	205	77	77	154	80
107	7237	Kilflynn,	Ballyorgan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	57	–	57	27
108	7263	Doon,	Bilboa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	177	127	304	115	87	202	91
109	7273	Oola,	Oola, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	173	–	173	126	–	126	66
110	7274	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	176	–	119	119	62
111	7309	Killeedy,	Rahecnagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	82	82	49
112	7310	Kilcullane,	Herbertstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	91	91	48
113	7317	Killeedy,	Glengurt, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	133	–	133	99	–	99	61
114	7329	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	129	129	–	92	92	60
115	7357	Do.	Ashford, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	24	–	24	16	–	16	b11
116	7376	Do.	Herbertstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	92	–	92	52
117	7406	Ballingarry,	Granagh, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	90	205	86	63	149	77
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	97	86	183	90	29	119	49
118	7420	Darragh,	Glenroe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	92	92	52
119	7421	Stradbally,	Mount Pellier,		–	R.C.	R.C.	83	41	124	61	27	88	42
120	7439	Abbeyfeale,	Abbeyfeale, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	202	–	146	146	96
121	7480	Tuogh,	Cappamore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	111	–	111	59

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Limerick—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	27	–	16	6	89	10·6	2 14 2	0 19 0	1 0 0	55 3 4	13 3 6	—	[a]13 3 6	
–	13	–	28	6	47	16·6	1 5 6	—	—	20 0 0	4 0 10	—	4 0 10	
50	52	–	35	53	190	10·5	5 12 2	—	1 0 0	69 15 0	20 15 1	1 0 0	21 15 1	
29	24	9	11	4	77	9·1	1 7 0	—	2 0 0	28 10 0	4 9 5	—	4 9 5	
89	13	12	18	16	148	10·5	1 16 1	—	1 10 0	56 10 0	6 14 6	2 0 0	[a]8 14 6	
74	31	–	17	10	132	11·2	1 10 3	—	—	49 0 0	6 11 3	—	[a]6 11 3	
45	39	14	11	15	124	8·8	3 7 9	—	1 0 0	70 6 8	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	
76	24	–	7	3	110	7·6	3 10 4	—	—	32 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
81	34	15	30	35	195	9·1	4 7 8	—	3 0 0	64 8 4	19 10 0	—	19 10 0	
71	38	22	27	33	191	9·6	2 18 3	—	7 10 0	73 8 4	12 10 0	1 0 0	13 10 0	
67	36	–	18	6	127	9·8	3 17 4	—	1 10 0	46 5 0	17 17 0	6 0 0	23 17 0	
14	7	8	3	4	36	8·2	2 0 10	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	10 1 8	27 0 0	37 1 8	
10	10	7	9	10	46	9·3	2 19 5	—	1 0 0	52 0 0	7 19 0	30 0 0	[a]37 19 0	
19	28	7	15	20	89	10·8	1 5 0	—	—	52 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	10 10 0	
18	17	18	10	17	80	10·7	1 13 0	—	—	34 0 0	5 9 6	—	5 9 6	
29	13	3	18	6	69	8·7	1 17 7	—	—	20 0 0	6 12 3	—	[a]6 12 3	
30	17	8	26	20	101	10·	3 3 10	—	1 0 0	47 15 0	13 18 3	—	[a]13 18 3	
18	21	15	16	26	96	10·2	3 7 5	—	2 10 0	54 13 4	11 14 2	—	11 14 2	
46	35	–	9	6	96	9·3	0 15 0	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	
32	37	20	22	19	130	8·9	6 19 6	—	—	54 0 0	22 16 0	—	22 16 0	
38	25	11	19	29	122	9·8	4 6 5	—	1 0 0	67 3 4	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
8	16	–	26	37	87	11·1	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
19	17	–	13	5	54	9·5	0 16 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 11 6	—	[a]3 11 6	
33	40	–	49	42	164	10·4	5 18 1	—	4 15 0	75 16 8	15 0 0	10 0 0	[a]25 0 0	
27	51	1	40	32	151	9·4	5 5 4	—	14 0 0	83 11 8	18 19 0	10 0 0	[a]28 19 0	
71	47	16	30	40	204	11·1	7 11 10	—	6 0 0	85 0 0	14 0 0	—	14 0 0	
36	41	21	20	14	132	10·1	2 9 10	—	6 0 0	40 6 8	3 14 0	10 0 0	13 14 0	
51	51	27	27	33	189	10·9	3 6 3	—	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
23	9	–	19	6	57	9·2	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	5 9 0	—	5 9 0	
27	31	22	21	15	116	9·6	3 18 1	—	—	41 10 0	10 10 10	—	10 10 10	
29	19	14	12	7	81	9·2	2 0 0	—	—	48 0 0	11 0 7	—	[a]11 0 7	
52	30	14	26	43	165	12·4	7 12 0	—	—	56 2 6	12 19 8	—	12 19 8	
73	5	–	–	–	78	4·8	—	—	—	14 0 0	1 16 7	—	1 16 7	
33	38	21	13	22	127	9·3	2 10 6	—	1 10 0	42 0 0	9 9 0	—	9 9 0	
27	39	23	15	13	117	7·8	1 5 3	—	2 0 0	35 3 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
61	38	27	14	13	153	8·5	6 5 4	—	—	51 0 0	8 15 6	—	8 15 6	
37	48	22	25	11	143	9·8	3 1 6	—	—	41 10 0	6 9 0	—	6 9 0	
50	46	30	28	7	161	10·4	2 15 1	—	—	49 0 0	8 15 0	—	[a]8 15 0	
47	9	15	22	23	116	10·	2 17 8	—	1 0 0	52 1 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
65	58	28	25	15	191	10·5	3 11 5	—	1 0 0	61 16 8	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
20	37	3	20	33	113	9·8	3 9 8	—	1 10 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
28	27	21	20	38	134	10·8	3 1 10	—	—	65 5 0	10 3 0	12 0 0	22 3 0	
28	28	21	17	13	107	10·	4 4 2	1 0 0	—	45 8 4	6 15 5	3 0 0	9 15 5	
19	31	19	7	17	93	9·5	1 11 6	—	1 0 0	55 6 8	6 2 0	—	[a]6 2 0	
2	5	5	17	51	80	16·2	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
75	37	17	22	18	169	8·3	1 15 3	—	—	60 11 8	11 14 0	—	11 14 0	
22	21	9	7	6	65	10·2	2 7 6	—	—	21 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
174	33	–	16	16	239	9·2	3 19 4	—	2 0 0	53 5 10	17 10 6	—	17 10 6	
67	37	–	19	14	137	10·4	3 7 10	—	1 0 0	34 3 4	15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	
51	42	3	28	14	138	10·4	6 1 10	—	—	49 0 0	15 9 0	5 0 0	20 9 0	
47	10	9	17	14	97	8·	6 0 11	—	—	29 5 0	6 1 8	—	6 1 8	
46	30	12	20	7	115	9·4	3 6 7	—	5 10 0	52 6 8	11 8 7	—	[a]11 8 7	
37	30	9	12	21	109	10·	1 7 9	—	1 0 0	58 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
34	22	10	7	32	105	10·	3 0 9	—	1 0 0	52 5 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	
33	29	9	13	16	100	10·9	1 11 7	—	2 10 0	58 6 8	10 12 0	—	[a]10 12 0	
38	50	15	25	42	170	9·3	3 9 8	—	—	70 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
3	27	21	46	36	133	14·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	23	18	14	17	103	10·5	2 19 1	—	—	38 10 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
54	26	–	9	2	91	8·1	1 9 6	—	—	22 13 3	—	—	—	
49	25	22	29	30	155	10·	3 4 3	—	1 0 0	66 7 9	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
42	27	28	10	17	124	9·5	2 17 0	—	3 0 0	53 0 0	15 4 4	—	15 4 4	

[b] Taken from Inspector's report; school closed latter portion of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
122	7504	Abbeyfeale,	Ballybehy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	76	154	58	65	123	77
123	7515	Tuogh,	Cappamore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	183	183	–	125	125	57
124	7569	Do.	Tineteriffe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	85	166	61	61	122	67
125	7699	Knocklong,	Knocklong, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	147	–	147	116	–	116	65
126	7748	Kilnurray,	Monaleen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	61	–	61	37
127	7857	Boher,	Eyon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	60	–	60	31
128	7858	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	55	55	30
129	7861	Rathronan,	Athea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	198	–	198	132	–	132	74
130	7862	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	158	–	106	106	62
131	7900	Iveruss,	Ballysteen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	172	128	300	106	72	178	110
132	7916	Kilmurray,	Monaleen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	57	57	33
133	7926	Grean,	Nicker, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	183	183	–	139	139	82
134	7959	Kilmeady,	Kilmeady, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	97	97	60
135	8050	Askeaton,	Askeaton, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	76	179	55	47	102	53
136	8144	Knockea,	Knockea, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	145	–	100	100	53
137	8157	Kilmallock,	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	246	246	–	168	168	90
138	8211	Athlacca,	Athlacca,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	81	191	91	60	151	91
139	8246	Kilflynn,	Ballyorgan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	56	56	32
140	8333	Effin,	Effin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	77	–	77	40
141	8334	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	76	76	35
142	8342	Caherconlish,	Bohermore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	40	94	44	22	66	40
143	8395	Drumoglan,	Monamohill, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	78	–	78	61	–	61	32
144	8396	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	75	–	57	57	30
145	8401	Abbeyfeale,	Dromtrasna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	113	206	71	76	147	93
146	8419	Ardpatrick,	Ardpatrick, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	120	–	120	74
147	8420	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	90	90	64
148	8476	Killeedy,	Ashford, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	92	92	61
149	8572	Bruree,	Bruree,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	163	133	296	103	85	188	110
150	8760	Kilmoylan,	Clomleharde, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	50	–	50	29
151	8761	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	68	68	68	34
152	8769	Corcomohide,	Ballygran, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	82	82	46
153	8783	Ardagh,	Ballyloghane, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	74	–	74	44
154	8784	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	84	84	52
155	8797	Rockhill,	Rockhill, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	93	–	93	49
156	8798	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	75	75	45
157	8827	St. Mary's,	Limerick Mechanics' Inst. evg.		–	R.C. E.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	68	–	68	29
158	8847	Monagea,	Newcastle adult, evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	–	51	34	–	34	[b]17
159	8902	Knockainey,	Bottomstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	84	202	88	66	154	79
160	8926	Adare,	Adare,		E.C.	–	E.C.	57	55	112	47	45	92	54
161	8930	Colman's Well,	Colman's Well,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	49	118	48	35	83	42
162	9132	Fedamore,	Carnane, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	97	–	97	56
163	9157	Knockainey,	Knockainey, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	82	82	47
164	9306	Croome,	Croome, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	–	126	82	–	82	52
165	9307	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	204	204	–	141	141	77
166	9318	Kilfenney,	Kilfenney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	99	–	99	48
167	9319	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	60	60	36
168	9347	Doon,	Gortavalla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	62	180	80	41	121	61
169	9481	Kilreedymajor,	Bulgaden, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	162	–	162	128	–	128	75
170	9482	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	94	94	64
171	9548	Fedamore,	Carnane, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	94	–	65	65	32
172	9578	St. Patrick's,	St. Patrick's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	60	60	50
173	9595	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	–	78	78	–	78	68
174	9596	Lower Connelloe,	Duxtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	25	23	48	24	23	47	34
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 174,					14,152	11967	26,119	9,959	8,509	18,468	10326

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Limerick—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	32	13	28	32	145	10·	2 7 3	—	—	43 6 8	12 0 0	5 0 0	17 0 0	
61	38	13	11	3	126	8·1	2 13 10	—	2 10 0	46 0 0	16 5 0	—	16 5 0	
29	71	–	14	19	133	9·4	3 4 2	—	—	36 0 0	18 10 0	—	18 10 0	
16	33	–	26	29	104	10·	3 0 5	—	4 0 0	63 5 0	14 0 0	—	14 0 0	
27	16	8	7	11	69	12·	1 18 6	—	2 10 0	32 13 4	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
26	16	–	10	10	62	10·5	—	—	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	—	[a]7 0 0	
22	18	–	6	7	53	10·	3 2 0	—	—	27 0 0	5 0 0	—	[a]5 0 0	
60	24	17	28	27	156	10·	4 15 4	—	—	56 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
44	40	15	19	6	124	9·2	4 9 0	—	—	17 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
69	32	26	47	28	202	10·2	4 0 6	—	1 0 0	77 5 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	[a]32 0 0	
33	8	–	6	15	62	9·	1 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	5 17 0	—	5 17 0	
58	42	15	22	26	163	11·3	4 18 9	—	2 0 0	65 8 4	16 0 0	—	[a]16 0 0	
35	42	–	13	16	106	9·	5 2 11	—	—	37 15 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
77	32	8	–	–	117	5·5	1 5 3	—	—	44 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
68	19	–	16	5	108	8·1	2 2 0	—	—	11 12 9	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	
46	53	25	15	33	172	9·4	5 1 6	—	13 5 0	86 6 8	20 15 0	—	20 15 0	
40	36	7	39	34	156	10·4	14 6 7	—	—	84 1 8	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	
16	21	–	13	10	60	9·7	0 15 0	—	—	17 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
22	18	14	9	8	71	10·	1 9 8	—	—	35 5 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
20	20	21	6	11	78	9·2	2 3 9	—	—	36 0 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
31	26	10	11	1	79	8·5	—	—	—	18 0 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	9 10 0	
26	20	–	10	12	68	10·	1 2 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 2 0	1 0 0	[a]6 2 0	
22	26	–	8	3	59	9·2	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 0	1 0 0	[a]4 13 0	
47	32	20	29	37	165	10·	2 10 9	—	1 0 0	60 6 8	13 5 3	—	13 5 3	
53	38	–	14	16	121	10·3	1 18 8	—	9 0 0	65 7 2	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	
16	29	18	15	20	98	9·9	4 1 9	—	9 0 0	56 5 0	24 10 0	—	[a]24 10 0	
39	30	19	12	3	103	7·7	3 10 6	—	—	29 6 8	4 15 0	—	4 15 0	
60	59	19	26	35	199	11·5	6 14 6	—	—	85 12 2	18 16 6	—	[a]18 16 6	
18	14	6	9	13	60	9·7	1 6 5	—	—	15 0 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
19	26	8	19	11	83	10·	4 12 5	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	[a]6 0 0	
29	23	9	12	17	90	8·5	3 6 1	—	2 0 0	44 3 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
24	18	15	15	8	80	9·5	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	5 14 6	4 0 0	9 14 6	
31	35	–	17	3	86	10·	4 4 11	—	—	34 0 0	11 4 9	4 0 0	15 4 9	
25	21	9	14	9	78	8·9	2 15 5	4 10 0	1 0 0	39 16 8	9 0 3	—	9 0 3	
16	12	6	14	23	71	10·8	3 2 10	5 10 0	—	39 17 9	10 15 9	—	10 15 9	
–	1	–	35	30	66	16·9	—	—	—	10 0 0	4 3 6	5 0 0	9 3 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	
44	43	22	31	20	160	9·8	3 12 3	—	3 0 0	76 10 0	20 0 0	—	[a]20 0 0	
34	28	14	12	8	96	9·6	4 5 0	—	6 0 0	55 6 8	4 0 0	12 0 0	[a]16 0 0	
26	22	24	11	6	89	9·5	3 5 2	—	—	32 0 0	9 1 2	—	9 1 2	
27	45		29	11	112	10·9	3 17 4	—	—	56 10 10	17 1 0	—	17 1 0	
32	26	12	14	13	97	9·4	5 1 3	—	—	45 6 8	12 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	
20	31	4	20	5	80	10·	2 4 6	—	—	52 10 0	7 9 3	9 0 0	[a]16 0 3	
43	44	19	17	16	139	9·5	2 12 3	—	—	51 11 8	6 15 8	9 0 0	[a]15 15 8	
24	35	14	17	24	114	10·7	2 5 0	—	—	37 15 0	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	
19	20	11	10	5	65	9·4	2 5 0	—	—	16 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
44	38	22	18	8	130	8·6	5 3 1	—	—	51 8 4	20 17 8	—	20 17 8	
49	58	–	23	15	145	11·2	3 0 7	5 0 0	—	24 15 0	26 0 0	—	26 0 0	
28	36	–	25	10	99	11·	4 19 6	5 10 0	—	23 6 8	23 0 0	—	23 0 0	
28	40	–	7	–	75	9·	1 11 1	4 0 0	—	3 10 0	7 2 6	—	7 2 6	
44	16	–	8	2	70	10·	1 8 1	4 10 0	—	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
36	20	11	11	–	78	10·5	1 12 0	4 10 0	—	—	1 2 4	—	1 2 4	
32	9	–	5	2	48	9·2	1 17 9	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
6,675	5,097	1,956	3,125	2,993	19,846		543 15 2	41 9 0	230 11 8	7,865 0 9	1,876 5 4	353 0 0	2,229 5 4	

b Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT,

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
		MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.												
1	6970	St. Michael's, .	Limerick Dist. Model, m.	v.c.	–	Com. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	188	–	188	125	–	125	94
2	6971	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	176	176	–	115	115	83
3	6972	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	99	95	194	64	65	129	90
4	6973	Do. . .	Do. Maritime, .	v.c.	–		R.C.	66	–	66	25	–	25	12
5	6969	Mungret, .	Do. 1st class Ag. (at Mungret), .	v.c.	–		R.C.	99	–	99	69	–	69	41
6	8141	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	107	107	–	74	74	40
7	5643	Robertstown, .	Mt. Trenchard Cen. Agricultural, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	13	–	13	10	–	10	3
8	570	St. Munchin's, .	SS. Mary's & Munchin's Conv		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1064	1,064	–	730	730	458
9	5143	St. Michael's, .	Pery-square do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	624	624	–	397	397	250
10	5547	St. Michael's, .	Sexton-st. do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1066	1,066	–	762	762	396
11	5554	St. Munchin's, .	St. Mary's do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	58	58	31
12	6032	Newcastle, .	St. Catherine's do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	605	605	–	440	440	321
13	6569	Rathkeale, .	St. Anne's do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	509	509	–	360	360	234
14	6936	St. John's, .	St. John's-sq. do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	948	948	–	656	656	387
15	9296	Adare, . .	Adare do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	233	233	–	160	160	118
16	3040	Newcastle, .	Newcastle Workho.		–	P. L. Guards.	R.C.	67	99	166	29	38	67	55
17	3066	Kilmallock, .	Kilmallock do.		–		R.C.	115	135	250	69	77	146	105
18	3415	Rathkeale, .	Rathkeale do.		–		R.C.	77	94	171	39	58	97	73
19	5058	St. Nicholas, .	Limerick do.		–		R.C.	146	415	561	127	277	404	[b]274
20	6013	Croom, . .	Croom do.		–		R.C.	67	54	121	43	41	84	61
21	6021	Kilfergus, .	Glin do.		–		R.C.	24	17	41	19	15	34	23
			Total of Special Schools, 21, .					961	6,380	7,341	619	4,323	4,942	3,149
			Grand Total for Co. Limerick, 195, .					15,113	18,347	33,460	10,578	12,832	23,410	13,475

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	571	Ardmayle, .	Ardmayle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	36	80	31	20	51	22
2	572	Donohill, .	Anacarty, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	63	–	63	38
3	573	Buolick, .	Ballysloe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	69	143	52	52	104	55
4	574	Do. .	Clonmiclane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	78	166	66	55	121	64
5	575	Do. .	Gortnahoe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	–	65	45	–	45	26
6	576	Caher, . .	Caher, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	99	–	99	67
7	577	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	165	–	74	74	50
8	578	Clonoulty, .	Clonoulty, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	109	–	109	65
9	580	St. John Baptist,	Cashel, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	245	–	245	156	–	156	84
10	582	Clonoulty, .	Rossmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	63	151	74	47	121	71
11	584	Cloneen, . .	Cloneen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	79	181	65	44	109	56
12	585	Drom, . .	Drom, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	71	133	45	44	89	51
13	586	Durrow, . .	Gurteen, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	60	–	60	[b]31
14	587	Fennor, . .	Graigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	79	158	58	54	112	67
15	588	Do. . .	Urard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	61	144	50	37	87	49
16	590	Glenkeen, .	Borrisoleigh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	105	–	105	65
17	591	Do. . .	Isleigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	61	135	54	45	99	52
18	592	Toem, . .	Hollyford, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	180	162	342	126	115	241	109
19	595	Kilcooly, . .	New Berminghan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	72	142	48	42	90	57
20	596	Kilcash, . .	Kilcash, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	68	–	68	33
21	598	Kiltinan, . .	Killusty, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	53	128	51	41	92	48
22	600	Lorrha, . .	Lorrha, . m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	77	–	77	38
23	601	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	85	85	40
24	602	Moyne, . .	Moyne, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	66	–	66	42
25	606	Solloghodmore,	Solloghod, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	210	–	210	158	–	158	90

[a] Residence free.

[b] No returns. Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	38	4	47	35	132	11·7							
7	59	2	47	15	130	11·4							
85	68	4	–	–	157	5·6							
–	–	–	–	28	28	18·8	21 11 2	20 14 5	—	726 17 9	180 8 11	—	180 8 11
23	22	8	14	13	80	9·7					{ 7 9 6	—	7 9 6
18	14	11	8	9	60	8·3	—	—	—	78 13 4	{ 9 13 10	—	9 13 10
–	–	–	–	9	9	12·6	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	—	—
505	146	16	88	48	803	8·	25 5 8	—	15 0 0	180 7 1	—	—	—
224	78	21	37	17	377	8·	9 9 7	—	7 0 0	95 13 10	—	—	—
457	223	95	155	63	993	10·	17 13 2	—	1 10 0	137 0 5	—	112 0 0	112 0 0
8	10	–	42	18	78	19·	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—
160	76	49	63	79	427	12·	14 9 3	—	16 0 0	146 12 1	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
160	71	35	59	27	352	9·7	8 11 4	—	2 0 0	103 11 8	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
457	164	18	66	27	732	8·4	10 1 5	—	5 0 0	152 2 11	—	—	—
56	43	21	41	10	171	9·5	3 11 5	1 0 0	—	48 18 4	—	—	—
49	8	6	12	7	82	7·3	3 1 11	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
82	33	20	13	2	150	8·	8 6 5	—	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
55	13	8	12	7	95	9·	1 18 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 14 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
41	22	2	9	–	74	7·	2 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	6	4	3	11	32	10·6	0 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,403	1,094	324	716	425	4,962		135 16 2	21 14 5	66 0 0	1,725 17 5	197 12 3	138 0 0	335 12 3
9,078	6,191	2,280	3,841	3,418	24,808		679 11 4	63 3 5	296 11 8	9,590 18 2	2,073 17 7	491 0 0	2,564 17 7

TIPPERARY—278 Schools.

22	12	13	3	–	50	8·	0 16 8	—	—	19 6 8	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
27	14	8	14	6	69	11·7	1 6 1	—	—	18 0 0	5 11 0	—	5 11 0
25	33	27	16	8	109	9·7	1 19 6	—	2 0 0	52 0 0	4 17 6	1 0 0	[a]5 17 6
39	31	39	14	8	131	10·1	3 6 10	—	4 0 0	58 1 8	17 3 0	—	17 3 0
31	12	5	2	7	57	10·2	2 14 4	—	—	22 3 4	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
45	39	27	13	9	133	10·5	4 12 2	—	—	34 6 8	9 11 3	—	9 11 3
29	17	33	7	5	91	8·8	2 5 3	—	—	40 10 0	5 17 8	—	[a]5 17 8
39	14	29	25	15	122	9·4	2 6 0	—	1 0 0	54 10 0	15 1 5	—	15 1 5
–	–	63	51	58	172	12·8	4 3 11	—	8 0 0	91 6 8	18 19 0	33 5 0	52 4 0
41	45	–	31	26	143	10·	2 18 9	—	2 10 0	65 0 0	15 10 0	—	15 10 0
24	55	–	24	14	117	10·1	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	52 2 0	11 5 0	—	11 5 0
62	33	22	16	–	133	9·4	6 7 8	—	—	24 6 8	2 6 9	—	2 6 9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 12 7	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—
31	32	36	15	6	120	10·	2 19 1	—	3 0 0	26 0 0	11 10 6	—	11 10 6
32	34	11	16	5	98	9·5	2 11 6	—	2 13 4	22 13 4	6 15 10	—	6 15 10
53	35	–	13	19	120	9·	3 17 2	—	5 0 0	75 11 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
20	31	17	23	17	108	11·5	1 5 3	—	—	53 15 0	7 2 0	—	7 2 0
90	77	45	34	23	269	9·9	6 5 3	—	—	82 13 4	21 7 10	—	21 7 10
29	44	–	18	8	99	7·8	3 5 7	—	3 0 0	28 13 4	6 7 0	3 10 0	9 17 0
19	31	6	17	3	76	9·9	0 15 8	—	—	24 0 0	5 7 6	1 10 0	[a]6 17 6
23	31	18	20	12	104	10·7	—	—	—	51 9 5	6 0 2	—	6 0 2
30	24	17	8	4	83	10·	2 7 1	—	—	24 0 0	5 3 2	—	5 3 2
28	19	21	7	8	83	10·	5 8 0	—	—	29 6 8	3 8 0	—	3 8 0
21	16	11	16	12	76	9·2	3 5 8	—	4 0 0	106 10 0	9 3 6	—	9 3 6
36	58	34	29	20	177	11·6	8 18 3	—	1 0 0	—	20 15 7	18 0 0	[a]38 15 7

[a] School closed last quarter; taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
26	610	Tullamain,	Rosegreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	60	130	52	42	94	51
27	613	Templetuohy,	Toher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	42	102	35	33	68	45
28	616	Aghnameadle,	Toomyvara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	82	–	82	39
29	618	Uskane,	Sopwell,		–	E.C.	Pres.	57	43	100	45	30	75	49
30	1131	Clonoulty,	Ballagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	26	52	78	19	38	57	32
31	1181	Templebeg,	Kilcummin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	109	–	109	51
32	1283	Ballycahill,	Ballycahill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	78	–	78	45
33	1284	Kilcomenty,	Birdhill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	–	70	52	–	52	26
34	1285	Tipperary,	Tipperary, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	443	–	443	264	–	264	129
35	1402	Killea,	Killea, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	48	–	48	30
36	1559	Killaloan,	Newtown Anner,			E.C.	E.C.	125	141	266	82	91	173	91
37	1569	Ballycahill,	Ballycahill, f.	V.T.	R.C.		R.C.	–	134	134	–	72	72	38
38	1579	Kilfithmore,	Ballintonty,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	51	54	105	33	33	66	33
39	1594	Roscrea,	Roscrea, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	402	–	402	240	–	240	170
40	1610	Killea,	Killea, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	80	80	42
41	1705	Kilnarath,	Rossfinch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	96	–	96	41
42	1706	Clogher,	Cloneyharp,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	59	127	44	41	85	46
43	1769	Toem,	Cappawhite, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	191	–	191	139	–	139	73
44	1776	Kilnarath,	Rossfinch, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	78	78	31
45	1780	Toem,	Cappawhite, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	159	–	115	115	52
46	1811	Holycross,	Holycross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	64	–	64	30
47	1818	Moyaliff,	Clareen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	35	91	46	26	72	41
48	1862	Tipperary,	Tipperary, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	238	279	23	137	160	102
49	1886	Donohill,	Garryshane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	90	–	90	44
50	1887	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	181	–	83	83	51
51	1965	Holycross,	Holycross, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	64	64	30
52	2012	Solloghodmore,	Solloghod, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	165	165	–	109	109	57
53	2015	Oughterleague,	Knockavilla,[b]		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	35	83	32	23	55	29
54	2077	Cloughprior,	Carney, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	60	61	121	33	40	73	29
55	2203	Ballyclerihan,	Clerihan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	193	–	193	137	–	137	70
56	2237	Ballysheehan,	Dually,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	85	170	52	61	113	59
57	2245	Rathcool,	Coolmoyne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	23	68	28	17	45	26
58	2286	Templemore,	Collegehill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	25	73	35	14	49	27
59	2325	Loughkeen,	Carrig, temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	61	130	43	40	83	41
60	2390	Peppardstown,	Knockkelly,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	55	18	73	37	13	50	28
61	2428	Kilvellane,	Lackamore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	49	52	101	42	40	82	38
62	2443	Templetuohy,	Templetuohy, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	73	–	73	37
63	2444	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	84	84	48
64	2457	Templemore,	Templemore, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	196	–	196	81	–	81	44
65	2458	Do.	Do. prep.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	178	–	178	91	–	91	54
66	2459	Fethard,	Fethard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	207	–	207	120	–	120	63
67	2545	Kilmore,	Silvermines, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	94	–	94	49
68	2638	Ballyclerihan,	Clerihan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	70	70	44
69	2670	Ardmayle,	Nodstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	61	–	61	29
70	2679	St. John Baptist,	Racecourse,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	43	105	42	32	74	39
71	2835	Inch,	Inch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	63	–	63	35
72	2836	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	80	80	44
73	3019	Shanrahan,	Burncourt, m.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	140	–	140	107	–	107	56
74	3020	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	–	113	113	66
75	3227	Ballingarry,	Kilcommans, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	96	–	96	55
76	3282	Glenkeen,	Garrangreena,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	62	118	39	41	80	39
77	3325	Killenaule,	Killenaule, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	100	–	100	68
78	3327	Ardmayle,	Nodstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	60	60	31
79	3328	Crohane,	Mardyke, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	146	–	146	98	–	98	58
80	3344	Kilmore,	Silvermines, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	84	84	41
81	3348	Cloghjordan,	Cloghjordan,		E.C.	–	E.C.	192	160	352	126	102	228	126
82	3367	Durrow,	Annagh,	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	54	80	134	32	48	80	40
83	3371	Cloghjordan,	Deerpark, i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	39	40	70	19	27	46	22
84	3486	Glenkeen,	Borrisoleigh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	178	178	–	104	104	62
85	3627	Kilbarron,	Kilbarron,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	53	–	53	24
86	3899	Templenoe,	Grenane,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	65	48	113	46	28	74	37
87	3970	Kilcomenty,	Birdhill, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	58	58	28
88	3999	Kilnaneave,	Kilnaneave,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	106	91	197	68	60	128	70

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Tipperary—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.								
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
																			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
52	27	–	19	8	106	9·	2	3	8	—			—			24	0	0	8	16	8	—			8	16	8
25	19	12	10	3	69	10·	2	3	6	—			1	10	0	54	3	4	3	5	6	—			3	5	6
53	25	–	10	8	96	10·	2	5	3	—			3	0	0	24	0	0	—			—			—		
36	14	13	13	4	80	8·7	2	5	3	—			3	0	0	40	0	0	—			21	0	0	[a]21	0	0
23	27	7	1	2	60	7·3	1	5	6	—			—			22	0	0	5	0	0	—			5	0	0
37	47	31	10	5	130	8·7	2	11	10	—			—			24	15	0	4	4	0	—			4	4	0
29	26	15	11	5	86	8·8	1	19	6	—			1	10	0	24	0	0	11	1	6	—			11	1	6
23	24	–	10	–	57	10·2	0	10	0	—			—			18	0	0	2	11	0	—			2	11	0
95	118	33	27	32	305	10·	6	17	5	—			4	0	0	124	6	1	23	12	9	—			23	12	9
20	19	–	18	8	65	10·	0	10	3	—			—			32	0	0	5	8	0	—			5	8	0
93	70	–	32	3	198	10·5	1	6	9	—			—			57	13	4	—			20	0	0	[a]20	0	0
30	19	10	8	12	79	9·	2	12	4	—			—			25	5	0	2	8	6	—			2	8	6
23	24	8	9	5	69	9·2	1	6	7	—			1	0	0	34	3	4	4	10	0	—			4	10	0
94	130	–	44	44	312	10·2	18	3	6	1	9	0	—			124	2	2	54	15	3	17	0	0	71	15	3
21	27	–	18	14	80	9·7	2	15	7	—			2	10	0	36	6	8	3	10	11	—			3	10	11
48	30	–	20	8	106	10·	1	6	5	—			—			43	6	8	1	0	0	—			1	0	0
30	31	16	10	3	90	9·8	3	0	7	—			2	10	0	48	0	0	13	5	0	—			13	5	0
75	26	31	22	15	169	9·9	4	5	3	—			1	0	0	52	13	4	13	0	6	—			13	0	6
42	7	–	24	1	74	9·5	1	13	4	—			—			14	0	0	0	16	2	—			0	16	2
57	32	8	21	15	133	9·2	0	15	3	—			3	10	0	47	3	4	6	9	3	—			6	9	3
27	25	12	7	3	74	9·	0	19	7	—			—			20	5	0	6	0	0	—			6	0	0
37	26	–	11	–	74	9·3	3	7	1	—			—			15	0	0	1	11	0	—			1	11	0
89	46	2	27	24	188	8·7	8	5	10	—			5	5	0	122	11	8	34	8	6	—			[a]34	8	6
31	31	10	16	17	105	9·6	2	10	5	—			3	0	0	37	8	4	8	14	9	—			8	14	9
52	22	15	13	13	115	9·	1	15	2	—			—			39	15	0	5	13	9	—			5	13	9
20	29	4	5	4	62	9·4	0	5	0	—			—			20	0	0	3	0	6	—			3	0	6
41	40	–	24	16	121	9·4	1	5	11	—			—			—			16	11	5	16	0	0	[a]32	11	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			—			—			18	0	0	—			—			—		
30	15	16	12	–	73	9·3	2	17	1	—			—			16	0	0	1	15	8	—			1	15	8
38	47	–	25	37	147	12·	5	3	0	—			6	0	0	98	1	8	17	10	0	—			17	10	0
41	49	–	21	16	127	10·3	2	11	9	—			1	0	0	40	8	4	3	4	0	—			3	4	0
10	20	–	9	3	42	9·	0	19	9	—			—			15	0	0	6	15	0	—			6	15	0
12	15	13	5	11	56	9·4	0	16	0	—			—			18	0	0	1	14	8	—			1	14	8
51	15	–	8	7	81	10·1	0	10	6	1	0	0	—			49	3	4	5	6	11	—			5	6	11
22	15	–	6	6	49	10·	0	10	11	—			—			18	0	0	5	16	6	—			5	16	6
33	36	10	6	4	89	9·1	—			—			—			24	3	4	2	10	6	—			2	10	6
36	23	4	11	5	79	7·5	1	8	7	—			—			18	0	0	4	3	6	—			4	3	6
45	25	–	21	5	96	9·3	1	11	6	—			2	10	0	59	13	4	—			—			—		
11	30	39	18	10	108	11·2	3	4	2	—			6	10	0	64	10	0	10	0	0	—			10	0	0
104	–	–	–	–	104	7·	0	15	11	—			1	10	0	23	3	4	—			—			—		
63	58	–	23	5	149	8·5	2	16	5	—			3	0	0	48	0	0	8	0	0	—			8	0	0
38	30	13	16	11	108	9·5	2	6	2	—			—			32	10	0	9	0	11	—			9	0	11
36	19	17	8	7	87	10·5	1	5	10	—			1	0	0	17	0	0	3	0	6	—			3	0	6
19	14	16	10	7	66	9·8	2	15	6	—			—			27	0	0	3	11	0	—			3	11	0
32	22	2	17	9	82	9·7	1	6	7	—			—			24	0	0	4	13	7	—			4	13	7
31	13	–	16	8	68	9·2	2	3	2	—			—			32	0	0	4	4	0	—			4	4	0
37	20	–	12	15	84	8·6	2	8	0	—			1	10	0	29	3	4	6	0	0	—			6	0	0
38	54	–	13	14	119	11·1	2	15	11	—			—			47	0	0	9	18	6	—			9	18	6
46	45	–	20	13	124	9·1	3	3	9	—			—			57	10	0	10	10	0	—			10	10	0
40	22	23	11	6	102	9·9	2	16	6	—			5	0	0	38	18	4	17	12	0	—			17	12	0
64	9	–	5	2	80	8·9	1	0	0	—			—			16	10	0	5	18	0	—			5	18	0
32	40	2	13	19	106	9·4	2	2	7	—			5	10	0	96	5	0	12	2	9	—			12	2	9
25	12	9	11	7	64	10·2	1	15	8	—			—			22	0	0	6	19	2	—			6	19	2
39	18	29	19	8	113	9·3	3	7	8	—			4	10	0	64	0	0	19	15	3	—			19	15	3
33	32	22	11	3	101	10·	4	10	0	—			—			24	0	0	7	15	11	—			7	15	11
86	85	8	59	13	251	10·	10	1	9	4	5	5	9	10	0	113	16	8	12	4	10	20	0	0	32	4	10
64	14	–	11	5	94	11·	4	14	0	—			1	10	0	26	0	0	7	14	8	—			7	14	8
33	6	6	–	–	45	6·4	0	10	3	—			—			20	0	0	—			1	0	0	1	0	0
35	29	16	17	18	115	7·6	2	2	0	—			1	0	0	52	0	0	6	10	0	—			6	10	0
28	12	8	9	–	57	9·	—			—			—			18	0	0	3	5	3	—			3	5	3
19	13	11	14	8	65	11·6	1	10	8	—			—			29	16	8	12	6	0	—			12	6	0
25	15	–	12	6	58	8·9	0	16	3	—			—			16	0	0	2	16	0	—			2	16	0
24	66	10	27	8	135	9·8	3	1	2	—			1	10	0	47	0	0	12	5	9	—			12	5	9

[b] School closed last quarter; statistics taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
89	4000	Templederry, .	Templederry, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	71	45	116	58	39	97	51
90	4002	Ballybacon, .	Croagh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	–	64	41	–	41	21
91	4003	Twomileborris, .	Twomileborris, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	88	192	65	57	122	71
92	4004	Do. . .	Littleton, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	72	157	61	53	114	58
93	4005	Moycarky, .	Moycarky, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	90	201	68	55	123	64
94	4066	Kilvellane, .	Newport, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	216	–	216	157	–	157	89
95	4067	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	202	–	147	147	82
96	4069	St. Patrick's Rock,	Mocklershill, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	51	118	46	37	83	37
97	4071	Shronell, . .	Shronell, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	55	129	56	39	95	57
98	4072	Killenaule, .	Graystown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	35	75	28	26	54	34
99	4074	Do. . .	Lanespark, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	36	70	23	22	45	24
100	4075	Do. . .	Moyglass, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	53	108	41	39	80	50
101	4130	Borrisokane, .	Borrisokane, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	215	–	215	120	–	120	68
102	4131	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	168	168	–	103	103	55
103	4132	Shanrahan, .	Clogheen, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	132	–	132	95	–	95	56
104	4133	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	317	317	–	197	197	102
105	4215	Bruis, . .	Mount Bruis, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	65	155	54	40	94	50
106	4221	Borrisokane, .	Kyle Park, . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	119	119	–	80	80	34
107	4476	Kilnarath, .	Tour, . . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	63	50	113	45	31	76	34
108	4513	Rahealty, . .	Rahealty, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	57	144	66	43	109	67
109	4542	Colman, . .	Colman, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	37	71	16	26	42	28
110	4562	Templenoe, .	Ballyhust, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	48	33	81	41	25	66	33
111	4612	St. John Baptist,	Cashel, . m. i.	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	307	–	307	206	–	206	124
112	4620	Relickmurray and Athassel, .	Thomastown, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	125	160	285	88	101	189	97
113	4722	Magorban, .	Silverfort, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	50	90	27	30	57	30
114	4879	Upper Church, .	Garnakeilka, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	90	182	63	56	119	62
115	4924	Graystown, .	Noan, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	67	138	52	41	93	45
116	4936	Barnaneely, .	Barnane, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	60	–	60	38	–	38	22
117	5040	Eglish, . .	Eglish, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	48	–	48	24
118	5041	Do. . .	Do. . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	50	50	25
119	5044	Killoskehan, .	Killoskehan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	47	113	34	21	55	29
120	5094	Donohill, .	Mohoragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	48	108	44	39	83	48
121	5111	Glenbane, .	Glenbane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	63	180	88	45	133	63
122	5144	Knockgraffon, .	New Inn, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	55	–	55	26
123	5308	Boulick, . .	Gortnahoe, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	45	45	25
124	5309	Killenaule, .	Killenaule, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	147	–	107	107	73
125	5384	Cordangan, .	Cordangan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	23	46	69	14	36	50	25
126	5435	Durrow, . .	Gurteen, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	53	53	31
127	5470	Knockgraffon, .	New Inn, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	77	77	38
128	5491	Templebeg, .	Kilcummin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	96	96	48
129	5595	Loughkeen, .	Riverstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	58	216	94	35	129	62
130	5745	Killavinoge, .	Clonmore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	58	–	58	31
131	5802	Clonbeg, . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	45	136	64	35	99	52
132	6034	Ballingarry, .	Pike, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	62	143	45	41	86	42
133	6188	Killoscully, .	Killoscully, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	41	93	42	33	75	43
134	6245	Do. . .	Shallee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	66	152	57	44	101	45
135	6305	St. Mary's, .	Clonmel Mechanics' Institute, evg.		–	R.C.	R.C.	83	–	83	34	–	34	14
136	6406	Aghnameadle, .	Borrismafarney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	40	90	29	29	58	25
137	6456	Clonoulty, .	Clonoulty, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	96	96	60
138	6547	Bourney, . .	St. Cronan's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	81	–	81	34
139	6549	Youghalarra, .	Youghalarra, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	61	–	61	32
140	6550	Tullaghorton, .	Castlegrace, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	41	90	30	25	55	31
141	6551	Emly, . .	Emly, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	115	–	115	52
142	6658	Knigh, . .	Kildangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	37	114	47	26	73	38
143	6659	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	49	–	40	40	22
144	6660	Crohane, . .	Crohane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	42	89	37	29	66	37
145	6661	Ballinaragne, .	Lisduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	59	146	48	33	81	41
146	6662	Bourney, . .	St. Cronan's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	125	–	88	88	46
147	6697	Ardfinnan, .	Ardfinnan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	80	–	80	49
148	6698	Ballynaclough, .	Ballynaclough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	41	110	45	28	73	29
149	6789	Lisronagh, .	Lisronagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	47	–	47	33

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43	42	8	14	3	110	10·	2 16 8	—	—	29 0 0	6 14 3	—	6 14 3	
30	7	–	9	2	48	9·	1 4 5	—	—	14 10 0	0 11 4	—	0 11 4	
41	62	17	18	7	145	9·	3 4 11	—	8 0 0	58 16 8	10 18 6	—	10 18 6	
71	31	–	15	5	122	8·5	1 18 6	—	—	34 0 0	6 6 5	—	6 6 5	
111	25	–	20	1	157	8·9	2 0 11	—	2 10 0	41 0 0	11 1 6	—	11 1 6	
79	49	–	29	6	163	10·7	3 6 10	—	1 0 0	55 15 0	18 17 4	—	18 17 4	
70	48	–	25	6	149	9·2	2 0 4	—	3 10 0	53 16 8	10 4 0	—	[a]10 4 0	
35	23	20	11	3	92	8·8	0 10 7	—	—	38 13 4	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
51	34	–	20	8	113	8·5	1 18 3	—	—	46 0 0	9 18 0	—	9 18 0	
26	10	15	4	1	56	10·8	—	—	—	38 10 0	5 16 0	—	5 16 0	
24	14	12	4	1	55	9·5	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
35	27	19	9	4	94	9·2	1 7 11	—	—	37 13 4	8 9 1	—	8 9 1	
65	27	16	16	17	141	10·5	4 8 6	—	—	55 3 4	9 14 8	—	9 14 8	
32	31	25	15	24	127	10·	1 6 5	—	1 0 0	70 0 0	9 7 7	—	9 7 7	
35	27	22	14	11	109	9·6	2 18 10	—	1 0 0	39 0 0	8 16 2	—	8 16 2	
93	65	28	29	20	235	9·8	2 13 0	—	1 10 0	54 10 0	12 9 0	—	12 9 0	
22	51	–	28	10	111	10·3	3 15 2	—	0 7 6	33 18 4	18 5 6	—	18 5 6	
34	16	9	12	4	75	10·2	—	—	—	40 6 8	1 5 3	—	1 5 3	
22	24	22	17	5	90	10·	1 10 5	—	—	18 0 0	4 2 0	—	4 2 0	
29	28	22	22	14	115	10·	2 15 4	4 5 5	4 0 0	38 4 5	8 1 0	—	8 1 0	
14	8	9	5	9	45	8·9	1 6 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 16 2	—	2 16 2	
14	15	17	10	12	68	9·7	1 19 9	—	—	24 0 0	11 5 6	—	11 5 6	
119	48	74	–	–	241	6·7	5 5 4	—	4 0 0	96 10 0	—	37 0 0	37 0 0	
61	46	20	34	32	193	10·	4 16 4	—	3 0 0	80 6 8	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	
20	23	10	6	4	63	8·2	0 10 6	—	—	18 0 0	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	
100	21	–	16	10	147	10·9	6 2 2	—	—	38 0 0	17 5 8	—	17 5 8	
32	21	15	15	5	88	9·5	—	—	3 0 0	29 13 4	5 3 8	—	5 3 8	
14	11	4	4	4	37	9·2	0 12 4	—	—	15 0 0	2 14 4	4 10 0	7 4 4	
16	16	6	7	3	48	11·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
16	10	12	4	6	48	9·1	2 4 4	—	1 10 0	20 0 0	1 8 9	—	1 8 9	
21	9	8	6	6	50	10·	0 15 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 4 0	—	4 4 0	
28	20	–	20	16	84	9·3	2 15 0	—	2 10 0	32 0 0	8 5 0	—	8 5 0	
41	48	26	20	14	149	10·	2 19 10	—	1 0 0	56 3 4	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	
31	12	11	9	2	65	6·9	1 11 0	—	—	27 19 2	3 0 6	—	3 0 6	
30	10	6	12	–	58	9·3	0 6 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 5 0	—	[a]1 5 0	
51	22	10	21	10	114	8·5	4 9 2	—	9 0 0	71 11 8	12 11 2	—	12 11 2	
16	12	–	12	7	47	9·6	0 7 0	—	—	16 0 0	5 0 3	4 0 0	9 0 3	
18	19	–	9	4	50	9·8	0 12 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 8 0	—	3 8 0	
24	21	17	13	12	87	11·	2 11 9	—	—	34 6 8	6 17 1	—	6 17 1	
34	29	22	12	9	106	10·	2 17 3	—	4 10 0	44 10 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
67	61	–	16	7	151	9·2	0 18 11	—	—	46 1 9	10 4 11	—	10 4 11	
30	18	5	9	6	68	9·5	1 7 11	—	—	18 0 0	2 18 6	—	2 18 6	
40	20	22	16	14	112	9·8	1 5 0	—	—	35 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
44	17	17	7	3	88	9·6	1 13 8	—	—	37 12 2	2 15 9	—	2 15 9	
31	24	18	7	3	83	10·3	1 18 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 12 6	—	5 12 6	
81	31	–	12	2	126	9·	1 12 9	—	—	19 18 4	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
–	19	18	8	–	45	14·7	—	—	—	4 11 8	3 16 7	7 0 0	10 16 7	
17	22	6	8	2	55	9·3	1 5 6	—	—	25 10 0	6 8 0	—	6 8 0	
23	28	19	14	19	103	9·	9 7 9	—	4 0 0	60 5 0	15 5 6	—	15 5 6	
12	18	23	16	3	72	11·2	1 5 5	—	—	17 0 0	0 15 6	—	0 15 6	
37	14	–	7	5	63	11·5	0 10 3	—	—	32 0 0	5 10 6	—	5 10 6	
21	25	–	18	–	64	9·4	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
26	23	27	16	24	116	11·	3 4 3	—	—	35 0 0	11 15 0	—	11 15 0	
18	13	8	12	–	51	9·	1 0 6	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
25	10	4	9	–	48	9·1	—	—	—	1 3 4	1 4 4	—	1 4 4	
28	20	–	14	7	69	9·9	0 14 0	—	2 0 0	19 10 0	8 5 6	—	8 5 6	
28	33	–	11	3	75	10·1	1 13 6	—	—	22 16 8	5 3 2	—	5 3 2	
41	34	–	18	7	100	9·4	4 12 8	—	—	37 16 8	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
34	20	13	20	2	89	8·9	0 14 0	—	1 0 0	33 11 8	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
38	27	–	8	3	76	9·6	0 16 3	—	—	27 13 4	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
22	18	9	4	3	56	8·9	0 11 4	—	3 10 0	28 0 0	10 6 0	—	10 6 0	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
150	6790	Mortlestown, .	Ballingeary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	40	79	28	20	48	26
151	6826	Aghnameadle, .	Ballinlough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	73	144	47	52	99	54
152	6844	Ballybacon, .	Gormanstown, f.	v.c.	–	Cons. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	–	113	113	–	74	74	44
153	6847	Monsea, . .	Carrig, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	53	53	33
154	6861	Ballingarry, .	Kilcommans, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	126	126	–	86	86	50
155	6874	Kilcash, . .	Kilcash, . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	69	–	52	52	27
156	6887	Knockgraffon, .	Knockgraffon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	69	114	34	44	78	38
157	6917	Lisronagh, .	Lisronagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	48	–	38	38	22
158	6918	Kilgrant, . .	Powerstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	48	107	43	31	74	42
159	7047	Ballymarkery, .	Ballinree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	64	142	48	43	91	36
160	7048	Ballingarry, .	Mohober, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	49	109	47	35	82	46
161	7049	Do. . .	Copper, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	77	228	78	40	118	65
162	7088	Kilruane, .	Kilruane, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	54	140	62	40	102	54
163	7118	Castletown Arra,	Castletown Arra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	68	–	68	41
164	7119	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	75	75	38
165	7133	Killavinoge, .	Shannakill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	61	122	32	36	68	34
166	7196	Do. . .	Clonmore, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	72	72	38
167	7209	Cullen, . .	Cullen, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	95	95	51
168	7231	Drangan, . .	Drangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	98	–	98	51
169	7232	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	83	83	54
170	7245	Cullen, . .	Cullen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	84	–	84	41
171	7254	Relickmurray and Athassel,	Lagganstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	54	96	42	36	78	26
172	7278	Rathlynin, .	Curraghpoor, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	101	221	95	80	175	88
173	7291	Ballingarry, .	Boulakeale, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	52	139	69	43	112	60
174	7302	Moyne, . .	Kilemakill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	38	79	28	27	55	33
175	7358	Templetenny, .	Skeheenarinkey, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	126	–	126	57
176	7359	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	–	107	107	59
177	7416	Toan, . .	Cahernahallia, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	109	250	96	79	175	69
178	7422	Kilremnon, .	Clonagoose, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	64	64	46
179	7433	Emly, . .	Emly, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	227	227	–	145	145	72
180	7440	Ballygriffin, .	Ballinahinch, .		–	Diss.	R.C.	119	104	223	86	73	159	75
181	7498	Crohane, . .	Mardyke, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	–	95	95	50
182	7577	Templeneery, .	Bansha, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	161	–	161	108	–	108	60
183	7594	Loughmore, .	Loughmore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	74	74	47
184	7595	Grangemockler,	Grangemockler, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	123	–	123	62
185	7596	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	90	90	46
186	7607	Kilsheclan, .	Kilsheclan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	82	–	82	49
187	7662	Thurles, . .	Leugh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	54	125	41	30	71	29
188	7667	Kilvenron, .	Clonagoose, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	59	–	59	33
189	7694	Loughmore, west,	Loughmore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	184	–	184	106	–	106	52
190	7715	Ardfinnan, .	Ardfinnan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	72	72	44
191	7721	Clonbeg, . .	Gurtavoher, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	42	100	39	30	69	36
192	7736	Castletown Arra,	Corbally, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	72	–	72	32
193	7766	Lismalin, .	Ballydonnell, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	57	129	55	38	93	52
194	7782	Templenoe, .	Castle Inny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	49	–	49	26
195	7783	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
196	7820	Relickmurray & Athassel	Golden, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	63	–	63	38
197	7821	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	66	66	33
198	7859	Castletown Arra,	Corbally, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	79	79	37
199	7885	Newcastle, .	Coroughclooney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	43	98	33	32	65	35
200	7911	Iffa & Offa, West,	Croagh, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	56	56	33
201	7938	Templeachally,	Ballina, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	72	–	72	38
202	7939	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	84	84	46
203	7982	Tullaghmealan,	Grange, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	77	–	77	45
204	7983	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	65	65	42
205	8008	Glenkeen, .	Coolderry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	42	92	34	26	60	29
206	8009	Kilmore, . .	Lissenhall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	67	–	67	32
207	8019	Lorrha, . .	Lehinch, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	22	90	48	18	66	33
208	8020	Clonbullogue, .	Tankerstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	96	238	106	73	179	101
209	8022	Templeneiry, .	Bansha, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	184	184	–	104	104	54

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.							Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.			School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	15	–	10	5	48	9·	0	10	3	—			—			18	0	0	6	2	4	—			6	2	4
45	41	24	25	–	135	9·3	2	13	0	—			—			31	10	0	6	10	0	—			6	10	0
34	20	18	23	10	105	10·5	0	8	4	1	2	6	—			26	13	4	3	16	7	—			3	16	7
30	14	6	5	3	58	11·4	0	11	4	—			—			20	0	0	8	9	0	—			[a]8	9	0
52	24	–	16	3	95	9·7	2	4	7	—			6	10	0	60	16	8	17	16	6	—			[a]17	16	6
23	19	2	7	6	57	9·5	1	16	0	—			—			24	0	0	4	3	6	—			[a]4	3	6
47	18	15	7	2	89	10·	1	6	2	—			—			20	0	0	4	10	0	—			4	10	0
12	14	–	13	5	44	8·8	0	16	3	—			—			20	0	0	2	12	11	—			2	12	11
20	27	14	8	6	75	9·	2	4	2	—			1	10	0	42	0	0	15	2	0	—			15	2	0
70	24	7	6	1	108	8·1		—		—			—			12	15	0	2	10	0	—			2	10	0
41	41	6	16	5	109	9·6	5	1	1	—			2	0	0	42	10	0	4	5	3	—			4	5	3
69	65	–	29	13	176	9·6	3	0	0	—			5	10	0	60	10	0	23	11	10	—			23	11	10
24	36	22	22	1	105	9·4	1	11	3	—			2	0	0	27	6	8	14	13	7	—			14	13	7
23	20	3	20	1	67	8·8	1	5	0	—				—		18	0	0	8	5	4	—			8	5	4
23	38	3	15	1	80	8·2	2	0	10	—			4	0	0	32	3	4	4	13	0	—			4	13	0
36	29	–	12	5	82	9·5	0	14	0	—				—		18	0	0	2	3	6	0	10	0	2	13	6
38	23	–	13	10	84	10·4	2	1	9	—			1	0	0	37	3	4	4	14	0	—			4	14	0
30	30	6	18	24	108	10·	9	2	5	—			3	0	0	55	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	[a]20	0	0
27	36	31	19	7	120	10·2	2	17	0	—				—		28	6	8	2	18	2	—			2	18	2
12	20	34	5	4	75	10·2	1	11	0	—			1	10	0	54	0	0	5	3	0	—			5	3	0
23	28	20	6	16	93	10·7	1	19	6	—			3	0	0	42	10	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	[a]16	0	0
21	23	11	8	9	72	8·8	1	5	0	—				—		22	0	0	5	8	1	—			5	8	1
35	41	27	42	32	177	10·2	6	0	3	—			1	0	0	52	10	0	5	2	5	—			5	2	5
32	28	25	26	11	122	9·9	2	18	11	—			4	0	0	39	18	4	17	0	6	—			17	0	6
19	17	14	15	1	66	10·8	1	11	0	—				—		15	0	0	1	17	4	—			1	17	4
42	40	29	18	17	146	10·7	1	10	0	—			4	0	0	44	18	4	10	0	0	20	0	0	[a]30	0	0
30	34	–	41	13	118	11·6	6	13	5	—			4	0	0	46	10	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0
74	63	5	30	10	182	10·	4	18	4	—				—		57	0	0	17	0	0	—			[a]17	0	0
16	26	–	19	6	67	10·	2	14	4	—				—		24	3	4	6	2	10	—			6	2	10
53	33	36	23	15	160	10·1	2	13	2	—				—		47	0	0	17	0	0	—			[a]17	0	0
46	72	23	21	11	173	9·7	1	16	7	—				—		74	0	0	4	6	6	18	0	0	[a]22	6	6
23	24	36	21	8	112	9·4	2	1	9	—			7	10	0	68	0	0	18	9	10	—			[b]18	9	10
45	33	20	13	19	130	10·4	3	10	1	—			0	15	0	51	6	8	18	0	6	—			18	0	6
20	29	–	11	12	72	9·3	1	4	2	—			1	10	0	55	15	0	5	5	6	—			5	5	6
51	45	–	34	15	145	10·	2	10	6	—				—		30	10	0	21	5	0	—			21	5	0
38	36	15	10	10	109	9·7	3	17	10	—				—		31	13	4	10	19	0	—			10	19	0
30	31	20	9	6	96	8·9	2	16	7	—				—		24	0	0	12	19	7	—			[a]12	19	7
47	28	–	12	1	88	9·3	1	5	9	—				—		18	0	0	4	17	9	—			4	17	9
23	27	5	11	5	71	11·	3	9	9	—				—		24	0	0	10	10	8	—			10	10	8
38	48	–	14	10	110	9·4	1	5	9	—				—		38	6	8	9	18	6	—			9	18	6
34	32	8	11	2	87	8·	1	17	3	—			2	0	0	27	6	8	3	3	3	—			3	3	3
32	28	9	9	5	83	7·8	0	18	8	—				—		19	10	0	8	17	6	—			8	17	6
32	30	–	11	3	76	8·9		—		—				—		15	0	0	4	4	2	—			4	4	2
44	31	–	19	16	110	10·	3	4	0	—			2	0	0	44	13	4	21	0	0	—			21	0	0
24	10	17	6	4	61	12·	1	1	0	—				—		18	0	0	4	10	6	—			4	10	6
–	–	–	–	–	–		1	10	3	—			1	10	0	25	3	4		—		—			[c]—		
26	16	4	9	9	64	9·7	1	15	10	—				—		30	15	0	6	0	0	—			6	0	0
23	11	13	12	5	64	9·7	1	6	7	—			1	0	0	27	3	4	6	0	0	—			6	0	0
26	39	–	10	–	75	8·8	1	7	8	—			3	0	0	21	3	4	3	6	5	—			3	6	5
26	14	1	8	–	49	9·7	2	5	5	—				—		18	0	0	7	0	0	—			7	0	0
20	20	16	4	5	65	9·6		—		—			2	10	0	29	0	0	4	4	4	—			4	4	4
18	21	15	10	15	79	11·1	2	14	0	—				—		32	0	0	5	12	6	—			5	12	6
31	19	–	28	10	88	11·1	2	2	0	—				—		42	6	8	3	1	7	—			3	1	7
17	20	24	16	8	85	9·6	1	10	1	—			1	10	0	24	0	0	15	1	9	—			15	1	9
16	16	13	16	8	69	10·2	1	12	5	—			2	10	0	30	10	0	15	15	4	—			15	15	4
23	17	17	11	1	69	9·3	2	6	3	—				—		17	12	6	4	9	0	—			4	9	0
12	21	7	15	13	68	9·7		—		—				—		18	0	0	3	3	11	—			3	3	11
34	28	–	11	8	81	9·7	1	14	4	—				—		28	0	0	1	15	10	—			1	15	10
128	29	–	32	14	203	9·6	8	7	1	—			1	0	0	73	6	8	28	14	0	—			28	14	0
33	36	17	17	15	118	10·	6	1	1	—			1	0	0	51	13	4	10	0	0	—			10	0	0

[b] Residence, with garden and fuel, free.

[c] Returns not available.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
210	8034	Kilbarron,	Kilbarron, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	58	58	27
211	8072	Clonbeg,	Lisvernane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	68	173	67	42	109	45
212	8124	Kilmore,	Lissenhall, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	62	62	29
213	8198	Kilsheelan,	Kilsheelan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	61	61	34
214	8215	Clogher,	Turraheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	54	147	75	43	118	66
215	8224	Clonoulty,	Glenough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	47	108	49	42	91	52
216	8316	Solloghodbeg,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	89	–	89	45
217	8317	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	92	92	48
218	8439	Moyaliff,	Roskeen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	59	59	31
219	8440	Upper Church,	Upper Church, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	98	98	51
220	8533	Donohill,	Carhue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	33	68	29	25	54	33
221	8551	Kilmurray,	Ballyneal, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	65	–	65	28
222	8552	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	75	75	41
223	8608	Burgess Big,	Burgess, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	85	–	85	50
224	8627	Moyaliffe,	Roskeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	67	–	67	35
225	8645	Templebeg,	Newtown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	61	61	33
226	8666	Barnane Ely,	Barnane, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	55	55	–	34	34	22
227	8692	Ballymackey,	Clash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	41	89	35	29	64	33
228	8697	Burgesse Big,	Burgesse, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	88	88	55
229	8733	Moyne,	Moyne, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	59	59	35
230	8734	Toomavara,	Toomavara, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	83	83	35
231	8747	Upper Church,	Upper Church, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	94	–	94	58
232	8793	Bourney,	Corriganeen,		–	E.C.	E.C.	35	25	60	19	18	37	24
233	8831	Ballingarry,	Ballingarry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	109	145	27	88	115	56
234	8832	Templebeg,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	42	–	42	22
235	8874	Youghalarra,	Youghalarra, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	61	61	29
236	8898	Kilmore,	Bishopswood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	86	167	49	59	108	52
237	8957	Donohill,	Annacarty, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	85	85	44
238	8986	Monsea,	Carrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	61	–	61	36
239	9060	Templederry,	Clohinch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	76	–	76	44
240	9061	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	86	86	47
241	9099	Templeneiry,	College,		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	83	206	97	68	165	76
242	9181	Horeabbey,	Horeabbey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	28	78	27	18	45	24
243	9190	Templeachally,	Boher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	82	198	60	37	97	37
244	9249	Newcastle,	Newcastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	98	–	98	63
245	9250	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	99	99	61
246	9265	Relickmurry and Athassel,	Cloughleigh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	55	123	53	31	84	53
247	9348	Corbally,	Corville,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	155	–	105	105	60
248	9368	Templederry,	Curreeny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	91	178	61	58	119	54
249	9499	Kilkeary,	Kilkeary,		–	E.C.	–	45	31	76	30	20	50	31
250	9527	Bourney,	Bonlabane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	48	123	60	41	101	62
251	9549	Modreeney,	Newtown,		–	Diss.	Diss.	27	24	51	25	23	48	38
252	9550	Corbally,	Knock,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	53	104	42	44	86	54
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 252,					17,763	15077	32,840	11,994	10111	22,105	11844
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.											
1	5633	St. Mary's,	Clonmel Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	Comrs. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	158	–	158	86	–	86	67
2	5634	Do.	Do. do. f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	80	80	–	48	48	37
3	5635	Do.	Do. do. i.	v.c.	–		Pres.	29	32	61	15	21	36	26
4	3694	Borrisokane,	Kyle Park 1st Cl. Agr.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	102	–	102	49
5	5424	Templeachally,	Derrycastle do.	v.c.	–	Com. of N.E.	R.C.	64	53	117	50	39	89	48
6	5615	Ballybeacon,	Gormanstown do.	v.c.	–		R.C.	105	–	105	71	–	71	42
7	581	St. John Baptist,	Cashel Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	845	845	–	722	722	448
8	2133	Rosrea,	Airhill do.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	563	563	–	388	388	327
9	4068	Thurles,	Thurles do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	506	506	–	424	424	276
10	7392	Nenagh,	Nenagh, do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	640	640	–	419	419	212
11	5110	Thurles,	Thurles indus. Conv.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	66	66	–	51	51	17
12	8903	Fethard,	Fethard, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	370	370	–	345	345	255

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19	17	13	8	6	63	9·5	1 6 4	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 13 2	—	2 13 2
35	35	20	18	–	108	9·3	1 10 0	—	—	29 0 0	9 12 9	—	9 12 9
17	18	19	8	8	70	9·7	1 7 11	—	—	20 0 0	4 10 3	—	4 10 3
36	24	6	8	7	81	9·8	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	8 7 9	—	[a]8 7 9
29	50	–	21	26	126	8·6	3 9 4	—	—	42 12 6	13 12 6	—	13 12 6
21	32	14	23	7	97	8·6	1 7 6	—	—	32 0 0	6 19 9	—	6 19 9
38	25	28	20	5	116	9·6	1 6 2	—	—	17 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
36	15	14	25	16	106	9·5	1 12 0	—	1 0 0	29 10 0	14 10 0	—	14 10 0
25	17	10	12	5	69	9·3	1 19 3	—	—	16 0 0	6 17 10	—	6 17 10
30	23	21	13	5	92	9·	0 6 9	—	—	39 6 8	9 5 0	—	9 5 0
17	17	3	14	6	57	9·2	1 6 9	—	1 10 0	39 10 0	9 5 3	—	9 5 3
37	15	13	11	15	91	10·4	2 2 10	—	—	15 0 0	9 6 5	—	9 6 5
30	26	13	12	9	90	9·2	—	—	1 10 0	29 13 4	5 17 7	—	5 17 7
22	28	–	23	19	92	10·9	2 17 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 16 3	—	[a]5 16 3
33	19	16	11	8	87	9·5	1 15 9	—	—	19 10 0	10 5 6	—	10 5 6
30	14	10	12	–	66	8·7	4 0 2	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	3 8 0	—	3 8 0
12	15	–	10	1	38	10·	4 12 8	—	—	15 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	5 12 0
40	14	–	11	8	73	9·5	0 11 0	—	—	15 0 0	3 18 6	—	3 18 6
42	26	17	8	4	97	9·1	2 16 9	—	—	16 0 0	12 5 6	—	12 5 6
13	9	20	5	3	50	9·	2 8 10	—	—	36 10 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0
45	31	10	5	8	99	9·	0 10 3	—	—	17 0 0	4 16 4	—	4 16 4
37	32	20	5	15	109	10·3	1 15 8	—	—	19 10 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
17	12	11	12	3	55	10·3	3 2 5	1 0 0	—	7 0 0	39 11 8	—	[a]39 11 8
45	52	–	7	20	124	8·8	6 15 3	—	11 10 0	74 13 4	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
18	19	–	6	–	43	9·	1 7 0	—	—	13 15 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
20	22	15	10	–	67	9·8	1 6 10	—	—	14 0 0	5 2 5	—	5 2 5
43	37	10	24	12	126	9·4	2 0 5	—	—	36 0 0	4 6 8	—	4 6 8
30	15	19	11	14	89	10·2	3 7 5	—	1 0 0	22 10 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
45	12	–	1	7	65	11·2	1 11 8	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	12 10 0	—	12 10 0
24	29	19	15	11	98	10·2	—	1 0 0	1 10 0	33 10 0	7 13 3	—	7 13 3
34	24	21	14	4	97	9·8	2 18 7	—	1 10 0	38 10 0	13 5 6	—	13 5 6
77	51	–	48	8	184	10·5	5 11 9	—	3 0 0	41 3 4	2 16 8	—	2 16 8
19	19	–	21	–	59	9·6	0 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 6	—	1 15 6
46	34	–	11	6	97	9·8	0 14 7	—	1 0 0	41 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
26	51	11	10	12	110	10·	1 17 3	—	—	43 0 0	17 19 4	—	17 19 4
43	31	21	8	4	107	9·7	5 11 4	1 0 0	—	41 6 8	13 11 9	—	13 11 9
17	24	19	31	6	97	10·7	3 4 8	—	—	20 6 8	18 10 0	—	18 10 0
64	38	–	12	8	122	8·5	1 10 0	—	—	34 0 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6
57	46	–	17	11	131	10·8	3 9 8	—	—	25 10 0	8 10 0	—	8 10 0
–	–	–	–	–	[b]–	–	1 10 2	4 0 6	—	16 0 0	—	—	—
55	29	19	17	3	123	9·5	2 4 9	4 10 0	—	6 0 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
20	14	10	7	–	51	8·2	1 14 7	4 0 0	—	6 0 0	4 0 0	31 0 0	[a]35 0 0
67	31	–	6	–	104	8·7	1 11 6	4 10 0	—	2 1 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
9,020	6,984	2,754	3,682	2,081	24,521		584 19 6	32 2 10	280 10 10	8,785 17 2	1,990 0 0	297 5 0	2,287 5 0
13	31	2	36	47	129	10·9	} 16 7 5	51 12 5	—	726 14 6	49 0 6	—	49 0 6
–	14	12	15	21	62	11·							
28	8	10	–	–	46	5·2							
46	18	11	8	19	102	10·6	3 2 2	—	4 0 0	116 5 0	5 14 0	—	5 14 0
33	42	14	11	2	102	9·3	1 8 4	—	1 10 0	88 0 0	5 18 4	—	5 18 4
26	21	–	25	9	81	10·1	3 1 4	1 18 6	—	69 10 0	6 12 0	—	6 12 0
223	175	89	134	124	745	10·4	9 16 5	—	9 5 0	177 8 4	—	—	—
129	133	77	31	30	400	12·1	45 7 6	—	4 10 0	131 6 3	12 2 8	—	12 2 8
110	99	99	59	69	436	11·	13 12 7	—	13 0 0	115 16 8	—	—	—
242	104	–	69	14	429	9·	14 3 8	—	7 0 0	78 1 8	35 8 6	—	35 8 6
–	10	7	19	9	45	22·1	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—
90	90	44	54	80	358	11·6	6 13 5	—	4 0 0	81 15 0	—	—	—

[b] School closed last quarter; statistics taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT,

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
13	9407	Templemore, .	TemplemoreConv.f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	383	383	–	368	368	181
14	9432	Tipperary, .	Tipperary do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	593	593	–	389	389	269
15	3024	St. Mary's, .	ClonmelWorkhouse		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	124	163	287	57	90	147	130
16	3142	Tipperary, .	Tipperary do.		–		R.C.	69	74	143	37	57	94	68
17	3363	St. John Baptist,	Cashel do.		–		R.C.	87	161	248	61	106	167	129
18	3414	Corbally, . .	Roscrea do.		–		R.C.	30	74	104	18	55	73	61
19	3445	Shanrahan, .	Clogheen do.		–		R.C.	53	55	108	40	39	79	56
20	3519	Nenagh, . .	Nenagh do.		–		R.C.	93	120	213	67	77	141	119
21	3546	Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir do.		–		R.C.	77	102	179	51	68	119	[b]75
22	3647	Thurles, . .	Thurles do.		–		R.C.	89	71	160	59	50	109	100
23	9031	Borrisokane, .	Borrisokane do.		–		R.C.	28	23	51	23	17	40	34
24	9258	St. Mary's, .	Clonmel Gaol, .		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	40	–	40	6	–	6	5
25	9520	Nenagh, . .	Nenagh do. m.		–		Diss.	70	–	70	21	–	21	21
26	9521	Do. . .	Do. do. f.		–		R.C.	–	21	21	–	10	10	9
			Total of Special Schools, 26, .			Total.		1,270	4,995	6,265	764	3,783	4,547	3,061
			Grand Total for Co. Tipperary, 278,					19,033	20,072	39,105	12,758	13,894	26,652	14,905

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	619	Ballygunner, .	Ballygunner, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	61	–	61	34
2	622	Corbally, . .	Summerville, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	–	101	101	70
3	630	Kilbarrymeadan,	Kill, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	76	–	76	38
4	633	Lismore, . .	Lismore, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	–	98	98	69
5	634	Kilburne, .	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	65	–	65	41
6	636	Rossmire, .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	–	65	51	–	51	34
7	646	Trinity, . .	St Patrick's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	257	257	–	116	116	68
8	1136	Rossmire, .	Newtown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	53	53	30
9	1179	Tallow, . .	Glencairn, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	44	52	96	25	33	58	40
10	1207	Ballyduff, .	Ballyduff, No. 1, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	56	120	49	40	89	43
11	1286	Corbally, . .	Summerville, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	116	–	116	92	–	92	66
12	1287	Kilculliheen, .	Kilculliheen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	79	–	79	49
13	1288	Tallow, . .	Tallow, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	251	–	251	180	–	180	112
14	1395	Aglish, . .	Aglish, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	90	–	90	46
15	1514	Kilculliheen, .	Kilculliheen, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	77	77	46
16	1577	Kilronan, .	Russelstown, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	74	54	128	48	37	85	36
17	1578	Monksland, .	Knockmahon, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	228	–	228	134	–	134	71
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	208	–	208	100	–	100	38
18	1708	Kilmeadan, .	Ballyduff, No. 2, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	44	–	44	24
19	1711	Kilrossanty, .	Kilrossanty, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	109	–	109	62
20	1767	Stradbally, .	Stradbally, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	112	–	112	60
21	1777	Kilmeadan, .	Ballyduff, No. 2, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	59	59	28
22	1778	Kilrossanty, .	Kilrossanty, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	70	70	40
23	1779	Stradbally, .	Stradbally, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	180	180	–	112	112	58
24	1794	Drumcannon, .	Tramore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	301	–	301	199	–	199	87
25	1826	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	265	265	–	184	184	81
26	1830	Ringagonagh, .	Mullinahorna, m.	A.	R.C. / E.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	98	–	98	49
27	1857	Mothel, . .	Clonea, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	106	–	106	65
28	1927	Ballylanceen, .	Bonmahon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	171	–	171	96	–	96	44
29	1936	Lismore, East, .	Cappoquin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	223	–	223	164	–	164	110
30	1955	Do. . .	Tourine, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	70	63	133	55	43	98	53
31	2029	Dungarvan, .	Garrynageragh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	72	177	75	55	130	69
32	2214	Stradbally, .	Currabaha, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	68	177	87	50	137	72
33	2337	Ringagonagh, .	Mullinahorna, f.	A.	R.C. / E.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	98	98	49

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Tipperary—*continued.*

Poor Law Union, and Gaol Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
135	76	52	23	27	313	9·6	7 18 3	—	3 0 0	54 3 4	11 4 5	—	11 4 5
252	115	48	52	15	482	11·	29 4 8	9 0 0	—	73 6 8	—	—	—
90	49	13	6	–	158	9·	3 18 8	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
37	21	12	19	–	89	8·	3 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	30	29	15	15	163	7·7	2 15 3	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
42	14	6	9	–	71	10·	1 14 7	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
52	21	1	4	–	78	7·6	3 1 4	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
70	41	–	13	15	139	8·3	6 17 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	24	20	9	5	113	7·7	9 18 4	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
30	11	1	1	–	43	7·5	1 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	5	–	6	–	13	15·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	8	–	9	2	32	25·	1 10 6	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10	5	–	6	–	21	32·3	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
1,802	1,165	547	633	503	4,650		194 7 4	72 0 11	60 15 0	1,722 7 5	126 0 5	—	126 0 5
10,822	8,149	3,301	4,315	2,584	29,171		779 6 10	104 3 9	341 5 10	10,508 4 7	2,116 0 5	297 5 0	2,413 5 5

WATERFORD—110 Schools.

12	26	20	12	6	76	9·8	2 1 2	—	—	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0
25	33	26	16	5	105	9·7	3 9 4	—	3 0 0	65 18 10	8 14 8	6 0 0	14 14 8
40	20	10	18	3	91	10·9	—	—	—	30 0 0	9 4 9	—	9 4 9
37	24	18	15	10	104	9·9	5 10 11	—	6 0 0	49 1 8	10 2 6	18 0 0	[a]28 2 6
17	31	–	13	6	67	9·3	1 7 3	—	2 0 0	38 0 0	8 4 0	—	[a]8 4 0
12	12	14	8	4	50	10·3	1 12 1	—	—	24 0 0	4 5 6	—	4 5 6
81	28	17	7	–	133	8·	—	—	—	51 11 8	2 1 1	—	2 1 1
23	18	5	8	2	56	10·7	0 19 6	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	[a]6 0 0
46	7	–	3	5	61	10·5	1 7 8	—	—	19 3 4	5 17 7	—	[a]5 17 7
52	23	–	11	7	93	8·1	1 12 5	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0
23	30	–	19	22	94	9·3	7 15 3	—	3 0 0	71 0 0	6 13 8	8 0 0	14 13 8
37	20	9	14	5	85	9·5	1 1 7	—	—	38 0 0	5 5 8	—	5 5 8
69	39	32	26	29	195	9·	7 18 10	—	2 10 0	91 6 8	11 9 11	7 10 0	18 19 11
41	28	8	19	5	101	9·6	1 11 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 2 3	—	2 2 3
31	46	8	8	–	93	9·	1 8 6	—	—	29 13 4	2 16 6	—	2 16 6
53	31	9	4	–	97	7·8	1 2 2	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 6	12 0 0	[a]15 17 6
63	24	13	30	13	143	9·6	4 4 0	—	1 10 0	79 0 0	7 15 8	12 0 0	19 15 8
21	31	17	27	26	122	15·					—	11 8 0	11 8 0
19	21	12	7	2	61	9·5	0 14 3	—	—	24 3 4	2 9 11	—	2 9 11
56	30	15	14	7	122	10·1	3 12 8	—	4 0 0	37 1 8	6 1 0	—	6 1 0
71	18	–	24	7	120	10·7	1 8 4	—	—	36 0 0	5 7 0	8 0 0	13 7 0
33	13	–	7	10	63	8·4	1 9 6	—	—	16 0 0	6 11 10	—	6 11 10
32	15	11	9	4	71	9·	1 12 11	—	2 0 0	16 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0
54	28	4	22	7	115	9·	1 16 6	—	—	39 4 5	2 8 5	7 0 0	9 8 5
79	52	45	11	19	206	9·6	2 12 8	—	—	57 8 4	2 12 0	—	2 12 0
87	56	23	20	15	201	9·3	3 5 6	—	—	48 0 0	5 15 10	—	5 15 10
58	34	12	12	8	124	9·7	—	—	1 0 0	41 5 0	4 3 6	2 10 0	6 13 6
44	33	14	25	6	122	9·8	2 15 6	—	—	72 10 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
82	31	–	5	5	123	8·8	3 17 6	—	—	30 5 0	3 2 2	—	3 2 2
55	39	27	22	37	180	9·5	—	1 0 0	—	56 0 0	15 6 9	10 0 0	25 6 9
52	28	–	15	10	105	10·4	2 0 8	—	—	32 0 0	4 4 2	11 0 0	[a]15 4 2
68	25	22	28	13	156	11·1	3 15 5	—	—	46 0 0	8 10 0	—	8 10 0
52	46	14	14	18	144	10·2	1 13 0	—	—	54 0 0	7 18 7	—	7 18 7
70	22	7	10	4	113	9·	—	—	—	34 0 0	3 12 7	2 10 0	6 2 7

[b] No returns; statistics taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
34	2718	Templemichael,	Glendine, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	43	96	38	33	71	39
35	2761	Ballylaneen,	Ballylaneen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	91	194	77	67	144	76
36	2889	Clashmore,	Clashmore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	75	–	75	39
37	3491	Do.	Kilcalf, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	51	47	98	36	33	69	33
38	3549	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	80	–	80	47
39	3550	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	68	68	46
40	3758	Do.	Ballintaylor, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	62	44	106	47	28	75	45
41	3766	Kilcogin,	Knockanore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	77	156	70	75	145	85
42	3849	Lismore,	Gloungarragh, f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	76	76	–	63	63	36
43	3858	Ardmore,	Ardmore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	97	–	97	54
44	4134	Kilgobnet,	Coolmasmear, m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	115	–	115	87	–	87	48
45	4135	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	112	112	–	85	85	50
46	4136	Mothel,	Coolnahorna, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	37	25	62	33	18	51	34
47	4613	Kilgobnet,	Garranbane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	68	148	61	50	111	65
48	4638	Dunhill,	Dunhill, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	77	–	77	38
49	4639	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	149	–	98	98	45
50	4690	Rathgormuck,	Rathgormuck, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	79	–	79	50
51	4866	Kilronan,	Bennet's Church, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	87	187	75	62	137	86
52	4868	Islandikane,	Fenor, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	64	–	64	29
53	4869	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	85	85	41
54	4901	Kill, St. Nicholas,	Passage, East, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	154	–	154	88	–	88	44
55	5095	Ardmore,	Ardmore, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	133	133	72
56	5197	Ballygunner,	Ballygunner, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	101	101	60
57	5385	Kilwatermoy,	Kilwatermoy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	71	–	71	35
58	5548	Ardmore, East,	Ballymacart, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	90	–	90	54
59	5556	Monksland,	Knockmahon, f. day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	141	141	–	101	101	57
		Do.	Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	116	116	–	82	82	38
60	5682	Dysert,	Windgap, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	–	40	32	–	32	21
61	5683	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	47	47	32
62	5911	Kilwatermoy,	Kilwatermoy, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	71	71	36
63	6279	Aglish,	Mount Stuart, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	42	103	46	34	80	35
64	6371	Rathgormuck,	Rathgormuck, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	85	85	46
65	6388	Ardmore, East,	Ballymacart, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	59	59	39
66	6479	Kilronan,	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	42	94	37	29	66	35
67	6720	Dungarvan,	Carriglea, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	61	44	105	52	33	85	48
68	6735	Aglish,	Aglish, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	–	81	81	41
69	6799	Kilbarrymeadan,	Kill, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	55	55	27
70	6827	Kilburne,	Butlerstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	75	75	41
71	6828	Ballylaneen,	Bonmahon, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	185	185	–	103	103	50
72	6905	Kilmoleran,	Carrickbeg, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	57	–	57	34
73	7210	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	46	46	28
74	7225	Clonagam,	Mayfield, m. day,		–	Diss.	R.C.	284	–	284	162	–	162	90
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	188	–	188	101	–	101	45
75	7226	Do.	Do. . f. day,		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	186	186	–	114	114	75
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	142	142	–	97	97	49
76	7311	Lismore and Mocollop,	Mt. Melleray, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	81	81	40
77	7314	Trinity,	Waterford Mech. Inst. evg.		–	R.C.	Diss.	131	–	131	34	–	34	29
78	7441	Clashmore,	Ballycurrane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	59	105	37	41	78	41
79	7469	Killea,	Dunmore, East, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	81	105	14	49	63	52
80	7668	Ballyduff,	Ballyduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	58	139	55	35	90	58
81	7693	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	76	–	76	38
82	7737	Affane and Aglish,	Villierstown, m.		E.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	89	–	89	39
83	7772	Mothell,	Clonea, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	80	80	46
84	7880	Lismore,	Ballinvella, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	47	34	81	35	24	59	31
85	8107	Crook or Killea,	Faithlegg, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	91	91	–	66	66	35
86	8125	Whitechurch,	Kilishal, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	70	134	32	50	82	49
87	8131	Kinsalebeg,	Piltown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	181	–	181	117	–	117	65
88	8132	Seskinan,	Touraneena, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	128	–	128	75
89	8133	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	187	187	–	130	130	78
90	8192	Clashmore,	Clashmore, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	112	112	57
91	8234	Crook or Killea,	Passage, East, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	128	167	25	108	133	71
92	8261	Clonegan,	Mayfield, . i.		–	Diss.	R.C.	131	136	267	80	79	159	85
93	8335	Affane,	Villierstown, f.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	88	88	44

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Munster: County of Waterford—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.						
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
32	34	–	10	3	79	8·3	2 1 5	—	—	40 0 0	7 14 4	—	a7 14 4						
56	67	–	28	10	161	9·5	4 19 6	—	—	69 7 6	8 18 4	—	8 18 4						
31	31	6	6	5	79	9·1	1 13 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	8 5 0	11 17 0						
57	16	12	2	5	92	8·5	0 10 3	—	—	18 3 3	1 18 0	5 0 0	6 18 0						
62	20	–	12	4	98	9·7	1 5 8	—	4 0 0	47 3 4	10 5 0	—	10 5 0						
51	6	–	14	8	79	10·1	1 11 10	—	—	40 0 0	9 2 0	—	9 2 0						
43	14	–	8	11	76	10·	1 17 4	—	—	40 0 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	a13 4 0						
49	43	21	14	11	138	9·9	1 15 7	—	—	48 0 0	10 0 0	—	a10 0 0						
19	26	–	9	11	65	10·	2 2 10	—	—	36 0 0	—	12 10 0	a12 10 0						
54	24	9	24	3	114	9·3	0 16 7	—	—	38 6 8	9 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0						
51	25	–	12	10	98	9·8	1 16 0	—	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	a12 0 0						
43	18	12	12	9	94	9·	1 6 10	—	—	30 10 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	a9 0 0						
23	19	9	6	–	57	8·9	1 5 0	—	—	38 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0						
71	17	–	17	15	120	9·5	3 4 3	—	—	38 0 0	8 7 1	0 10 0	8 17 1						
40	21	11	2	1	75	8·3	2 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	16 17 9	—	16 17 9						
39	29	13	8	4	93	9·	1 1 4	—	3 0 0	40 0 0	8 1 7	—	8 1 7						
23	36	–	19	8	86	10·2	2 4 2	—	1 0 0	51 0 0	9 17 6	—	9 17 6						
42	37	20	26	16	141	10·5	5 8 9	—	—	38 0 0	17 1 11	—	17 1 11						
29	18	4	13	1	65	10·4	—	—	—	12 14 2	6 1 2	—	6 1 2						
40	22	18	12	6	98	8·2	1 12 1	—	3 0 0	35 16 8	10 6 10	—	a10 6 10						
51	30	–	22	5	108	12·3	1 6 3	—	—	34 6 8	8 4 4	—	8 4 4						
40	28	32	16	19	135	10·2	2 11 3	—	—	49 3 4	11 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0						
26	30	25	19	19	119	9·4	4 13 6	—	—	52 13 4	7 17 4	8 0 0	15 17 4						
20	21	6	7	7	61	9·7	1 16 7	—	—	24 0 0	3 19 0	0 10 0	a4 9 0						
47	21	20	7	14	109	9·2	—	—	4 0 0	37 15 0	17 0 0	2 10 0	19 10 0						
37	32	12	17	9	107	9·5	1 15 2	—	—	51 18 4	3 11 2	8 0 0	11 11 2						
10	31	–	25	11	77	15·5					—	11 8 0	11 8 0						
6	7	7	8	2	30	11·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	6 1 8	—	a6 1 8						
19	8	19	5	3	54	8·5	2 9 4	—	1 10 0	37 6 8	16 4 8	—	16 4 8						
36	17	13	3	10	79	9·	2 3 6	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0						
31	23	10	18	6	88	9·9	0 7 4	—	—	18 0 0	—	6 0 0	a6 0 0						
30	23	27	5	17	102	9·4	2 3 3	—	1 0 0	56 0 0	8 19 10	—	8 19 10						
30	23	10	–	3	66	7·5	—	—	—	40 0 0	4 4 3	2 10 0	6 14 3						
30	32	5	6	2	75	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	7 2 6	1 10 0	8 12 6						
44	24	10	12	5	95	9·4	2 0 5	—	—	38 0 0	7 17 6	16 12 0	a24 9 6						
24	27	10	11	3	75	10·3	1 16 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6						
40	16	8	4	–	68	9·8	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 18 11	—	3 18 11						
34	24	19	6	7	90	9·2	2 4 1	—	—	18 0 0	7 17 10	—	a7 17 10						
93	25	–	16	8	142	9·7	1 11 3	—	—	16 3 4	3 9 1	—	3 9 1						
31	18	8	1	3	61	10·	1 6 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	—	a4 0 0						
22	9	6	3	4	44	9·	1 16 1	—	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0						
76	62	38	14	13	203	11·2	5 12 2	—	6 0 0	113 6 8	26 17 7	31 0 0	57 17 7						
35	29	44	31	–	139	14·2					39 15 0	11 0 0	50 15 0						
37	28	21	14	9	109	10·5	4 11 0	—	5 10 0	85 10 0	8 7 10	25 15 3	34 3 1						
26	19	19	15	18	97	13·					13 8 3	21 19 0	35 7 3						
39	36	–	12	1	88	9·	1 12 5	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—						
–	6	–	13	40	59	15·6	3 5 11	—	—	5 0 0	11 13 4	8 6 8	20 0 0						
48	21	14	1	10	94	8·9	1 15 6	—	—	26 0 0	4 10 0	0 10 0	a5 0 0						
15	24	–	12	10	61	8·	2 19 1	—	—	46 16 8	4 5 2	—	4 5 2						
43	33	–	33	10	119	9·4	3 5 8	—	—	33 10 0	8 12 2	—	8 12 2						
27	27	10	12	9	85	10·1	1 10 0	—	8 0 0	30 1 8	7 7 0	0 17 0	a8 4 0						
51	30	8	4	2	95	11·8	1 6 1	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0						
32	32	9	7	11	91	8·3	1 13 6	—	—	44 0 0	8 17 0	—	8 17 0						
28	11	14	5	2	60	10·	1 1 0	—	—	23 0 0	3 2 1	10 0 0	13 2 1						
28	19	8	12	6	73	9·4	3 1 3	—	—	25 6 8	3 12 5	1 0 0	a4 12 5						
56	17	11	9	5	98	8·9	—	—	—	38 0 0	6 2 10	—	a6 2 10						
63	49	–	10	11	133	9·6	3 8 2	—	—	35 16 8	5 1 2	—	a5 1 2						
50	46	11	31	4	142	9·7	2 15 3	—	1 10 0	40 10 0	11 1 0	—	11 1 0						
51	47	33	11	12	154	11·	6 6 8	—	—	42 0 0	10 10 7	—	10 10 7						
60	29	17	10	7	123	10·	1 14 11	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6						
69	40	16	13	12	150	9·	1 19 4	—	2 0 0	48 1 8	5 17 0	—	a5 17 0						
116	27	12	–	–	155	6·7	—	—	—	31 0 0	19 7 8	10 0 0	29 7 8						
41	28	8	13	4	94	10·	0 18 11	—	—	14 0 0	1 15 8	—	1 15 8						

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
94	8498	Drumcannon, .	Castletown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	40	81	31	28	59	40
95	9446	Lismore and Mocollop,	Ballysaggart, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	56	108	40	44	84	52
96	9528	Kinsalebeg, .	Piltown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	153	–	92	92	53
97	9529	Do. . .	D'Loughtane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	35	82	40	40	80	62
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 97, .					7,007	6,380	13,387	4,760	4,384	9,144	5,137
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, MARITIME, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.											
1	6974	St. John's, .	Waterford District Model, . m.	V.C.	–	Commrs. of Nat. Educ.	R.C.	131	–	131	84	–	84	70
2	6975	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	Commrs. of Nat. Educ.	E.C.	–	100	100	–	61	61	49
3	6976	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	V.C.	–	Commrs. of Nat. Educ.	R.C.	64	36	100	40	22	62	47
4	6977	Do. . .	Do. Maritime,	V.C.	–	Commrs. of Nat. Educ.	R.C.	62	–	62	21	–	21	10
5	1710	Lismore, . .	Glounagarragh 1st Class Agricultural,	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	94	–	94	66	–	66	39
6	632	Do. . .	Lismore Ord. Agrcl.		–	E.C.	R.C.	206	–	206	158	–	158	112
7	5233	Do. . .	Grange do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	72	181	69	40	109	61
8	1289	Tallow, . .	Tallow Convent, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	403	403	–	363	363	204
9	3228	Lismore, East, .	Cappoquin do. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	400	400	–	296	296	202
10	3418	Do. . .	Lismore Workhouse		–	Poorlaw Guards.	R.C.	31	68	99	23	38	61	50
11	3826	St. John's, .	Waterford do.		–	Poorlaw Guards.	R.C.	131	147	278	78	87	165	121
12	6745	Rossmore, .	Kilmacthomas do.		–	Poorlaw Guards.	R.C.	114	177	291	24	41	65	55
13	9259	Waterford, .	Waterford Gaol, .		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	32	–	32	12	–	12	11
			Total of Special Schools, 13, .					974	1,403	2,377	575	948	1,523	1,031
			Grand Total for Co. Waterford, 110,					7,981	7,783	15,764	5,335	5,332	10,667	6,168

LEINSTER—

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	647	Ballon, . .	Ballon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	93	–	93	46
2	649	Barragh, . .	Kildavin, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	57	–	57	31
3	650	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	40	77	117	36	57	93	44
4	651	Cloneygoose, .	Borris,[b] . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	652	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	223	223	–	180	180	81
6	653	St. Mullins, .	Ballymurphy, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	66	–	66	35
7	654	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	62	62	35
8	657	Moyacomb, .	Clonegal, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	87	–	87	34
9	658	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	–	67	67	33
10	660	Cloneygoose, .	Ballymartin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	43	89	38	36	74	26
11	661	Clonmore, .	Clonmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	90	176	63	68	131	64
12	662	Clody, or Cloydagh,	Ballinabranagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	69	–	69	39
13	665	Kiltennel, or Borris	Rahanna, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	90	–	90	49
14	666	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	95	95	42
15	670	Agha, . .	Leighlinbridge, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	183	–	183	171	–	171	131
16	671	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	227	227	–	173	173	95
17	672	Myshall, . .	Myshall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	81	–	81	45
18	673	Rathvilly, .	Knocklishen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	84	–	84	38
19	674	Do. . .	Rathvilly, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	87	–	87	39
20	675	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	74	74	28

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	21	–	9	2	66	8·8	0 12 6	—	—	15 10 0	3 8 0	—	3 8 0	
43	26	13	9	–	91	9·	2 18 6	4 0 0	—	25 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
73	35	–	7	8	123	8·8	1 14 0	4 10 0	—	9 6 8	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
49	18	–	7	–	74	8·1	1 16 6	5 0 0	—	6 2 2	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	
4,341	2,714	1,100	1,282	824	10,261		198 19 8	14 10 0	69 0 0	3,519 0 4	707 15 4	358 10 11	1,066 6 3	
1	21	17	36	18	93	11·7								
–	14	26	19	14	73	11·3	16 13 8	15 6 5	—	—	79 11 4	—	79 11 4	
55	23	4	–	–	82	5·5								
–	1	–	5	28	34	24·1								
25	25	–	11	17	78	9·7	2 5 2	—	—	54 0 0	1 1 2	12 10 0	[a]13 11 2	
66	52	19	18	12	167	9·	5 5 10	—	3 10 0	59 17 6	5 17 1	20 17 6	[a]26 14 7	
73	36	8	11	9	137	9·	2 1 6	—	—	45 0 0	7 10 0	13 0 0	20 10 0	
149	80	69	40	23	361	11·7	4 2 9	—	1 0 0	65 17 2	5 10 0	7 10 0	13 0 0	
163	88	–	61	23	335	7·	6 6 11	—	9 0 0	77 8 4	3 16 10	—	3 16 10	
30	14	7	12	2	65	7·8	1 8 11	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	
113	34	–	27	–	174	9·	15 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50	18	6	–	–	74	8·7	3 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	4	–	8	4	19	23·5	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
728	410	156	248	150	1,692		58 16 7	15 6 5	18 0 0	302 3 0	103 6 5	53 17 6	157 3 11	
5,069	3,124	1,256	1,530	974	11,953		257 16 3	29 16 5	87 0 0	3,821 3 4	811 1 9	412 8 5	1,223 10 2	

1,442 Schools.

CARLOW—59 Schools.

38	27	10	21	7	103	10·8	2 7 0	—	—	24 16 8	6 11 11	—	6 11 11	
32	24	–	9	6	71	9·8	1 0 9	—	—	7 18 4	2 14 8	—	2 14 8	
16	13	17	10	4	60	10·7	0 7 6	—	—	18 13 4	3 5 2	—	3 5 2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	11 13 4	—	—	—	
85	31	22	16	41	195	9·6	2 0 1	—	3 10 0	89 16 8	7 4 0	—	7 4 0	
28	29	9	3	2	71	9·	1 10 0	—	—	44 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	
19	12	9	16	9	65	10·2	1 6 1	—	—	25 0 0	5 0 6	—	[a]5 0 6	
36	31	–	16	4	87	8·8	1 9 9	—	—	27 12 2	0 6 6	—	0 6 6	
27	28	9	8	3	75	10·	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 2 4	—	2 2 4	
40	21	–	7	–	68	8·2	0 13 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	
48	51	–	24	14	137	8·7	2 10 10	—	3 0 0	74 13 4	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
33	18	–	10	7	68	9·3	1 9 2	—	1 0 0	23 15 0	4 18 6	—	4 18 6	
42	41	15	8	1	107	11·7	0 13 6	—	—	38 0 0	1 10 0	—	[a]1 10 0	
49	25	10	8	5	97	11·7	1 18 5	—	—	23 1 8	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
67	41	37	14	24	183	10·3	6 4 5	—	4 10 0	101 11 8	—	—	—	
68	30	33	22	34	187	9·6	3 10 5	—	—	83 3 4	9 18 4	—	9 18 4	
45	20	–	13	14	92	11·	1 13 2	—	—	20 15 0	7 15 11	—	7 15 11	
62	8	–	13	12	95	10·4	3 9 9	—	—	53 10 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
53	17	10	9	14	103	9·4	1 8 1	—	4 0 0	37 16 8	3 7 7	—	3 7 7	
41	28	9	8	4	90	8·7	0 10 9	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 7	—	1 3 7	

[b] No returns.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
21	677	St. Mullins, .	Glynn, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	52	–	52	26
22	678	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	59	59	33
23	679	Do. . .	Newtown St. Mullins,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	58	152	53	36	89	40
24	683	Tullowmagimma,	Tinriland, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	63	–	63	29
25	684	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	69	69	28
26	1116	Lorum, . .	Ballinkellin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	58	–	58	32
27	1117	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	27	27	27
28	1169	St. Mullins, .	Drummond, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	83	178	77	60	137	54
29	1215	Dunleckney, .	Newtowndunleck-ney, . . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	72	–	72	35
30	1290	Clody, or Cloydagh,	Ballinabranagh, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	60	60	33
31	1291	Hacketstown, .	Hacketstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	200	–	200	153	–	153	82
32	1292	Kiltegan, . .	Tyneclash, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	97	–	97	40
33	1415	Gilbertstown, .	Rathhoe, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	126	–	126	83	–	83	36
34	1416	Old Leighlin, .	Ridge, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	36	94	40	27	67	40
35	1438	Dunleckney, .	Newtowndunleck-ney, . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	71	–	57	57	28
36	1499	Hacketstown, .	Hacketstown, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	224	224	–	160	160	98
37	1500	Myshall, . .	Myshall, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	78	78	42
38	1824	Gilbertstown, .	Rathhoe, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	69	69	34
39	1958	Dunleckney, .	Bagnalstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	92	–	92	59
40	2124	Old Leighlin, .	Old Leighlin, m.	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	75	–	75	42
41	2125	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	81	81	40
42	3139	Rathvilly, .	Knocklishen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	98	98	45
43	3235	Old Leighlin, .	Bawnree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	29	69	29	20	49	30
44	4077	Grangeford, .	Grange, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	75	–	75	34
45	4154	St. Mullins, .	Inch, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	93	–	93	40
46	4262	Rathvilly, .	Rathmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	34	72	30	33	63	20
47	5436	Tullow, . .	Ardattin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	60	130	56	50	106	54
48	5686	Kiltegan, . .	Tyneclash, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	99	99	41
49	5804	Dunleckney, .	Garryhill, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	92	92	–	64	64	29
50	6552	Ballon, . .	Ballon, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	90	90	44
51	7068	Sliguff, . .	Killoughternane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	34	81	41	29	70	29
52	8276	Grangeford, .	Grange, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	64	64	33
53	9320	Feenagh, . .	Rathnageera, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	63	143	60	39	99	44
54	9333	St. Mullins, .	Inch, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	75	75	38
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 54, .					3,168	3,088	6,256	2,321	2,256	4,577	2,294
			AGRICULTURAL, MONASTIC, AND CONVENT SCHOOLS.											
1	5803	Dunleckney, .	Garryhill 1st Cl. Ag.		–	E.C.	R.C.	100	–	100	70	–	70	39
2	681	Tullow, . .	Tullow Monastic, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	434	–	434	279	–	279	165
3	656	Carlow, . .	Carlow Convent, f.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	713	713	–	523	523	292
4	682	Tullow, . .	Tullow do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	289	289	–	198	198	119
5	1926	Dunleckney, .	Bagnalstown do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	346	346	–	238	238	132
			Total of Special Schools, 5, .					534	1348	1,882	349	959	1,308	747
			Grand Total for Co. Carlow, 59,					3,702	4,436	8,138	2,670	3,215	5,885	3,041

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER: County of CARLOW—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
24	13	7	4	3	51	9·9	0 12 6	—	—	18 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
24	25	–	8	1	58	10·7	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
33	29	18	10	14	104	9·9	1 13 8	—	—	61 10 0	6 17 11	—	6 17 11	
33	23	20	7	8	91	11·4	0 16 7	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	3 8 5	1 0 0	4 8 5	
16	17	12	9	9	63	10·1	1 3 0	—	2 10 0	26 6 8	3 13 4	—	a3 13 4	
15	21	8	8	2	54	9·5	—	—	—	38 0 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	a3 1 0	
23	26	5	6	6	66	10·6	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 16 6	—	0 16 6	
48	55	13	32	7	155	9·7	1 2 10	—	2 0 0	38 0 0	3 1 8	—	3 1 8	
34	24	12	9	4	83	10·7	0 8 0	—	—	43 0 0	2 7 6	—	2 7 6	
26	18	7	13	4	68	9·7	1 2 10	—	1 0 0	19 15 0	4 3 0	—	4 3 0	
85	48	–	42	17	192	9·2	5 1 8	—	4 0 0	41 5 0	12 11 5	5 0 0	17 11 5	
39	33	15	16	1	104	13·	1 19 5	—	—	18 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
32	24	14	13	8	91	11·	2 18 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 9	—	4 10 9	
28	16	23	13	–	80	9·5	0 6 11	—	—	26 18 4	4 0 5	—	4 0 5	
25	21	5	6	3	60	10·8	1 11 1	—	—	24 0 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6	
74	51	16	20	24	185	10·3	5 4 3	—	5 0 0	71 1 8	13 13 6	—	13 13 6	
26	28	–	20	11	85	10·	2 0 1	—	—	15 13 4	1 8 4	1 10 0	*2 18 4	
22	18	19	5	9	73	9·6	0 19 0	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	5 5 0	—	5 5 0	
65	38	–	19	18	140	9·6	2 10 6	—	—	42 15 0	23 7 4	—	23 7 4	
40	31	–	12	–	83	9·5	1 7 2	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	3 5 0	1 0 0	4 5 0	
44	32	–	16	–	92	9·1	1 19 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	
53	40	–	10	13	116	9·	2 6 9	—	2 10 0	35 16 8	8 14 6	—	8 14 6	
27	12	5	3	–	47	9·4	1 5 7	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
24	28	10	14	11	87	10·1	2 4 3	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	4 1 0	—	4 1 0	
44	39	–	19	8	110	9·8	0 12 7	—	—	24 0 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
33	20	11	7	–	71	9·	0 10 11	—	—	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
34	37	26	24	9	130	10·1	1 7 6	—	2 0 0	30 6 8	16 10 0	—	16 10 0	
39	31	–	18	13	101	9·3	1 19 3	—	—	40 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
24	22	10	9	7	72	10·	—	—	—	14 0 0	8 14 0	—	a8 14 0	
49	26	13	11	5	104	10·3	2 5 9	—	1 10 0	35 8 4	3 10 5	—	3 10 5	
29	20	–	19	7	75	9·7	1 0 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 12 10	0 10 0	a2 2 10	
14	10	28	15	4	71	10·7	1 5 0	—	3 0 0	29 6 8	5 5 2	—	5 5 2	
45	39	16	6	–	106	9·7	1 14 9	—	—	15 0 0	4 14 6	—	4 14 6	
41	17	16	11	2	87	9·	0 14 1	—	—	16 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
2,041	1,427	519	689	433	5,109		84 7 2	2 0 0	44 10 0	1,725 0 6	243 5 6	15 0 0	258 5 6	
34	28	–	8	9	79	10·4	5 1 6	4 10 1	1 0 0	36 15 0	4 19 6	28 3 6	*33 3 0	
158	110	–	35	19	322	9·2	10 16 8	—	9 0 0	60 8 4	—	—	—	
410	165	–	27	28	630	9·1	24 19 6	5 0 9	22 10 0	137 10 5	—	—	—	
103	41	36	34	33	247	11·	10 13 1	—	15 10 0	72 11 8	—	—	—	
131	61	20	16	9	237	11·	4 4 4	—	7 10 0	61 13 4	—	—	—	
836	405	56	120	98	1,515		55 15 1	9 10 10	55 10 0	368 18 9	4 19 6	28 3 6	33 3 0	
2,877	1,832	575	809	531	6,624		140 2 3	11 10 10	100 0 0	2,093 19 3	248 5 0	43 3 6	291 8 9	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	685	Artane,	Artane, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	89	–	89	45
2	686	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	78	78	38
3	687	Baldoyle,	Baldoyle, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	92	–	92	48
4	688	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	77	77	49
5	693	Clondalkin,	Clondalkin, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	204	–	204	134	–	134	86
6	694	Do.	Do. village,		E.C.	–	E.C.	33	27	60	21	16	37	28
7	697	Castleknock,	St. Brigid's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	92	–	92	57
8	698	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	77	77	45
9	700	Chapelizod,	Chapelizod, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	110	–	110	62
10	701	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	90	90	46
11	704	Dalkey,	Dalkey, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	233	–	233	150	–	150	84
12	706	Finglas,	Finglas, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	210	–	210	63	–	63	29
13	708	Garristown,	Garristown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	–	105	76	–	76	46
14	712	Kilsallahan,	Killossory,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	32	44	76	20	28	48	26
15	713	Kilternan,	Glancullen, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	112	–	112	67	–	67	31
16	714	Lucan,	Lucan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	97	–	97	49
17	715	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	96	96	67
18	718	Lusk,	Lusk, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	73	–	73	37
19	719	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	56	56	30
20	725	Newcastle,	Newcastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	–	56	37	–	37	21
21	726	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	83	111	16	53	69	39
22	728	Palmerstown,	Palmerstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	49	107	29	33	62	34
23	730	Tassagard,	Saggart, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	77	–	77	41
24	737	St. Catherine's,	St. Catherine's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	633	–	633	359	–	359	193
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	95	–	95	40	–	40	20
25	738	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	612	612	–	320	320	169
26	739	Do.	Harold's-cross, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	300	–	300	156	–	156	94
27	742	St. James's,	St. James's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	201	–	201	140	–	140	70
28	743	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	181	–	113	113	60
29	744	St. John's,	SS. Michael and John's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	670	–	670	320	–	320	142
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	261	–	261	112	–	112	43
30	745	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	50	50	25
31	747	St. Margaret's,	St. Margaret's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	62	–	62	33
32	748	St. Mark's,	St. Andrew's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	389	389	–	211	211	88
33	754	St. Peter's,	St. Peter's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	515	515	–	259	259	107
34	755	Swords,	Swords, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	213	–	213	160	–	160	87
35	757	Tallaght,	Tallaght, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	–	111	69	–	69	36
36	758	Do.	Do. f	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	35	101	136	16	67	83	40
37	1147	Holmpatrick,	Skerries, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	135	–	135	78
38	1148	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	201	201	–	135	135	85
39	1167	Taney,	Dundrum, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	123	–	123	77
40	1168	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	107	107	67
41	1170	Naul,	Naul, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	65	–	65	46	–	46	24
42	1171	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	52	52	28
43	1204	Raheny,	Raheny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	59	–	59	30
44	1295	Clonmethan,	Ballyboughal, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	61	–	61	43
45	1296	Stillorgan,	Stillorgan, m.	a.	R.C.	–	R.C.	78	–	78	47	–	47	32
46	1470	Raheny,	Raheny, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	62	62	30
47	1498	Clonmethan,	Ballyboughal, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	65	65	40
48	1550	St. Peter's,	Rathmines, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	192	–	192	114	–	114	66
49	1551	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	225	225	–	124	124	54
50	1764	St. Paul's,	St. Paul's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	296	–	296	149	–	149	80
51	1783	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	231	231	–	123	123	77
52	1839	St. Audoen's,	St. Audoen's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	241	–	241	111	–	111	52
53	1861	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	201	201	–	92	92	50
54	1984	Monkstown,	Blackrock, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	226	–	226	169	–	169	109
55	2005	St. Dolough's,	Kinsealy, m.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	–	70	55	–	55	34
56	2006	Do.	Do. f.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	85	85	29
57	2350	St. Catherine's,	St. Clare's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	217	217	–	132	132	70
58	2472	Stillorgan,	Stillorgan, i.	a.	R.C.	–	R.C.	48	35	83	35	22	57	38
59	2872	Tully,	Sandyford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	183	–	183	119	–	119	56

[a] Residence free.

[b] Residence and garden free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of Leinster.

DUBLIN—219 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.									Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.			School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
51	23	–	13	8	95	9·5	5	0	8	—			—			31	0	0	14	12	6	5	0	0	[a] 19	12	6
30	24	–	12	6	72	9·7	1	9	9	—			1	0	0	22	16	8	5	0	0	5	0	0	[a] 10	0	0
42	33	–	7	2	84	8·7	1	11	2	—			—			32	0	0	3	14	5	6	0	0	9	14	5
35	18	4	9	1	67	9·7	1	8	10	—			—			45	13	4	4	0	0	—			4	0	0
51	52	20	19	–	142	9·6	3	7	6	—			—			41	6	8	—			—			—		
18	5	11	4	5	43	8·8	1	1	5	—			—			32	0	0	4	13	7	10	0	0	[a] 14	13	7
27	36	–	22	17	102	10·5	3	7	8	7	0	0	—			54	10	0	1	3	2	2	1	8	[a] 3	4	10
57	15	–	10	4	86	8·	4	4	9	6	0	0	—			57	6	8	0	9	2	2	1	8	2	10	10
63	25	4	18	–	110	8·6	0	8	11	—			—			49	0	0	4	3	1	—			[b] 4	3	1
54	34	–	7	2	97	8·7	2	2	5	—			—			36	0	0	3	15	5	—			[a] 3	15	5
55	43	36	22	7	163	9·3	2	2	8	—			—			41	5	0	8	12	1	2	0	0	[a] 10	12	1
24	24	10	7	3	68	9·3	1	2	6	—			—			16	10	0	0	11	6	6	10	6	7	2	0
25	10	19	10	19	83	10·3	2	9	4	—			—			24	0	0	14	2	9	—			14	2	9
15	19	5	8	8	55	9·	0	15	7	—			—			30	0	0	5	4	1	—			[a] 5	4	1
45	32	–	7	2	86	8·9	1	0	3	—			—			28	0	0	2	0	10	7	0	0	[a] 9	0	10
59	15	10	10	5	99	9·2	4	3	5	—			—			33	8	4	5	17	10	10	0	0	15	17	10
40	25	15	14	9	103	9·8	0	18	9	—			—			14	3	4	4	8	8	—			4	8	8
41	17	17	6	6	87	8·9	1	18	6	—			—			24	0	0	10	3	2	2	0	0	[a] 12	3	2
23	11	11	9	2	56	8·3	0	12	0	—			—			24	0	0	5	10	9	—			[a] 5	10	9
–	–	–	–	–	[c] –		–			—			—			15	0	0	0	7	7	—			0	7	7
36	31	–	10	3	80	8·	1	2	11	—			—			20	0	0	3	10	6	—			3	10	6
46	13	–	4	3	66	7·5	0	5	9	—			1	0	0	29	6	8	2	0	7	—			[a] 2	0	7
43	20	–	20	5	88	9·9	1	7	3	—			—			41	11	8	5	4	3	—			5	4	3
195	139	15	32	25	406	9·	9	15	3	—			4	0	0	94	5	0	16	9	2	28	17	6	45	6	8
–	24	–	14	9	47	17·													12	15	2	—			12	15	2
239	85	61	40	24	449	7·9	6	10	2	4	1	9	8	0	0	146	10	0	22	16	0	—			22	16	0
97	70	–	19	9	195	9·	6	12	4	—			7	0	0	59	18	4	11	14	4	12	0	0	23	14	4
49	64	–	9	5	127	10·	1	7	2	—			—			56	0	0	9	2	4	5	4	10	14	7	2
40	32	16	9	–	97	11·	—			—			—			63	8	4	7	2	8	10	0	0	17	2	8
222	164	8	19	8	421	9·9	5	10	4	—			4	0	0	90	3	4	13	0	8	30	19	4	44	0	0
–	109	–	46	–	155	15·													—			5	0	0	5	0	0
–	20	29	7	3	59	11·7	1	9	3	—			1	10	0	36	16	8	2	7	6	14	0	0	16	7	6
33	14	4	15	9	75	8·5	0	19	8	—			—			24	0	0	5	10	4	2	2	0	[a] 7	12	4
116	62	38	30	10	256	10·6	3	13	6	—			2	0	0	76	14	5	18	0	4	13	19	8	32	0	0
214	59	25	17	16	331	11·5	7	6	0	—			3	0	0	87	16	8	15	5	11	9	2	0	24	7	11
48	43	43	17	25	176	10·2	2	5	9	—			7	0	0	65	8	4	5	17	0	10	0	0	15	17	0
33	27	–	12	–	72	9·5	1	9	2	—			—			28	0	0	3	14	3	6	0	0	9	14	3
71	16	–	8	3	98	8·9	2	19	11	4	4	5	—			26	0	0	1	2	5	4	0	0	5	2	5
73	35	19	20	9	156	7·7	7	0	6	—			—			73	16	8	14	11	3	—			14	11	3
63	43	17	22	11	156	7·9	3	10	1	—			—			58	13	4	13	6	3	—			13	6	3
37	33	10	23	13	116	9·3	3	7	2	—			—			54	12	6	5	17	11	18	0	0	23	17	11
43	32	20	13	5	113	8·8	2	16	8	—			—			52	3	4	5	19	10	12	0	0	17	19	10
15	13	–	20	9	57	10·2	0	12	3	—			—			18	0	0	5	9	11	7	10	0	[a] 12	19	11
14	18	–	15	7	54	9·	1	2	8	—			—			20	0	0	3	8	11	—			3	8	11
30	15	13	5	2	65	9·2	0	15	8	—			—			16	15	0	4	11	8	5	0	0	9	11	8
16	10	12	11	14	63	9·9	1	19	3	—			—			34	5	0	12	4	10	—			12	4	10
18	22	–	16	6	62	10·	2	1	3	—			1	0	0	26	6	8	3	0	11	12	0	0	15	0	11
32	11	8	12	–	63	8·6	0	18	0	—			—			20	0	0	2	8	8	5	0	0	7	8	8
15	14	8	14	12	63	9·8	1	16	0	—			—			29	11	8	11	8	6	—			11	8	6
41	29	16	11	4	101	9·7	3	2	6	—			8	0	0	62	0	0	6	0	5	18	19	7	25	0	0
77	20	12	7	7	123	9·4	1	3	11	—			—			76	0	0	2	16	0	9	4	0	12	0	0
24	111	9	29	14	187	10·6	4	13	8	—			7	0	0	81	1	8	6	4	1	38	9	7	44	13	8
25	63	13	25	11	137	9·5	5	0	8	—			4	0	0	84	13	4	8	4	8	20	0	0	28	4	8
56	45	–	9	4	114	7·6	2	7	7	—			6	0	0	49	19	2	4	8	9	5	0	0	9	8	9
93	20	–	7	–	120	7·6	1	5	0	—			7	0	0	33	3	4	5	1	9	—			5	1	9
59	56	–	38	11	164	9·9	4	11	7	1	0	0	1	10	0	92	0	0	7	17	11	20	0	0	27	17	11
22	12	9	6	8	57	9·1	1	9	5	—			—			42	10	0	5	8	4	6	0	0	[a] 11	8	4
52	22	12	7	–	93	7·4	—			—			—			19	10	0	2	1	3	—			2	1	3
78	42	14	10	7	151	8·7	4	19	1	—			6	0	0	68	18	4	—			—			—		
54	8	1	1	–	64	5·5	0	7	4	—			—			26	8	4	0	11	9	12	0	0	12	11	9
73	42	–	9	–	126	8·7	2	18	3	—			5	0	0	47	3	4	8	13	3	11	10	0	[a] 20	3	3

[c] Closed last quarter of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
60	2873	Tully, . .	Sandyford, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	165	–	108	108	50
61	2881	Kilternan, .	Glencullen, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	–	67	67	32
62	3007	St. Michan's, .	St. Michan's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	248	–	248	127	–	127	72
63	3058	Whitechurch, .	Edmondstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	55	–	55	32
64	3059	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	73	73	31
65	3061	Grangegorman,	St. Peter's, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	322	–	322	160	–	160	95
66	3062	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	62	62	41
67	3106	Finglas, . .	Finglas, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	53	53	27
68	3330	St. Margaret's, .	St. Margaret's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	45	45	25
69	3359	Rathfarnham, .	Rathfarnham, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	94	–	94	58
70	3603	St. Nicholas Without,	St. Nicholas Without, No. 1, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	361	361	–	188	188	110
71	3690	Clonturk, .	Ballybough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	168	–	168	96	–	96	38
72	3917	St. Mary's, Donnybrook,	Ringsend, day m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	326	–	326	200	–	200	125
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	199	–	199	101	–	101	45
73	3918	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	195	195	–	124	124	69
74	4201	Castleknock, .	Lower Road, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	39	81	24	30	54	26
75	4202	Rathmichael, .	St. Peter's, Little Bray, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	277	–	277	161	–	161	82
76	4522	Lusk, . .	Corduff, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	50	38	88	38	29	67	28
77	4568	Kill-of-the-Grange	Cabinteely; . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	74	74	30
78	4660	Donabate, .	Portrane, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	85	–	85	59	–	59	36
79	4661	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	–	77	77	43
80	4817	Crumlin, . .	Crumlin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	97	–	97	49
81	4930	Clontarf, . .	Clontarf, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	70	–	70	46
82	4931	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	64	64	33
83	4970	Kill-of-the-Grange	Cabinteely, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	62	–	62	28
84	4992	Glasnevin, .	Glasnevin . m.	v.c.	–	Com. of N. E.	R.C.	92	–	92	54	–	54	31
85	4993	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	Com. of N. E.	R.C.	68	127	195	38	61	99	61
86	5008	St. Peter's, .	St. Peter's, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	228	–	228	106	–	106	60
87	5260	Balrothery, .	St. Mary's, Balbrigan, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	189	223	21	137	158	91
88	5456	Do. . .	St. Peter's, Balbrigan, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	123	–	123	79
89	5471	St. Mary's, Donnybrook, .	Ringsend, . i.	v.c.	–	E.C.	E.C.	67	78	145	53	61	114	75
90	5473	Castleknock, .	Phœnix Park, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	62	81	143	40	55	95	55
91	5474	Coolock, . .	Clonshough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	53	123	42	27	69	38
92	5509	Tassagard, .	Saggart, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	13	96	109	11	51	62	32
93	5599	Malahide, .	Malahide, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	86	–	86	46
94	5712	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	67	67	42
95	5729	St. Paul's, .	St. Paul's, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	162	127	289	93	72	165	83
96	5746	Rathmichael, .	Loughlinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	82	–	82	41
97	5747	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	73	73	47
98	5962	St. Michan's, .	St. Michan's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	70	70	37
99	6118	Rush, . .	Lambay Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	13	4	17	11	4	15	13
100	6200	Booterstown, .	Booterstown, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	96	–	96	53
101	6234	Castleknock, .	Blanchardstown, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	91	143	45	78	123	69
102	6255	St. Peter's, .	Haddington-road, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	282	–	282	154	–	154	98
103	6268	Do. . .	St. Peter's jun. department, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	486	–	486	210	–	210	93
104	6269	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	306	627	933	134	314	448	165
105	6383	St. George's, .	St Peter's, Phibsborough, . i.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	145	120	265	83	86	169	77
106	6468	St. Thomas's, .	Saint Laurence O'Toole's, No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	116	116	64
107	6469	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	199	177	376	113	114	227	121
108	6495	Do. . .	St. Francis Xavier's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	254	254	–	154	154	80
109	6496	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	133	237	61	73	134	73
110	6512	St. George's, .	Josephian, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	177	177	–	107	107	71
111	6513	St. Michan's, .	St. Michan's, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	155	303	80	84	164	89
112	6596	St. Thomas's, .	Saint Laurence O'Toole's, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	131	–	69	69	36

* Residence free.

† Residence and garden free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Dublin—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.									
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Premiums and other Gratuities.			In Salaries.			School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
68	30	16	10	–	124	8·4	2	14	0	—			—			21	14	2	3	6	11	6	10	0	[a]9	16	11
35	36	–	10	–	81	8·5	2	19	9	—			—			14	0	0	1	15	10	4	10	0	[a]6	5	10
–	62	21	32	13	128	11·5	1	18	3	—			4	0	0	72	10	0	7	18	2	17	1	10	25	0	0
27	18	–	13	–	58	9·7	—			—			—			28	0	0	3	10	11	6	0	0	9	10	11
49	11	7	6	–	73	8·1	—			—			—			20	0	0	5	12	3	6	0	0	11	12	3
114	85	–	–	–	199	9·2	3	8	9	—			2	10	0	89	11	8	13	14	9	22	5	3	36	0	0
–	23	11	15	15	64	12·9	3	15	8	—			7	0	0	61	2	6	5	17	4	5	2	8	11	0	0
41	19	–	8	–	68	11·7	0	10	7	—			—			25	6	8	0	10	0	6	0	0	6	10	0
19	9	6	6	9	49	9·5	0	12	8	—			—			20	0	0	3	6	3	—			3	6	3
50	27	9	15	9	110	9·1	1	12	2	—			4	0	0	36	13	4	17	9	9	12	0	0	[a]29	9	9
79	83	–	31	17	210	10·3	3	8	11	—			11	10	0	73	0	0	13	0	0	—			13	0	0
45	34	–	18	–	97	10·	1	14	5	—			—			21	0	0	3	10	9	8	0	0	11	10	9
72	87	–	25	16	200	9·8	8	13	7	—			16	0	0	129	6	8	6	5	4	48	14	8	[a]55	0	0
–	96	–	36	–	132	15·													12	0	0	30	0	0	[a]42	0	0
66	43	12	9	6	136	9·2	5	3	8	—			—			69	15	0	4	2	8	25	17	4	[a]30	0	0
28	11	–	3	–	42	8·	1	0	10	—			—			19	3	4	0	6	7	—			0	6	7
84	39	19	18	21	181	9·	2	6	6	—			—			59	0	0	10	2	2	3	5	0	13	7	2
–	–	–	–	–	[c] –	–	1	4	0	—			—			26	13	4	2	10	8	—			2	10	8
45	24	–	9	4	82	8·2	2	0	5	—			4	0	0	33	6	8	4	1	10	—			[a]4	1	10
37	13	6	7	6	69	9·2	0	13	8	—			—			24	0	0	7	10	3	10	0	0	[a]17	10	3
39	16	10	16	–	81	8·9	0	13	4	—			—			14	0	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	[a]14	10	0
–	–	–	–	–	[c] –	–	1	12	11	—			—			22	0	0	2	19	11	10	0	0	[a]12	19	11
36	43	3	12	3	97	10·	3	1	6	—			—			22	3	4	4	14	1	10	0	0	14	14	1
29	13	–	19	–	61	9·	—			—			—			20	0	0	1	7	3	5	0	0	6	7	3
31	17	–	7	1	56	8·6	1	16	6	—			4	0	0	39	10	0	3	12	9	5	0	0	[a]8	12	9
10	15	20	8	8	61	11·2	4	14	10	0	1	0	—			213	18	1	4	13	0	—			4	13	0
60	40	9	6	5	120	9·	—			—			—						7	8	6	—			7	8	6
–	89	16	10	6	121	10·7	1	10	3	—			1	0	0	50	3	4	6	17	10	—			6	17	10
92	54	1	22	13	182	8·	7	2	1	—			1	10	0	81	13	4	9	14	8	—			9	14	8
50	43	–	30	11	134	8·9	3	9	9	—			1	10	0	56	10	0	9	0	8	—			9	0	8
109	22	3	–	–	134	5·7	2	12	10	—			—			52	10	0	3	12	10	32	0	0	[a]35	12	10
40	28	19	5	4	96	8·	2	18	3	—			—			67	16	8	4	9	5	30	10	7	[a]35	0	0
48	19	–	11	–	78	8·	—			—			—			25	13	4	4	2	9	8	0	0	12	2	9
51	10	–	14	–	75	8·9	0	18	8	—			—			16	0	0	3	3	10	—			3	3	10
40	29	20	9	3	101	9·1	1	6	3	—			—			34	0	0	4	17	8	—			4	17	8
27	26	–	16	16	85	9·4	—			—			5	10	0	37	15	0	4	6	6	12	0	0	16	6	6
174	24	–	–	–	198	4·7	—			—			1	0	0	53	0	0	4	2	5	12	0	0	16	2	5
59	25	7	5	6	102	8·	3	4	8	—			2	0	0	50	6	8	6	13	0	20	0	0	26	13	0
36	36	–	18	6	96	9·	2	19	6	—			—			34	0	0	4	10	0	—			[a]4	10	0
28	25	12	21	4	90	10·2	2	17	4	—			—			45	6	8	2	15	2	7	4	10	10	0	0
3	8	1	3	–	15	8·2	—			—			—			18	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	[a]12	0	0
43	23	20	9	5	100	9·	3	6	11	—			3	0	0	54	5	0	6	1	5	12	0	0	18	1	5
90	24	10	7	9	140	8·2	1	15	0	6	0	0	—			38	10	0	1	8	3	5	4	7	[a]6	12	10
77	69	18	4	1	169	8·7	3	18	5	—			—			70	10	0	8	12	6	11	7	6	20	0	0
154	38	16	–	–	208	7·3	1	13	6	—			—			76	0	0	17	18	0	—			17	18	0
593	21	–	–	–	614	5·8	3	4	2	—			6	0	0	111	13	4	10	0	0	—			10	0	0
177	7	–	–	–	184	5·9	0	15	2	—			—			71	16	8	10	2	0	11	0	0	21	2	0
34	46	18	17	16	131	11·	4	0	4	—			—			64	0	0	7	13	1	—			7	13	1
207	31	11	6	–	255	4·3	1	6	6	—			—			71	8	4	14	1	1	—			14	1	1
39	57	27	29	18	170	11·5	6	1	2	—			13	0	0	65	10	0	8	6	7	—			[a]8	6	7
129	20	–	–	–	149	6·	0	9	11	—			2	0	0	49	16	8	11	3	2	—			11	3	2
44	23	13	9	20	109	9·5	3	13	9	—			1	10	0	75	1	8	—			—			—		
182	25	–	–	–	207	4·9	3	13	1	—			3	0	0	49	6	8	4	13	7	13	6	5	18	0	0
40	30	19	5	3	97	11·1	1	19	8	—			—			31	8	4	3	18	8	—			3	18	8

[c] School closed during last quarter of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
113	6661	St. Mary's,	Denmark-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	344	–	344	178	–	178	103
114	6888	St. Nicholas Without	St. Nicholas Without, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	351	239	590	171	117	288	163
115	7030	Monkstown,	Glasthule, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	83	–	83	37
116	7032	St. Anne's,	Leeson-lane, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	312	312	–	138	138	82
117	7097	Castleknock,	Clonsilla, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	72	–	72	40
118	7098	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	62	62	35
119	7246	Old Connaught,	Little Bray, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	232	232	–	125	125	66
120	7277	Holmpatrick, .	Grange, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	58	91	17	42	59	24
121	7339	Swords, . .	Swords, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	267	267	–	199	199	108
122	7470	Clonmethan, .	Oldtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	50	88	21	30	51	27
123	7492	St. Michan's, .	North Anne-st. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	202	208	410	109	93	202	122
124	7516	St. Peter's,	Ranelagh, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	166	–	92	92	40
125	7547	Howth, . .	Howth, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	168	–	168	120	–	120	68
126	7548	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	97	97	58
127	7616	Tallaght, . .	Glan-na-Smol, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	–	80	80	45
128	7624	Rush, or Lusk, .	Rush, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	183	–	183	143	–	143	95
129	7625	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	198	198	–	152	152	92
130	7700	Santry, . .	Ballymun, . .		R.C.		R.C.	49	44	93	37	33	70	40
131	7716	Grangegorman,	St. Peter's, (2), Phibsborough, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	71	–	71	46
132	7717	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	177	177	–	75	75	44
133	7718	St. Michan's, .	St. Michan's, 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	199	–	199	85	–	85	56
134	7738	Rathcoole, .	Rathcoole, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	70	68	138	54	55	109	57
135	7767	St. Peter's, .	Rathmines, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	71	202	74	40	114	64
136	7912	St. James's, .	Dolphin's Barn, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	70	126	31	37	68	45
137	7913	Garristown, .	Garristown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	62	62	39
138	7917	St. Paul's, .	St. Paul's, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	288	–	288	168	–	168	65
139	7918	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	176	–	90	90	45
140	7968	St. Nicholas Without	St. Nicholas Without, 2, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	312	312	–	167	167	106
141	8082	Milltown, .	Milltown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	78	–	78	34
142	8083	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	61	61	35
143	8162	St. Mark's, .	St. Andrew's (2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	177	177	–	106	106	54
144	8163	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	336	302	638	188	167	355	217
145	8171	St. John's, .	SS. Michael and John's, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	217	263	480	132	173	305	142
146	8180	Monkstown, .	Kingstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	189	–	189	95	–	95	40
147	8216	Cloghran, .	Cloghran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	53	–	53	32
148	8217	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	44	44	26
149	8243	St. James's, .	St. James's, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	161	286	67	81	148	88
150	8269	Rathfarnham, .	Rathfarnham Parochial, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	19	12	31	11	10	21	13
151	8277	Lusk, . .	Hedgestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	28	62	20	22	42	28
152	8293	Rathmichoe, .	Ballycorus, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	–	100	76	–	76	46
153	8294	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	86	86	–	63	63	39
154	8431	Rush, East Lusk,	Loughshinny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	26	34	60	23	26	49	31
155	8462	St. Margaret's, .	Kilcoskan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	44	–	44	27
156	8479	Killiney, . .	Killiney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	59	120	38	37	75	35
157	8505	St. Mary's, .	King's Inns-st., m.		Pres.	–	Pres	81	–	81	43	–	45	28
158	8506	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	93	93	–	50	50	26
159	8521	St. Mary's, Irishtown,	Irishtown, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	140	–	140	77	–	77	51
160	8522	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	158	158	–	76	76	44
161	8478	Balrothery, .	Balrothery, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	70	136	45	57	102	54
162	8927	Tallaght, . .	Glan-na-smol, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	101	–	101	51	–	51	28
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	69	–	69	37	–	37	21
163	9012	St. Paul's, .	Nth. Brunswick-st. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	526	–	526	259	–	259	171
164	9111	Balscadden, .	Ring . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	66	136	48	55	103	48
165	9120	St. Bride's, .	St. Bride's, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	68	–	68	38	–	38	25
166	9121	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	64	64	–	41	41	29
167	9122	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	90	143	39	61	100	54
168	9158	St. Paul's, .	Blackhall-place, m.		Diss.	–	Diss.	54	–	54	33	–	33	22
169	9148	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	62	62	–	44	44	27
170	9203	St. Anne's, .	Leeson-lane, i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	147	232	379	69	118	187	89

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Dublin—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
93	83	–	21	7	204	9·3	2 8 11	—	5 10 0	58 1 8	13 1 4	—	13 1 4	
355	18	–	–	–	373	5·2	4 13 8	—	3 10 0	75 15 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
41	31	–	7	–	79	8·	2 8 8	—	—	18 13 4	4 2 9	8 0 0	12 2 9	
52	72	–	31	9	164	9·	4 17 1	—	7 0 0	56 15 0	5 0 0	. —	5 0 0	
31	15	11	10	5	72	9·4	4 6 5	—	—	32 18 4	3 17 10	12 19 0	[a]16 16 10	
23	32	–	8	5	68	9·6	3 13 0	—	—	39 11 8	3 9 1	9 0 11	[a]12 10 0	
71	52	–	26	8	157	8·6	0 18 11	—	2 10 0	53 0 10	10 12 8	—	10 12 8	
33	18	13	12	7	83	9·1	2 16 6	—	—	19 11 8	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
111	43	–	49	17	220	8·6	4 14 8	—	15 0 0	93 8 4	7 7 11	6 0 0	[a]13 7 11	
30	15	–	13	4	62	10·1	2 1 3	—	—	14 8 4	5 6 9	—	5 6 9	
216	16	15	–	–	247	4·	1 9 10	—	—	67 13 4	2 19 8	11 0 4	14 0 0	
64	21	7	10	–	102	8·2	0 5 9	—	2 0 0	14 0 0	2 18 10	—	2 18 10	
64	29	11	17	4	125	8·5	2 12 2	—	1 0 0	52 16 8	10 4 7	8 0 0	[a]18 4 7	
43	30	17	16	5	111	9·4	4 1 8	—	—	42 18 4	8 16 0	—	8 16 0	
64	15	–	8	3	90	8·4	3 1 1	3 10 3	—	30 0 0	8 5 7	5 0 0	[a]13 5 7	
60	37	24	26	12	159	7·9	3 14 6	—	3 0 0	50 0 0	16 18 10	—	16 18 10	
70	44	25	15	16	170	8·9	7 19 4	1 0 0	—	43 10 6	19 10 0	—	19 10 0	
23	18	14	13	–	68	9·3	0 12 8	—	—	27 10 0	4 10 9	5 0 0	[a]9 10 9	
–	19	15	36	10	80	12·2	5 9 6	—	5 0 0	69 1 1	8 7 8	11 12 4	20 0 0	
49	33	–	–	–	82	7·9	1 3 4	—	—	39 6 8	2 16 2	5 3 10	8 0 0	
83	23	–	–	–	106	8·7	1 5 0	—	—	36 0 0	4 2 10	19 17 2	24 0 0	
56	30	15	13	5	119	9·1	1 17 2	—	—	28 13 4	4 8 7	—	4 8 7	
130	11	–	–	–	141	6·5	—	—	—	38 6 8	—	—	—	
65	11	5	–	–	81	12·2	0 13 1	—	1 0 0	18 6 8	4 5 4	—	4 5 4	
35	18	12	10	8	83	9·4	0 17 3	—	—	23 16 8	2 13 7	—	2 13 7	
170	23	–	–	–	193	7·9	4 8 7	—	2 10 0	67 11 8	3 19 4	14 0 8	18 0 0	
69	34	–	–	–	103	7·1	0 8 0	—	2 10 0	33 6 8	2 8 7	5 11 5	8 0 0	
65	45	–	50	30	190	10·3	3 8 7	—	3 0 0	89 5 0	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	
43	30	–	12	6	91	11·	0 10 1	—	—	19 10 0	4 10 10	6 0 0	10 10 10	
40	14	2	7	5	68	8·	2 1 4	—	—	48 0 0	3 6 3	—	3 6 3	
70	44	–	14	–	128	9·7	—	—	—	38 0 0	—	14 0 0	14 0 0	
391	46	–	–	–	437	5·4	1 6 6	—	1 10 0	55 18 4	19 17 3	—	19 17 3	
318	36	24	–	–	378	5·3	2 9 6	—	3 0 0	73 6 8	13 15 10	—	13 15 10	
65	10	10	24	7	116	8·7	1 7 10	—	—	23 0 0	5 5 6	—	[a]5 5 6	
23	17	3	10	–	53	8·7	—	—	—	24 0 0	2 2 8	2 0 0	[a]4 2 8	
30	17	2	3	–	52	7·1	0 17 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	
170	16	–	–	–	186	5·	1 3 0	—	—	55 0 0	10 5 7	—	10 5 7	
9	7	–	9	–	25	10·	6 8 7	4 5 5	—	21 5 0	2 0 3	38 0 0	[a]40 0 3	
25	7	–	8	3	43	8·4	0 7 6	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	[a]6 6 0	
38	12	13	10	7	80	9·	2 7 3	—	—	41 0 0	12 16 9	14 0 0	[a]26 16 9	
23	12	13	12	6	66	10·1	1 19 9	—	1 10 0	44 0 0	9 10 4	10 4 4	[a]19 14 8	
29	15	–	8	–	52	9·1	0 17 10	—	—	16 0 0	6 16 0	—	6 16 0	
17	11	9	9	6	52	10·4	1 3 9	1 0 0	—	21 0 0	4 15 10	—	[a]4 15 10	
55	20	14	4	–	93	7·7	3 12 0	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 7 3	—	2 7 3	
26	8	7	8	–	49	8·1	1 13 5	—	—	19 10 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	
35	17	–	6	2	60	8·3	2 7 11	—	—	20 0 0	3 17 6	10 0 0	13 17 6	
40	31	15	11	4	101	8·7	3 1 9	3 5 5	1 10 0	68 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	[a]40 0 0	
59	20	10	11	1	101	7·8	2 1 1	—	5 0 0	50 0 0	12 8 1	20 0 0	32 8 1	
51	30	14	16	–	111	8·2	2 17 6	—	—	36 6 8	6 8 5	—	6 8 5	
38	27	–	3	–	68	10·7	2 13 0	3 15 2	1 0 0	32 15 0	3 12 4	5 0 0	[a]8 12 4	
2	25	–	10	–	37	16·					0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
185	84	–	12	4	285	10·	8 6 10	—	8 10 0	88 12 6	17 9 2	12 10 10	[a]30 0 0	
52	38	16	5	1	112	9·6	1 15 6	—	—	33 8 4	6 17 2	—	6 17 2	
15	9	11	3	–	38	11·	0 7 2	—	—	22 10 0	—	45 0 0	[a]45 0 0	
17	14	7	4	2	44	10·	0 7 1	—	4 0 0	14 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	
82	12	4	–	–	98	6·	0 10 0	—	—	34 15 6	2 19 1	10 0 0	[a]12 19 1	
9	13	5	5	1	33	8·5	2 8 5	—	—	24 0 0	20 5 0	2 0 0	22 5 0	
28	6	14	6	–	54	8·	0 10 0	—	—	20 0 0	16 17 6	. —	16 17 6	
169	15	–	–	–	184	4·	—	—	—	39 11 8	—	—	—	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
171	9212	St. Mark's, .	Townsend-street, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	173	173	–	114	114	60
172	9213	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	127	266	88	80	168	101
173	9292	St. Catherine's,	John-street, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	440	440	–	234	234	139
174	9321	St. John's, .	SS. Michael and John's, f. (2)		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	223	223	–	116	116	53
175	9334	Castleknock, .	Mulhuddart, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	73	166	61	49	110	59
176	9341	St. Catherine's,	John-street, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	191	114	305	121	61	182	120
177	9352	Howth, . .	Burrow, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	8	34	42	4	27	31	19
178	9395	St. Thomas, .	Oriel-street, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	50	68	118	34	43	77	40
179	9400	St. Margaret's, .	Kilcoskan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	50	50	28
180	9492	Balscadden, .	Balscadden, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	41	86	34	30	64	36
		Total of Ordinary Schools, 180, .						17,697	15,701	33,398	10,320	9,372	19,692	10736
		MODEL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, PRISON, AND LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS												
1	752	St. Thomas's, .	Central Mod. m. No. 1,	v.c.	–	Commissioners of National Education.	R.C.	716	–	716	430	–	430	321
2	8653	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,	v.c.	–		Pres.	176	–	176	107	–	107	86
3	8654	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3,	v.c.	–		E.C.	102	–	102	55	–	55	42
4	8655	Do. . .	Do. . No. 4,	v.c.	–		R.C.	105	–	105	68	–	68	53
5	8656	Do. . .	Do. . No. 5,	v.c.	–		R.C.	212	–	212	129	–	129	98
6	753	Do. . .	Do. . f. No. 1,	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	771	771	–	427	427	303
7	8657	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	181	181	–	122	122	87
8	8658	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3,	v.c.	–		E.C.	–	129	129	–	70	70	50
9	8659	Do. . .	Do. . No. 4,	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	160	160	–	86	86	68
10	1795	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	369	255	624	228	151	379	279
11	5640	St. Catherine's,	West Dublin Mod m.	v.c.	–		R.C.	359	–	359	226	–	226	175
12	5641	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	273	273	–	150	150	107
13	5642	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	180	144	324	70	71	141	110
14	6978	St. James's, .	Inchicore Railway Model, day m.	v.c.			Pres.	125	–	125	77	–	77	59
			Do. . . evg.	v.c.	–		–	32	–	32	14	–	14	12
15	6979	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	104	–	104	63	–	63	48
16	6980	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		R.C.	65	67	132	35	33	68	54
17	721	Monkstown, .	Blackrock Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	534	534	–	344	344	181
18	729	Rathfarnham, .	Loretto do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	42	226	268	32	180	212	149
19	1149	St. Mary's, .	King's Inns-st. do.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	371	1709	2,080	232	933	1,165	835
20	1985	Booterstown, .	Booterstown do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	222	222	–	141	141	98
21	2018	St. Anne's, .	Baggot-st. do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	402	1286	1,688	252	845	1,097	730
22	3107	Clonturk, .	Richmond do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	352	352	–	317	317	181
23	5600	Monkstown, .	Kingstown do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	980	980	–	795	795	471
24	5933	St. Michan's, .	George's-hill do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1432	1,432	–	931	931	519
25	6372	Whitechurch, .	Fir House do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	96	96	–	70	70	37
26	6742	St. Luke's, .	Warrenmount do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1073	1,073	–	611	611	320
27	7029	St. Peter's, .	Tranquilla do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	203	203	–	137	137	63
28	7182	Dalkey, .	Dalkey, No. 2, do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	98	265	363	48	169	217	125
29	7546	St. James's, .	Golden Bridge do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	595	595	–	346	346	210
30	7608	Monkstown, .	Glasthule do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	330	330	–	216	216	164
31	7883	Clondalkin, .	Clondalkin do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	291	375	51	193	244	122
32	3144	Lusk, . .	Balrothery Workho.		–	Gov. of Poor Law Prison. Guards.	R.C.	25	18	43	15	10	25	17
33	3265	Rathmichael, .	Rathdown do.		–		R.C.	93	83	176	51	41	92	88
34	7187	St. Paul's, .	North Dublin do.		–		R.C.	218	153	371	128	92	220	169
35	7183	St. Catherine's,	Richmond Bridewell		–		R.C.	124	–	124	30	–	30	18
36	7484	Grangegorman, .	Do. Penitentiary, f.		–		R.C.	–	234	234	–	32	32	16
37	9376	St. Jude's, .	Kilmainham Gaol,		–		R.C.	56	40	96	10	6	16	15
38	8865	Grangegorman, .	Richmond Lunatic Asylum, . m.		–	Gov. of Asylum.	R.C.	183	–	183	87	–	87	67
39	8866	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–		R.C.	–	159	159	–	109	109	107
		Total of Special Schools, 39, .						4,241	12261	16,502	2,782	7,284	10,066	6,654
		Grand Total for Co. Dublin, 219, .						21,9 8	27,962	49,900	13,102	16,656	29,758	17,390

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster : County of Dublin—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.								
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.			Endowments, &c.			Total.		
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
53	49	17	11	–	130	10·	2 0 0	—	—	37 0 0	3	6	10	10	13	2	14	0	0
124	49	–	–	–	173	4·8	—	—	—	44 5 0	4	11	6	1	8	6	6	0	0
185	52	9	12	6	264	9·2	2 3 4	—	—	102 2 9	5	14	0	10	0	0	15	14	0
75	64	–	–	–	139	9·5	2 14 10	—	1 0 0	40 0 0	5	4	4	5	15	8	11	0	0
51	37	14	6	5	113	9·6	3 9 2	—	—	28 10 0	5	10	1	—			5	10	1
177	10	5	–	–	192	6·1	0 5 2	—	—	73 3 4	5	0	7	5	0	0	10	0	7
16	5	–	5	2	28	8·9	0 5 0	—	—	11 13 4	—			20	0	0	20	0	0
42	17	–	9	–	68	8·5	1 10 4	—	—	14 0 0	9	13	2	—			9	13	2
16	21	8	13	–	58	9·4	—	—	—	11 1 8	2	0	0	—			s2	0	0
32	19	3	8	3	65	8·9	1 13 1	4 0 0	—	12 0 0	7	15	10	—			7	15	10
11,970	5,787	1,407	2,146	917	22,177		416 12 2	49 3 5	260 10 0	8,009 10 8	1,179	2	11	1,260	11	2	2,439	14	1
–	114	100	96	182	492	11·9													
18	35	36	20	14	123	10·7													
25	24	12	4	3	68	10·8													
16	31	8	12	8	75	9·8													
26	48	13	41	18	146	10·	152 6 3	104 12 5	—	2826 7 11	632	18	8	—			632	18	8
65	148	–	188	104	505	12·7													
27	29	30	20	17	123	11·5													
14	32	–	21	10	77	11·													
38	31	11	12	12	104	9·5													
317	64	–	51	–	432	6·2													
20	102	–	63	64	249	11·													
2	53	8	68	32	163	11·3	26 15 4	6 3 9	—	814 4 10	111	16	11	—			111	16	11
129	42	–	–	–	171	5·													
11	40	17	14	–	84	10·4													
–	2	–	19	–	21	18·													
5	18	20	13	9	65	11·7	9 0 0	10 2 2	—	378 15 7	38	19	10	—			38	19	10
83	14	–	–	–	97	4·1													
349	70	–	59	20	498	7·9	5 3 6	3 0 0	8 0 0	55 5 0	15	2	8	—			15	2	8
141	14	19	16	13	203	10·6	11 11 3	5 3 6	4 10 0	66 6 8	3	9	11	—			3	9	11
681	226	–	224	282	1,413	11·7	41 0 9	—	104 0 0	434 10 5	82	15	0	31	0	0	113	15	0
91	41	17	19	12	180	9·	2 6 8	—	2 10 0	33 16 8	8	3	0	—			8	3	0
703	264	–	185	125	1,277	7·8	35 13 5	—	70 10 0	369 18 9	81	9	10	—			81	9	10
195	47	60	18	24	344	9·	10 2 9	—	1 10 0	83 6 8	11	0	0	—			11	0	0
318	204	132	89	24	762	10·	13 10 0	—	24 0 0	167 5 10	17	12	0	—			17	12	0
437	155	–	221	76	889	9·5	30 1 11	—	25 0 0	278 7 11	—			—			—		
42	15	7	11	–	75	8·4	1 3 0	—	1 0 0	14 16 8	1	9	5	—			1	9	5
387	153	–	88	55	683	8·3	9 14 6	—	20 0 0	122 14 2	42	1	1	—			42	1	1
87	39	26	5	–	157	9·6	1 6 6	—	—	34 1 8	6	16	3	—			6	16	3
172	39	27	18	11	267	7·7	1 10 10	—	6 0 0	42 6 8	11	1	5	—			11	1	5
235	68	–	55	30	388	8·1	9 8 3	—	15 0 0	111 11 8	24	7	10	—			24	7	10
135	33	–	19	33	220	7·7	10 7 7	—	3 0 0	58 11 8	29	0	2	—			29	0	2
159	48	51	20	18	296	8·	3 5 6	—	23 0 0	54 11 8	1	5	2	—			1	5	2
17	1	3	7	–	28	8·7	2 11 2	—	—	—	—			—			—		
53	29	18	14	4	118	7·9	5 4 10	—	4 10 0	—	—			—			—		
71	73	69	29	20	262	11·	10 11 1	—	—	—	—			—			—		
8	14	–	21	–	43	18·	—	—	5 0 0	—	—			—			—		
28	5	–	50	–	83	21·	0 1 9	—	—	—	—			—			—		
12	7	4	3	1	27	23·	—	—	—	—	—			—			—		
20	34	–	30	29	113	32·9	4 4 8	—	6 0 0	—	—			—			—		
31	30	–	22	39	122	27·	2 12 4	—	4 0 0	—	—			—			—		
5,163	2,486	690	1,865	1,289	11,443		399 13 10	129 1 10	327 10 0	5,947 0 5	1,119	9	2	31	0	0	1,150	9	2
17,133	8,173	2,097	4,011	2,206	33,820		816 6 0	178 5 3	588 0 6	13,956 11 1	2,298	12	1	1,291	11	2	3,590	3	3

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	761	Kilmeage,	Allen, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	36	94	35	22	57	26
2	764	Ballendrina,	Broadford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	–	77	55	–	55	29
3	765	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	54	54	28
4	766	Carragh, .	Carragh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	58	–	58	34
5	767	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	57	57	31
6	768	Carn, .	Suncroft, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	62	147	55	36	91	48
7	770	Kildare, .	Kildare, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	132	–	132	66
8	773	Kilcullen, .	Halverstown, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	56	58	114	40	42	82	46
9	775	Kilcock, .	Kilcock, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	75	–	75	34
10	776	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	81	81	42
11	781	Monasterevan, .	Monasterevan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	204	–	204	164	–	164	72
12	782	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	236	236	–	159	159	87
13	783	Nurney, .	Clogherinkoe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	–	61	47	–	47	26
14	784	Rathangan, .	Rathangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	97	–	97	57
15	785	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	156	–	104	104	56
16	786	Staplestown, .	Staplestown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	68	–	68	40
17	787	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	135	–	99	99	59
18	1205	Dunmanoge, .	Levitstown, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	38	28	66	23	20	43	25
19	1298	Cloncurry, .	Newtown, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	44	–	44	28
20	1417	Ballymore-Eustace,	Ballymore-Eustace, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	179	–	179	120	–	120	67
21	1497	Cloncurry, .	Newtown, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	47	47	28
22	1515	Ballymore-Eustace,	Ballymore-Eustace, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	155	–	123	123	62
23	1590	Moone, .	Moone, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	66	–	66	32
24	1712	Kilmeage, .	Allenwood, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	44	100	42	31	73	35
25	1714	Feighcullen, .	Milltown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	51	113	40	32	72	36
26	1812	Kill, .	Ardclough, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	54	–	54	27
27	1820	Kilmeage, .	Robertstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	149	–	149	80	–	80	36
28	1821	Rathmore, .	Rathmore, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	11	81	92	8	61	69	40
29	1972	Kill, .	Kill, . . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	65	–	65	39
30	1973	Do. .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	62	62	31
31	2033	Narraghmore, .	Old Grange, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	78	42	120	39	23	62	28
32	2105	Great Connell, .	Newbridge, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	279	–	279	175	–	175	100
33	2106	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	212	212	–	131	131	67
34	2169	Ardkill, .	Derinturn, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	62	–	62	35
35	2291	Kildangan, .	Kildangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	88	–	88	46
36	2292	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	164	–	108	108	60
37	2293	Rathmore, .	Eadestown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	4	77	53	4	57	30
38	2344	Leixlip, .	Leixlip, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	71	–	71	31
39	2345	Do. .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	17	114	131	14	78	92	38
40	2491	Kilmeage, .	Robertstown, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	156	–	100	100	47
41	2541	Ballysax, .	Ballysax, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	50	129	58	35	93	56
42	2669	Moone, .	Moone, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	82	82	35
43	3213	Cadamstown, .	Balyna, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	70	–	70	43
44	3236	Kill, .	Ardclough, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	65	–	48	48	35
45	3427	Cadamstown, .	Johnstown Bridge, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	62	–	62	45	–	45	28
46	3428	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	40	–	33	33	17
47	3925	Kilteel, .	Kilteel, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	52	49	101	37	30	67	28
48	4174	Naas, .	Naas, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	343	–	343	240	–	240	137
49	4182	Larabrien, .	Maynooth, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	113	–	113	65
50	4316	Tipperkevin, .	Tipperkevin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	41	113	46	25	71	33
51	5350	Donaghcumper,	Abbey, . m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	195	–	195	149	–	149	88
52	5351	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	180	180	–	121	121	73
53	5838	Killashee, .	Twomilehouse, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	66	–	47	47	28
54	5839	Lackagh, .	Lackagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	47	125	46	29	75	46
55	6126	Castledermot, .	Castledermot, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	93	–	93	49
56	6127	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	88	88	44
57	6174	Clane, .	Rathcoffey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	48	97	41	37	78	47
58	6313	Timahoe, .	Timahoe, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	68	61	129	48	41	89	49
59	6699	Bodenstown, .	Sallins, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	53	53	29
60	6749	Cadamstown, .	Cadamstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	69	–	56	56	30
61	6752	Great Connell, .	Athgarvan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	71	156	55	41	96	45
62	6757	Nurney, .	Nurney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	67	190	70	40	110	58

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of Leinster.

KILDARE—99 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36	29	–	7	–	72	9·4	1 11 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0
24	19	–	14	4	61	9·7	1 7 8	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 3	2 0 0	[a] 4 17 3
32	2	9	7	4	54	9·3	0 15 5	—	—	24 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
34	18	–	8	8	68	9·8	2 7 5	1 0 0	—	22 10 0	8 7 10	2 10 0	[a] 10 17 10
32	13	–	12	8	65	9·2	2 3 2	—	—	20 0 0	8 15 7	—	8 15 7
42	36	3	17	4	102	9·5	1 9 1	—	—	44 0 0	4 4 0	—	[a] 4 4 0
63	39	–	25	16	143	9·8	2 3 3	—	—	48 15 0	9 6 11	—	9 6 11
42	19	–	16	7	84	9·3	2 9 1	—	—	41 1 8	1 10 0	—	[a] 1 10 0
32	31	7	10	3	83	10·3	1 12 9	—	—	32 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0
43	23	16	6	5	93	7·7	2 13 0	—	2 0 0	29 1 8	3 9 6	7 15 0	11 4 6
75	42	19	15	13	164	10·5	9 5 6	—	—	35 13 4	5 18 0	1 0 0	[a] 6 18 0
61	52	22	28	30	193	10·	5 4 10	—	—	54 8 4	10 4 2	—	10 4 2
18	19	5	5	2	49	9·4	0 11 7	—	—	24 0 0	5 9 11	—	[a] 5 9 11
56	24	14	10	11	115	9·1	2 10 3	—	0 10 0	50 6 8	6 6 7	—	6 6 7
65	28	–	21	9	123	9·4	3 4 11	—	—	38 0 0	5 3 11	—	[a] 5 3 11
24	37	–	10	6	77	9·2	2 12 9	—	1 0 0	29 10 0	5 19 11	—	[a] 5 19 11
33	36	18	13	13	113	9·9	1 16 3	—	4 10 0	63 13 4	7 1 2	—	[a] 7 1 2
21	16	2	10	3	52	9·	1 8 9	—	—	20 0 0	4 11 10	—	4 11 10
13	15	17	3	4	52	10·6	1 16 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 15 2	2 0 0	[a] 6 15 2
60	26	–	18	10	114	9·4	2 12 0	—	—	53 13 4	5 2 2	—	[a] 5 2 2
15	9	23	6	3	56	10·7	1 11 0	—	—	16 0 0	2 2 10	2 0 0	[a] 4 2 10
37	33	17	11	5	103	10·	1 6 5	—	—	41 16 8	6 18 3	5 0 0	[a] 11 18 3
28	37	–	13	–	78	10·	2 19 5	—	—	18 0 0	3 14 3	—	3 14 3
22	8	19	9	1	59	10·9	1 10 1	—	—	16 6 8	2 6 0	—	2 6 0
21	21	16	11	8	77	9·9	—	—	—	30 0 0	7 8 11	—	[a] 7 8 11
32	18	–	9	6	65	9·3	1 8 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	7 5 9	5 0 0	12 5 9
31	14	26	15	9	95	8·4	1 16 10	—	—	28 0 0	3 7 2	0 10 0	3 17 2
32	11	15	9	9	76	10·9	1 0 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	28 11 8	6 0 6	—	[a] 6 0 6
26	27	–	13	8	74	9·6	0 18 4	—	—	28 0 0	5 6 10	—	5 6 10
23	15	10	10	8	66	10·6	1 3 11	—	—	14 18 4	4 7 11	—	4 7 11
38	29	3	7	8	85	9·	0 19 6	—	—	15 0 0	5 4 5	—	5 4 5
102	54	19	22	17	214	9·1	6 18 11	1 0 0	4 16 8	83 10 0	31 19 4	—	31 19 4
76	52	17	10	10	165	9·	9 4 2	1 0 0	3 6 8	31 16 8	16 2 9	—	16 2 9
29	25	10	8	6	78	10·1	1 17 10	—	—	32 0 0	5 5 7	—	5 5 7
30	56	–	15	6	107	10·5	7 5 1	—	3 0 0	39 5 0	2 5 4	2 0 0	4 5 4
64	29	–	29	16	138	10·6	3 4 1	—	—	47 1 8	3 11 1	2 0 0	[a] 5 11 1
17	8	14	9	10	58	10·5	1 13 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 12 10	5 0 0	[b] 8 12 10
34	20	13	6	4	77	9·1	—	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 15 10	—	1 15 10
62	12	9	15	8	106	9·5	1 15 10	—	—	33 16 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
33	26	27	34	2	122	9·9	1 8 0	—	—	23 18 4	3 17 8	—	3 17 8
40	8	25	14	12	99	8·3	1 18 10	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	12 18 10	—	[a] 12 18 10
29	29	5	16	6	85	10·2	3 3 11	—	—	20 0 0	1 8 6	—	1 8 6
22	15	9	25	11	82	10·9	1 15 3	—	3 10 0	52 2 6	6 9 5	5 0 0	[a] 11 9 5
22	11	4	9	6	52	9·1	0 14 11	—	3 0 0	21 5 0	4 16 2	5 0 0	9 16 2
14	10	3	13	8	48	9·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	6 5 0	—	6 5 0
13	8	5	4	5	35	11·	0 7 6	—	—	15 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0
57	23	–	4	4	88	9·8	2 1 4	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 10	—	1 17 10
114	70	37	28	29	278	9·3	8 2 10	—	3 3 4	111 3 4	29 19 8	—	29 19 8
37	43	5	12	9	106	8·9	3 14 11	—	10 0 0	91 6 8	3 5 6	20 0 0	[a] 23 5 6
27	20	16	12	9	84	10·1	1 18 11	—	—	24 0 0	4 8 10	—	4 8 10
39	45	15	27	28	154	12·6	6 0 9	—	8 10 0	98 19 2	22 14 6	5 0 0	27 14 6
33	19	16	28	33	129	10·9	4 6 9	—	8 0 0	87 1 8	13 14 11	5 0 0	18 14 11
9	18	6	8	3	44	9·3	1 5 4	—	—	24 0 0	6 6 0	—	6 6 0
39	17	11	10	6	83	8·4	1 11 5	—	1 10 0	30 13 4	4 0 2	3 0 0	7 0 2
52	31	5	10	5	103	9·3	1 13 0	—	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
53	29	–	7	7	96	8·5	2 0 4	—	—	26 13 4	3 17 6	—	3 17 6
25	39	8	7	5	84	8·3	1 18 4	—	—	42 0 0	9 0 5	1 8 0	[a] 10 8 5
56	17	–	10	13	96	9·4	1 19 1	—	—	42 5 0	12 1 4	17 10 0	[a] 29 11 4
32	12	9	9	2	64	9·	4 4 4	—	0 10 0	30 10 0	3 10 9	—	3 10 9
10	25	9	7	7	58	11·2	0 12 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 3 2	5 0 0	[a] 8 3 2
35	24	20	16	1	96	9·2	1 16 10	—	0 16 8	35 13 4	10 0 0	—	[a] 10 0 0
47	56	–	19	7	129	8·7	1 14 4	—	—	38 0 0	6 19 4	—	[a] 6 19 4

[b] Residence and garden free.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average number of Pupils on Rolls. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
63	7069	Dunfierth, .	Kilshanroe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	61	116	39	46	85	42
64	7296	Ardkill, .	Derinturn, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	62	62	33
65	7300	Narraghmore, .	Crookstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	98	98	54
66	7303	Usk, . .	Ballymount, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	92	181	55	55	110	44
67	7346	Ballyshannon, .	Ballyshannon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	22	74	34	15	49	24
68	7790	Churchtown, .	Churchtown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	31	94	44	22	66	28
69	7823	Straffan, .	Straffan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	63	–	63	43
70	7824	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	59	59	42
71	7831	Tankardstown, .	Ballyroe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	55	135	58	40	98	44
72	8099	Bodenstown, .	Sallins, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	70	–	70	37
73	8126	Nurney, . .	Clogherinkoe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	69	–	51	51	29
74	8205	Feighcullen, .	Clongorey, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	58	–	58	32
75	8307	Kilcullen, .	Kilcullenbridge,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	113	–	113	66
76	8318	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	202	–	134	134	78
77	8361	Feighcullen, .	Clongorey, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	47	47	28
78	8763	Killybegs, .	Prosperous, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	79	–	79	60
79	8764	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	101	101	60
80	9026	Kildare, . .	Curragh, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	80	45	125	41	21	62	35
81	9123	Kilkea, . .	Kilkea, . ..		–	E.C.	R.C.	40	49	89	26	34	60	30
82	9305	Kildrought, .	Celbridge, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	93	170	45	66	111	78
83	9388	Do. . .	Do. (adult) evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	66	66	29
84	9414	Narraghmore, .	Crookstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	153	–	153	83	–	83	43
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 84, .					5,608	4622	10,230	3,789	3,197	6,986	3765
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.											
1	6209	St. Michael's. .	Athy Dist.Model,m.	v.c.	–	Convs.of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	101	–	101	68	–	68	42
2	6210	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	Convs.of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	–	85	85	–	56	56	38
3	6615	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–	Convs.of Nat. Ed.	E.C.	36	29	65	20	16	36	24
4	2284	Newbridge, .	TwomilehouseOrd. Agricultural, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	62	–	62	37
5	1713	Clane, . .	Clane do. .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	124	–	124	75
6	772	Kilcock, . .	Tiermohan do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	42	94	37	26	63	34
7	771	Kildare, . .	Kildare Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	307	307	–	224	224	108
8	779	Larabrian, .	Maynooth do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	54	223	277	36	178	214	132
9	1151	Clane, . .	Clane do.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	163	163	–	146	146	90
10	3246	Naas, . .	Naas do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	352	352	–	275	275	196
11	4997	St. Michael's, .	Athy do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	279	464	743	176	355	531	308
12	3155	Tipper, . .	Naas Workhouse,		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	61	51	112	35	30	65	60
13	3862	Churchtown, .	Athy, do.		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	132	122	254	85	91	176	131
14	8534	Kildrought, .	Celbridge do.		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	47	26	73	30	18	48	41
15	8821	Naas, . .	Naas Gaol, . .		–	Local Insp. of Gaol.	R.C.	46	14	60	13	5	18	14
			Total of Special Schools, 15, .					1,060	1878	2,938	686	1420	2,106	1330
			Grand Total for Co. Kildare, 99,					6,668	6500	13,168	4,475	4617	9,092	5095

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	788	Aharney, . .	Lisdowney, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	63	–	63	38
2	789	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	47	47	30
3	790	Grange, . .	Churchhill,[b] m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	791	Treadingstown,	Bennet's Bridge, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	93	216	85	59	144	75
5	792	Dunkitt, .	Dunkitt, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	76	–	76	40

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : County of KILDARE—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	35	12	7	4	92	9·5	1 9 7	—	2 10 0	31 10 0	3 13 2	—	[a]3 13 2	
31	17	19	7	4	78	9·	0 10 3	—	—	17 0 0	3 9 1	—	[a]3 9 1	
38	37	13	14	7	109	10·2	2 19 5	—	—	52 10 0	6 11 9	—	[a]6 11 9	
57	29	–	32	4	122	10·7	7 15 4	—	3 0 0	46 0 0	9 15 7	1 10 0	[a]11 5 7	
17	13	10	10	7	57	10·	0 14 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
26	15	8	16	6	71	10·4	1 7 9	3 5 3	—	24 0 0	3 3 5	1 0 0	4 3 5	
21	21	12	10	–	64	9·4	1 14 5	—	6 0 0	42 0 0	13 5 6	—	[a]13 5 6	
17	15	13	11	3	59	9·2	1 16 3	—	2 0 0	44 11 8	8 7 0	—	8 7 0	
40	33	24	8	–	105	9·3	2 3 9	3 19 4	1 10 0	24 0 0	7 15 0	—	7 15 0	
29	26	–	16	7	78	9·5	2 9 0	—	1 0 0	36 11 8	5 19 8	5 0 0	10 19 8	
17	16	13	5	4	55	9·	1 6 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 15 5	—	[a]4 15 5	
38	13	8	7	5	71	8·9	1 7 5	—	—	14 3 4	2 17 1	—	2 17 1	
60	42	–	24	16	142	9·7	2 12 10	—	—	47 10 0	12 5 10	—	12 5 10	
49	57	–	30	13	149	9·5	2 12 5	—	—	36 17 9	11 15 6	—	11 15 6	
29	11	10	4	3	57	9·2	0 17 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 15 9	1 5 0	3 0 9	
28	27	–	17	8	80	9·2	0 10 10	—	—	50 5 0	9 14 0	—	9 14 0	
45	43	–	17	11	116	8·8	1 14 8	—	1 0 0	28 11 8	12 9 10	—	12 9 10	
29	11	15	3	16	74	9·	4 8 4	—	5 0 0	49 0 0	43 0 10	1 0 0	[a]44 0 10	
28	18	–	9	–	55	9·4	5 5 7	4 6 6	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	
99	26	4	9	–	138	6·4	2 13 3	—	2 10 0	42 10 0	3 4 10	—	3 4 10	
6	11	26	23	–	66	17·	6 7 3	5 0 0	—	10 0 0	1 18 6	—	1 18 6	
37	30	–	9	–	76	9·3	1 8 2	—	—	30 8 4	9 2 7	—	9 2 7	
3,138	2143	765	1099	638	7,783		205 3 7	20 11 1	87 3 4	2925 17 9	588 18 4	121 8 0	710 6 4	
1	14	7	23	25	70	12·2								
2	6	14	26	18	66	12·2	11 6 0	2 6 1	—	733 13 11	46 4 0	—	46 4 0	
22	15	–	–	–	37	5·8								
19	11	24	4	9	67	9·9	1 15 1	—	1 0 0	37 10 0	7 17 2	10 0 0	[a]17 17 2	
44	35	23	15	10	127	9·1	2 13 2	—	4 0 0	62 17 9	16 8 8	8 12 0	[a]25 0 8	
29	15	12	5	10	71	9·2	1 12 2	—	—	46 3 4	3 15 2	12 9 10	[a]16 5 0	
82	34	50	41	14	221	10·2	5 10 5	1 0 0	5 6 8	46 15 0	—	—	—	
104	25	44	28	31	229	10·1	6 4 8	1 0 0	6 13 4	51 10 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	
53	33	32	15	13	146	10·2	2 13 4	—	0 16 0	41 3 4	—	—	—	
126	59	51	25	21	282	9·5	8 6 1	—	18 10 0	79 9 5	31 4 0	—	31 4 0	
405	126	–	45	31	607	7·	11 15 4	—	31 10 0	149 11 11	13 1 8	—	13 1 8	
28	21	18	9	3	79	10·	2 3 6	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	
67	47	33	21	18	186	7·9	6 6 3	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
16	12	6	6	5	45	7·	2 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	4	–	4	7	22	23·4	0 7 6	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	
1,005	457	311	267	215	2,255		63 0 4	4 6 1	80 0 0	1248 14 8	118 10 8	51 1 10	169 12 6	
4,143	2600	1076	1366	853	10038		268 3 11	24 17 2	167 3 4	4174 12 5	707 9 0	172 9 10	879 18 10	

KILKENNY—166 Schools.

25	33	–	12	6	76	11·4	1 3 8	—	—	24 0 0	5 1 6	—	5 1 6	
17	22	–	21	1	61	10·5	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 18 8	—	2 18 8	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 0 4	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	
80	58	–	22	5	165	10·6	3 9 10	—	—	34 5 0	10 16 9	—	10 16 9	
39	17	–	15	14	85	10·	2 6 1	—	4 0 0	31 6 8	5 7 2	—	5 7 2	

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
6	794	Owning, .	Owning, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	78	59	137	55	43	98	57
7	795	Fiddown, .	Tubbernabrone, m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	77	–	77	51	–	51	28
8	796	Freshford,	Freshford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	–	142	112	–	112	70
9	797	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	145	–	98	98	52
10	798	Graiguenamanagh	Graig, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	263	–	263	212	–	212	132
11	799	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	280	280	–	213	213	131
12	800	Grange Sylvia, .	Goresbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	189	–	189	138	–	138	80
13	802	Rathbeagh, .	Cloan. . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	53	103	38	39	77	41
14	807	Shankill, . .	Bornafea, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	54	129	62	37	99	52
15	1118	Castlecomer, .	Castlecomer, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	298	–	298	211	–	211	116
16	1152	Graiguenamanagh	Coppenagh, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	59	29	88	47	22	69	41
17	1154	Powerstown, .	Skeogvosthcen, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	79	164	61	59	120	53
18	1201	Kilmakevoge, .	Robinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	103	–	103	60
19	1299	Callan, . .	Callan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	290	–	290	177	–	177	93
20	1300	Danesfort, .	Danesfort, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	52	38	90	34	25	59	27
21	1301	St. John's, .	St. John's, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	111	–	111	68
22	1302	Tullaroan, .	Tullaroan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	79	–	79	47
23	1468	Fiddown, .	Tubbernabrone, f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	63	63	–	48	48	28
24	1605	Callan, . .	Callan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	272	272	–	177	177	91
25	1716	Aharney, . .	Ballyconra, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	38	31	69	26	24	50	32
26	1717	Gowran, . .	Gowran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	109	–	109	58
27	1781	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	156	–	117	117	67
28	1799	Castlecomer, .	Clogh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	132	–	132	55
29	1840	Rosbercon, .	Rosbercon, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	58	–	58	47	–	47	29
30	1841	Jerpoint, West, .	Mullenakill, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	49	47	96	38	30	68	42
31	1855	Dunkitt, . .	Dunkitt, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	64	64	33
32	1915	Shankill, . .	Paulstown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	166	–	113	113	58
33	1916	Innistioge, .	Innistioge, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	112	–	112	69
34	1962	Clonmore, .	Killinaspick, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	32	113	56	21	77	39
35	2137	Cooleashin, .	Creenkill, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	42	103	46	35	81	35
36	2181	Thomastown, .	Thomastown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	–	98	98	50
37	2249	Clomantagh, .	Clomantagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	84	224	101	62	163	76
38	2312	Erke, . .	Crosspatrick, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	69	–	69	38
39	2313	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	64	64	32
40	2542	Rathpatrick, .	Slieverue, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	82	–	82	41
41	2543	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	79	79	66
42	2676	Castlecomer, .	Gazebo, day, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	134	–	134	58
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	96	–	96	75	–	75	16
43	2713	Kilmakevoge, .	Robinstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	77	77	36
44	2749	Aharney, . .	Ballyragget, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	123	–	123	77
45	2788	Castlecomer, .	Firoda, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	73	–	73	37
46	2789	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	57	57	34
47	2918	Fertagh, . .	Johnstown, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	67	–	67	47
48	2919	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	102	102	58
49	2961	Dunkitt, . .	Bigwood, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	50	131	40	19	59	31
50	3029	Stonecarthy, .	Stoneyford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	62	–	62	23
51	3030	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	125	–	83	83	43
52	3045	Rower, . .	Rower, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	180	–	180	151	–	151	75
53	3110	St. Canice, .	Bonnetstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	41	99	45	29	74	44
54	3141	Castlecomer, .	Gazebo, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	197	197	–	144	144	71
55	3247	Rathcoole, .	Johnswell, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	52	–	52	24
56	3309	Rosbercon, .	Rosbercon, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	44	44	27
57	3413	St. John's, .	St. John's, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	176	–	113	113	75
58	3459	Ullard, . .	Ullard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	31	39	70	20	30	50	25
59	3479	Kilbeacon, .	Mullinavat, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	160	–	94	94	43
60	3530	Tullaroan, .	Tullaroan, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	71	71	45
61	3628	Aharney, . .	Ballyragget, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	227	227	–	150	150	97
62	3683	Erke, . .	Moneenamuck, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	82	–	82	40
63	3684	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	155	–	100	100	49
64	3757	Dysartmoon, .	Tullagher, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	66	142	46	45	91	51
65	3808	Thomastown, .	Thomastown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	194	–	194	116	–	116	62
66	3831	Kilmadun, .	Ballyfoile, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	78	–	78	35
67	3832	Muckalee, .	Muckalee, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	56	–	56	27

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
27	30	18	14	13	102	9·6	3 3 6	—	—	48 10 0	12 18 2	2 0 0	14 18 2	
17	20	7	10	5	59	9·8	1 6 7	—	—	24 0 0	0 14 1	2 0 0	2 14 1	
43	36	–	29	10	118	10·1	2 13 5	—	—	48 3 4	8 8 10	—	8 8 10	
56	34	–	17	11	118	9·7	4 4 7	—	—	40 0 0	4 5 6	—	4 5 6	
78	79	–	34	31	222	9·7	5 13 10	—	13 10 0	89 16 8	17 10 0	6 6 0	23 16 0	
71	50	45	30	29	225	10·	7 16 9	—	10 10 0	118 5 0	18 0 0	4 4 0	22 4 0	
54	42	–	23	7	126	9·5	0 17 11	—	—	59 10 0	0 16 11	—	0 16 11	
24	26	–	17	12	79	10·5	1 6 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
58	22	11	17	7	115	9·5	2 3 0	—	—	29 13 4	1 17 0	—	1 17 0	
90	56	39	25	28	238	9·2	2 17 4	—	2 0 0	76 3 8	9 2 8	12 0 0	21 2 8	
30	22	–	12	10	74	9·1	2 16 8	—	—	30 3 4	9 10 0	—	9 10 0	
69	36	9	19	12	145	9·	1 17 8	—	—	38 10 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
40	37	25	8	5	115	10·5	2 18 7	—	—	14 10 0	6 12 8	—	6 12 8	
77	79	–	28	23	207	9·8	7 4 11	—	1 10 0	93 16 8	6 5 0	9 15 0	16 0 0	
25	16	–	19	–	60	9·8	0 8 8	—	—	24 0 0	2 16 6	—	a2 16 6	
46	38	–	22	13	119	9·5	4 2 11	—	4 0 0	50 7 9	6 7 0	—	a6 7 0	
26	24	17	9	6	82	10·7	3 0 1	—	—	32 0 0	8 13 6	—	8 13 6	
15	14	6	13	4	52	10·5	3 8 2	—	—	19 6 8	2 14 10	2 0 0	4 14 10	
87	57	–	43	23	210	9·1	22 5 8	—	8 10 0	119 10 0	3 6 0	5 0 0	a8 6 0	
19	14	–	13	5	51	10·2	1 7 3	—	—	27 10 0	3 11 6	2 0 0	5 11 6	
42	40	2	23	12	119	9·7	8 6 8	—	—	62 7 9	6 2 6	3 13 6	a9 16 0	
66	29	4	12	23	134	10·2	9 2 11	—	2 10 0	59 6 8	9 4 1	3 13 6	a12 17 7	
109	13	–	12	10	144	9·3	2 0 3	—	—	42 0 0	3 13 4	—	3 13 4	
24	17	3	2	7	53	10·	1 9 2	—	—	15 15 0	0 11 8	—	0 11 8	
14	11	27	–	25	77	11·7	0 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	6 15 9	2 0 0	a8 15 9	
34	14	–	9	3	60	9·	0 13 0	—	—	17 3 4	5 2 4	—	5 2 4	
40	51	–	18	14	123	10·	4 11 9	—	—	60 6 8	0 19 6	—	0 19 6	
47	43	–	17	17	124	10·5	1 5 6	—	—	59 13 4	11 12 7	10 0 0	21 12 7	
32	17	–	14	7	70	8·8	0 12 0	—	—	15 0 0	4 19 6	—	4 19 6	
24	25	16	15	7	87	11·4	0 18 1	—	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
51	30	–	12	14	107	10·6	2 3 2	—	—	46 13 4	4 5 10	—	4 5 10	
59	60	13	37	6	175	10·5	3 0 3	—	4 0 0	60 10 0	3 12 6	—	a3 12 6	
28	13	6	13	11	71	9·8	0 18 2	—	3 0 0	18 0 0	5 11 1	—	5 11 1	
19	9	15	14	6	63	10·2	0 16 5	—	—	16 10 0	4 13 9	—	4 13 9	
34	31	–	28	5	98	9·6	0 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 16 0	—	a3 16 0	
44	16	–	25	13	98	10·	1 3 7	—	—	23 6 8	5 12 6	—	5 12 6	
59	31	20	16	5	131	10·	1 11 3	—	3 0 0	57 6 8	0 8 9	—	0 8 9	
7	11	15	18	10	61	14·6					0 0 6	—	0 0 6	
38	39	–	12	–	89	9·5	1 7 4	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
80	43	–	15	16	154	9·	5 8 5	—	4 0 0	33 3 4	5 8 5	—	5 8 5	
53	17	–	4	8	82	10·	0 10 4	—	—	24 0 0	1 11 0	3 0 0	a4 11 0	
61	8	–	1	3	73	9·8	2 0 9	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
28	9	15	9	11	72	9·2	3 11 0	—	8 10 0	48 16 8	6 18 4	—	6 18 4	
26	11	34	12	18	101	10·3	6 17 10	1 0 0	12 0 0	73 6 8	4 7 1	—	4 7 1	
48	31	–	7	–	86	9·6	0 7 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	—	3 2 0	
33	15	–	12	5	65	10·3	0 13 3	—	—	32 0 0	4 19 9	—	4 19 9	
42	26	–	12	10	90	9·	1 10 3	—	—	37 6 8	4 3 10	—	4 3 10	
44	45	37	29	3	158	10·1	3 15 9	—	1 10 0	50 0 0	12 8 6	—	12 8 6	
30	21	–	14	15	80	10·2	2 17 3	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	11 4 0	—	11 4 0	
79	39	11	13	9	151	10·7	1 11 3	—	—	60 3 4	0 19 2	—	0 19 2	
18	28	–	11	4	61	9·6	0 9 4	—	—	12 11 8	4 2 1	—	4 2 1	
14	21	–	16	1	52	10·	1 16 0	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	
68	26	–	21	11	126	9·6	1 6 0	—	—	51 13 4	4 5 7	—	a4 5 7	
26	11	10	6	–	53	8·5	—	—	—	16 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
52	43	–	15	18	128	9·4	4 9 0	—	3 0 0	45 0 0	3 17 5	—	3 17 5	
17	17	11	5	16	66	11·8	2 15 6	—	1 10 0	36 1 8	6 0 0	—	6 0 9	
104	45	–	28	14	191	8·6	11 11 10	—	1 0 0	50 6 8	9 13 6	—	9 13 6	
36	24	7	15	3	87	10·3	1 19 0	—	1 10 0	35 10 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6	
56	28	–	13	11	108	9·6	3 15 1	—	6 10 0	43 10 0	2 7 6	—	a2 7 6	
36	23	16	9	3	87	9·8	—	—	5 0 0	18 0 0	15 6 9	—	15 6 9	
52	40	–	26	11	129	9·9	8 9 9	—	2 0 0	52 0 0	9 11 6	—	9 11 6	
26	50	–	6	7	89	10·3	1 9 6	—	—	29 13 4	5 0 4	—	5 0 4	
14	20	13	10	4	61	10·7	2 6 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 9	—	3 10 9	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
68	3839	Killaloe, . .	Desart, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	93	65	158	58	36	94	44
69	3847	Castlecomer, .	Smithstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	56	–	56	26
70	3873	Kilbeacon, .	Mullinavat, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	102	–	102	53
71	4193	Coolcraheen, .	Clinstown, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	45	–	45	25
72	4194	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	49	49	24
73	4330	St. John's, .	Dunmore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	64	–	64	33
74	4331	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	55	55	35
75	4477	Dysartmoon, .	Brownstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	63	–	63	27
76	4478	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	55	55	27
77	4624	Rathcoole, .	Johnswell, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	47	47	25
78	5033	Coolaghmore, .	Coolagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	62	122	40	33	73	40
79	5053	Kells, . .	Kells, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	56	172	65	31	96	38
80	5198	Castlecomer, .	Colliery, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	70	–	70	48	–	48	28
81	5199	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	54	54	–	41	41	25
82	5200	Killaloe, . .	Ballyline, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	41	99	46	27	73	39
83	5201	Kilfane, . .	Mong, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	26	76	35	20	55	30
84	5259	Tiscoffin, . .	Rivanna, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	75	–	75	44
85	5280	Do. . .	Boula, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	60	–	60	32
86	5297	Shanbogh, .	Shanbogh, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	40	29	69	30	20	50	33
87	5319	Innistioge, .	Innistioge, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	–	105	105	60
88	5412	Attanagh, .	Ballyuskill, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	75	–	75	46
89	5413	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	111	111	59
90	5438	Earlstown, .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	34	71	32	30	62	34
91	5469	Castlecomer, .	Chatsworth, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	51	105	37	36	73	38
92	5520	Grangemaccomb,	Conahy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	125	–	125	68
93	5521	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	77	77	43
94	5557	Castlecomer, .	Smithstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	64	64	34
95	5601	Balleen, . .	Balleen, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	38	30	68	24	21	45	28
96	5649	St. Canice, .	St. Canice, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	358	–	358	220	–	220	125
97	5697	Killamery, .	Windgap, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	72	–	72	40
98	5698	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	88	88	58
99	5713	Dysart, . .	Coone, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	52	169	84	35	119	69
100	5730	Pollrone, . .	Mooncoin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	154	–	154	88
101	5775	Mothell, . .	Lisnafunchin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	39	80	34	31	65	41
102	5776	Listerlin, .	Listerlin, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	79	–	79	58	–	58	28
103	5777	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	87	87	–	64	64	30
104	5927	Grange, . .	Churchill, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	67	108	24	53	77	46
105	6017	Urlingford, .	Grane, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	43	40	83	28	25	53	26
106	6190	Fiddown, . .	Piltown, . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	96	96	–	65	65	31
107	6289	Do. . .	Templeorum, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	91	–	91	61	–	61	37
108	6290	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	–	80	80	50
109	6374	Outrath, . .	Foulkstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	84	114	19	57	76	41
110	6621	Kilcolumb, .	Ringville, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	57	–	57	32
111	6622	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	58	–	48	48	30
112	6802	Tiscoffin, . .	Boula, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	81	81	45
113	6890	Dunnamaggan, .	Dunnamaggan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	62	162	77	49	126	69
114	6891	Kilmadum, .	Ballyfoile, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	84	84	44
115	6950	Rower, . .	Rower, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	110	110	62
116	7033	Knocktopher, .	Knocktopher, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	59	116	42	43	85	55
117	7050	Ballycallan, .	Ballycallan, m.		R.C	–	R.C.	72	–	72	56	–	56	34
118	7051	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	62	62	36
119	7089	Portnascully, .	Carrigeen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	128	–	128	82
120	7139	Muckalee, .	Garrygang, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	86	42	128	62	26	88	47
121	7228	Do. . .	Muckalee, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	56	56	34
122	7247	Clara, . .	Church Clara, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	63	149	67	43	110	52
123	7259	Kilmacow, .	Kilmacow, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	67	–	67	40
124	7260	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	–	95	95	54
125	7312	Burnchurch, .	Burnchurch, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	71	55	126	50	39	89	50
126	7363	Tullahaught, .	Kilmacoliver, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	57	–	57	29
127	7481	Kilmoganny, .	Kilmoganny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	100	–	100	60
128	7523	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	87	87	50
129	7586	Tullahaught, .	Kilmacoliver, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	69	69	32
130	7627	Ballyhall, .	Ballyhall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	54	–	54	26

* Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster : County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
44	33	–	8	9	94	9·9	0 12 9	—	1 10 0	36 0 0	—	20 0 0	[a]20 0 0	
20	12	11	6	2	51	11·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	
40	46	8	18	14	126	10·4	5 16 8	—	7 0 0	51 4 8	8 8 4	—	8 8 4	
29	14	–	4	4	51	8·8	0 10 6	—	—	25 10 0	1 5 6	2 10 0	[a]3 15 6	
28	16	–	5	2	51	10·4	2 12 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 12 6	—	[a]1 12 6	
20	19	14	16	7	76	9·9	1 12 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 3 6	—	[a]1 3 6	
20	29	–	8	7	64	9·4	1 17 3	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	4 9 6	2 0 0	[a]6 9 6	
27	28	–	14	3	72	10·6	—	—	—	18 0 0	4 6 6	0 10 0	4 16 6	
27	25	–	14	–	66	10·	1 7 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 8	—	1 3 8	
26	9	–	12	3	50	10·3	0 10 0	—	—	19 10 0	5 15 1	1 10 0	7 5 1	
46	38	–	16	9	109	9·5	4 0 0	—	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
51	35	–	30	6	122	10·4	3 0 8	—	2 10 0	38 3 4	5 18 8	—	5 18 8	
14	9	7	12	9	51	10·3	2 0 9	—	1 0 0	15 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	
7	14	10	8	3	42	12·	3 5 11	—	—	18 10 0	—	2 10 0	2 10 0	
44	20	15	3	6	88	9·3	1 5 5	—	—	7 10 0	3 12 9	—	3 12 9	
35	13	–	6	5	59	9·2	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 19 4	—	0 19 4	
33	27	8	5	4	77	9·8	2 6 8	—	—	12 10 0	5 3 0	—	5 3 0	
20	13	2	11	2	48	11·3	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 4 0	—	3 4 0	
29	10	–	18	–	57	8·8	2 6 11	—	—	24 0 0	0 8 6	2 0 0	2 8 6	
46	38	–	23	6	113	9·7	4 9 6	—	—	66 16 8	5 15 10	10 0 0	[a]15 15 10	
31	31	16	14	6	98	10·8	1 5 5	—	3 0 0	18 0 0	4 6 3	—	4 6 3	
39	29	17	22	12	119	9·3	6 16 6	—	3 0 0	58 3 4	4 18 6	—	4 18 6	
20	27	–	13	2	62	10·	6 2 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 0 8	—	5 0 8	
34	27	–	18	–	79	10·	5 0 9	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
31	42	–	35	17	125	10·9	3 19 6	—	1 0 0	50 1 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
33	20	12	19	1	85	10·	3 6 10	—	—	36 1 8	5 12 6	—	[a]5 12 6	
29	21	–	14	1	65	9·2	1 7 0	—	—	16 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	
25	12	–	7	1	45	8·8	1 1 9	—	—	23 10 0	3 1 3	—	3 1 3	
112	88	–	23	25	248	9·2	3 4 0	—	5 0 0	59 13 4	13 18 9	—	13 18 9	
23	26	13	14	8	84	10·5	1 5 3	—	—	44 8 4	7 0 6	—	[a]7 0 6	
20	32	–	24	18	94	9·4	4 4 5	—	2 0 0	49 15 6	7 12 4	—	7 12 4	
54	58	4	19	4	139	9·9	5 9 8	—	—	36 0 0	4 18 0	—	4 18 0	
50	60	22	15	13	160	8·8	1 7 1	—	3 0 0	83 8 4	10 0 0	—	[a]10 0 0	
36	9	–	15	1	61	9·5	2 9 11	—	—	32 0 0	1 12 9	—	1 12 9	
9	23	2	27	6	67	10·8	0 17 6	—	—	24 0 0	5 18 0	—	[a]5 18 0	
25	15	9	20	2	71	9·5	0 13 10	—	—	20 0 0	2 4 9	1 0 0	[a]3 4 9	
63	12	–	17	2	94	7·6	0 11 0	—	—	37 10 0	3 9 4	1 0 0	4 9 4	
23	27	–	...	–	65	9·6	0 19 0	—	—	22 10 10	1 19 0	1 10 0	[a]3 9 0	
12	36	15	11	4	78	10·3	1 12 5	—	2 0 0	29 6 8	5 11 7	12 0 0	17 11 7	
19	17	14	12	8	70	10·4	1 5 0	—	—	15 0 0	5 6 9	2 0 0	7 6 9	
21	31	13	6	8	79	9·3	1 19 6	—	—	58 1 8	9 10 0	2 0 0	[a]11 10 0	
42	30	13	10	7	102	8·2	1 17 6	—	—	18 0 0	2 19 10	—	2 19 10	
21	21	8	9	9	68	9·6	2 0 9	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	1 18 1	10 0 0	[a]11 18 1	
10	23	4	8	4	49	10·	1 15 3	—	—	30 0 0	1 19 10	10 0 0	[a]11 19 10	
44	15	–	17	4	80	10·6	3 10 4	—	1 0 0	46 16 8	3 13 6	—	3 13 6	
49	38	–	31	11	129	9·5	2 18 1	—	—	18 0 0	10 3 9	—	[a]10 3 9	
57	23	–	2	9	91	8·6	0 11 8	—	—	26 0 0	1 19 0	—	[a]1 19 0	
40	40	15	9	14	118	10·	4 7 7	—	—	81 0 0	7 19 5	—	7 19 5	
50	29	10	7	1	97	9·	1 2 4	—	—	32 16 8	5 13 3	—	5 13 3	
22	17	–	13	5	57	11·	1 6 3	—	—	27 10 0	4 5 6	—	4 5 6	
17	21	8	7	7	60	9·2	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	39 6 8	2 10 6	—	[a]2 10 6	
32	45	26	16	15	134	10·	2 17 8	—	3 0 0	36 5 0	20 2 2	—	20 2 2	
26	37	23	14	5	105	10·5	2 17 6	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 17 10	7 0 0	[a]15 17 10	
20	12	6	13	13	64	9·4	1 10 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	—	1 10 6	
37	50	–	28	12	127	10·2	2 7 10	—	1 0 0	38 3 4	6 7 2	—	6 7 2	
18	25	2	15	11	71	10·5	1 5 6	—	—	38 16 8	11 11 8	—	11 11 8	
33	38	–	22	11	104	10·	4 13 5	—	—	32 0 0	6 2 9	—	6 2 9	
27	36	–	14	12	89	9·9	4 12 10	—	2 10 0	58 13 4	11 3 4	13 0 0	[a]24 3 4	
20	14	6	17	9	66	10·1	0 16 5	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 9	—	3 10 9	
41	27	–	21	21	110	10·	2 19 4	—	1 10 0	77 13 4	13 10 4	12 2 0	[a]25 12 4	
28	34	–	20	13	95	12	5 14 0	—	3 0 0	36 11 8	12 18 5	7 10 0	[a]20 8 5	
24	16	8	16	4	68	9·5	0 12 11	—	—	20 0 0	3 5 3	—	3 5 3	
29	13	5	11	–	58	10·2	—	—	—	17 0 0	1 19 4	—	1 19 4	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
131	7628	Dungarvan, .	Dungarvan, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	108	108	–	86	86	41
132	7674	Dunbell, . .	Dunbell, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	46	103	40	30	70	31
133	7675	Dungarvan, .	Dungarvan, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	117	–	117	85	–	85	42
134	7727	Castlecomer, .	Clogh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	179	–	146	146	60
135	7763	Clonamerry, .	Woodstock, f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	75	–	62	62	43
136	7773	Kilfane, . .	Kilfane, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	38	25	63	29	19	48	28
137	7902	Urlingford, .	Urlingford, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	153	–	123	123	66
138	7914	Ballyhall, .	Ballyhall, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	54	54	30
139	8084	Urlingford, .	Urlingford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	176	–	176	125	–	125	61
140	8244	Kilmacahill, .	Paulstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	145	–	145	102	–	102	51
141	8562	Kilmanagh, .	Kilmanagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	51	112	42	38	80	45
142	8579	Portnascully, .	Carrigeen, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	102	102	56
143	8667	Dunkitt, . .	Ballykeoban, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	49	–	49	31
144	8689	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	44	44	28
145	8845	St. Canice, .	Thornback, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	34	80	33	27	60	30
146	8867	Tiscoffin, . .	Rivannagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	63	63	33
147	8979	Ballyhale, .	Cashelgannon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	56	111	38	36	74	46
148	9133	Callan, . .	Callan, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	166	–	88	88	44
149	9214	Tullaroan, .	Ballybeigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	45	111	41	32	73	46
150	9530	St. Canice, .	St. Canice, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	227	227	–	184	184	114
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 150, .					9,948	8,703	18,646	6,988	6,114	13,102	7,165
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	6981	St. Patrick's, .	Kilkenny Dist. Model m.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N. E.	R.C.	90	–	90	62	–	62	54
2	6982	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	80	80	–	51	51	43
3	6983	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	33	55	88	17	30	47	36
4	5251	Clonamerry, .	Woodstock 1st class Agrl.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	79	–	79	64	–	64	42
5	6189	Fiddown, .	Piltown do.		–	E.C.	Pres.	93	–	93	67	–	67	43
6	4881	Aghavilla, .	Boolyglass Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	R.C.	86	38	124	64	29	93	41
7	6183	Whitechurch, .	Whitechurch do.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	72	48	120	53	31	84	40
8	6919	Clonmore, .	Clonmore do.		–	E.C.	R.C.	78	72	150	54	50	104	64
9	806	St. Mary's, .	Kilkenny Conv., f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	600	600	–	561	561	293
10	5437	Pollrone, . .	Mooncoin do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	236	236	–	189	189	124
11	9134	Grange Silvia, .	Goresbridge do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	188	188	–	171	171	95
12	3378	Callan, . .	Callan Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	40	56	96	30	40	70	62
13	3507	St. John's, .	Kilkenny do.		–		R.C.	114	139	253	78	88	166	107
14	6278	Thomastown, .	Thomastown do.		–		R.C.	38	62	100	30	45	75	62
15	6625	Urlingford, .	Urlingford do.		–		R.C.	52	39	91	40	27	67	55
16	6947	Castlecomer, .	Castlecomer do.		–		R.C.	16	26	42	8	19	27	24
			Total of Special Schools, 16, .					791	1639	2,430	567	1331	1,898	1188
			Grand Total for Co. Kilkenny, 166,					10,734	10342	21,076	7,555	7,445	15,000	8,353

KING'S

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	809	Ballyboy, . .	Ballyboy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	77	167	44	41	85	42
2	810	Ballymacwilliam,	Trimblestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	39	86	28	23	51	32
3	812	Clonsast, . .	Clonbullock, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	54	–	54	22
4	813	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	53	53	25
5	814	Croghan, . .	Cannakill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	82	162	41	50	91	44
6	818	Geashill, . .	Walshisland, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	32	76	36	29	65	27
7	819	Kilclonfert, .	Kilclonfert, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	53	113	50	42	92	47
8	821	Killaderry, .	Philipstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	168	–	168	107	–	107	67

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequel.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	23	–	29	12	98	9·4	4 7 5	—	—	57 3 4	4 11 6	20 0 0	[a]24 11 6	
30	31	11	5	1	78	9·6	1 2 6	—	—	25 11 1	3 6 5	—	3 6 5	
24	30	–	27	18	99	9·6	1 18 8	—	1 10 0	60 6 8	8 5 6	26 10 0	[a]34 15 6	
69	28	20	12	13	142	9·9	—	—	—	60 16 8	1 9 3	—	1 9 3	
23	18	6	8	9	64	10·6	—	—	—	30 0 0	2 10 6	—	2 10 6	
38	8	–	1	1	48	8·5	0 10 10	—	—	23 0 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0	
40	38	11	12	6	107	10·	2 6 3	—	6 0 0	57 16 8	5 7 6	—	5 7 6	
28	17	13	8	2	68	10·8	0 13 3	—	—	16 18 10	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
44	35	17	13	12	121	9·9	4 7 1	—	4 0 0	59 10 0	7 10 0	4 0 0	[a]11 10 0	
64	26	–	16	2	108	9·5	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	34 6 8	5 6 6	—	5 6 6	
41	18	–	14	11	84	10·	0 12 7	—	—	26 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
45	19	27	6	–	97	8·2	2 17 0	—	—	24 0 0	7 12 0	—	7 12 0	
17	14	3	9	5	48	13·2	0 19 2	—	—	30 13 4	4 2 0	—	4 2 0	
19	16	–	6	6	47	9·7	1 0 6	—	—	16 0 0	5 9 5	—	5 9 5	
27	30	–	6	–	63	10·2	1 14 5	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 11 4	—	8 11 4	
31	15	–	10	8	64	9·6	1 14 11	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 13 3	—	2 13 3	
53	29	–	8	2	92	8·	1 15 6	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
28	42	–	15	11	96	12·2	18 5 3	—	1 0 0	50 3 4	7 10 0	5 0 0	12 10 0	
27	28	–	22	11	88	10·	1 2 4	—	—	31 13 4	4 6 11	—	4 6 11	
127	73	–	20	5	225	8·4	3 13 5	6 10 0	—	16 6 8	1 1 2	—	1 1 2	
5,738	4,238	906	2,242	1,248	14,372		394 5 0	7 10 0	170 10 0	5,316 19 9	787 3 5	255 14 0	1,042 17 5	
3	12	21	7	26	69	11·1								
–	17	2	17	26	62	12·	13 18 6	17 13 1	—	627 16 3	53 2 8	—	53 2 8	
39	18	–	–	–	57	5·4								
29	18	3	11	11	72	11·4	2 11 4	—	4 0 0	63 0 0	2 18 4	16 17 0	19 15 4	
11	23	16	11	8	69	10·5	2 5 6	—	—	43 11 8	10 6 5	22 17 0	[a]33 3 5	
44	22	–	37	2	105	11·	5 0 7	—	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 7	[a]12 4 7	
16	44	17	6	6	89	10·5	0 10 1	1 9 3	1 0 0	51 0 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	[a]22 4 0	
69	26	–	12	12	119	9·	1 6 4	—	—	43 0 0	7 8 2	4 17 6	12 5 8	
258	177	–	70	33	538	10·9	16 9 5	—	20 10 0	176 6 10	—	—	—	
99	33	37	40	7	216	8·9	11 16 1	—	6 0 0	55 11 8	—	—	—	
76	49	16	14	16	171	8·1	7 13 10	—	6 0 0	63 10 0	—	—	—	
38	7	17	4	11	77	8·8	2 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
119	29	26	14	8	196	9·3	9 15 6	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
39	15	4	12	12	82	8·4	3 6 10	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
32	17	10	7	–	66	8·8	2 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	15	–	–	–	29	7·6	4 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
886	522	169	262	178	2,017		84 18 1	19 2 4	40 10 0	524 0 2	84 19 7	67 16 1	152 15 8	
6,624	4,760	1,075	2,504	1,426	16,389		479 3 1	26 12 4	211 0 0	5,840 19 11	872 3 0	323 10 1	1,195 13 1	

COUNTY—97 Schools.

40	36	15	10	12	113	10·4	0 10 10	—	1 10 0	43 0 0	12 16 2	10 0 0	22 16 2	
25	19	–	11	6	61	10·3	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	39 15 0	5 9 5	5 0 0	[a]10 9 5	
28	5	9	6	3	51	10·5	0 10 8	—	—	33 8 4	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
18	14	8	8	4	52	8·4	0 11 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 18 6	—	1 18 6	
48	29	12	16	–	100	10·3	2 2 6	—	—	23 0 0	8 17 4	4 11 0	[a]13 8 4	
26	34	7	7	2	76	10·8	2 12 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
36	25	9	24	–	94	10·7	0 16 11	—	—	26 15 0	3 2 1	1 10 0	[a]4 12 1	
64	59	–	17	7	147	10·	6 5 2	—	—	35 6 8	2 10 0	2 0 0	4 10 0	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
9	827	Dunkerrin,	Congort Park,		–	E.C.	E.C.	78	50	128	58	37	95	48
10	1803	Ballycommon,	Kilmurry,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	40	94	37	28	65	34
11	1426	Monasteroris,	Edenderry, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	214	–	214	146	–	146	88
12	1562	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	238	238	–	162	162	107
13	1719	Ballykane,	Cloncygown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	69	148	54	44	98	53
14	1721	Geashill,	Killeigh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	80	167	54	49	103	48
15	1966	Birr,	Parsonstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	203	–	203	123	–	123	52
16	2413	Do.	Thomastown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	44	49	93	27	33	60	31
17	2431	Ballykane,	Raheen,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	28	69	25	17	43	23
18	2842	Eglish,	Eglish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	58	131	42	29	71	38
19	3190	Clonsast,	Brackna,		–	E.C.	E.C.	37	34	71	23	28	51	32
20	3691	Clonmacnoise,	Clonfanlough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	92	169	45	58	103	41
21	4008	Dunkerrin,	Clooneganna,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	62	35	97	35	27	62	32
22	4080	Geashill,	Killurine,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	54	130	50	42	92	36
23	4711	Litter,	Cadamstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	52	107	40	42	82	41
24	4971	Clonsast,	Brackna, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	78	78	36
25	5158	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	49	–	49	23
26	5203	Geashill,	Meelehans,		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	64	190	55	35	90	40
27	5204	Do.	Ballinagar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	64	141	47	40	87	45
28	5441	Shinrone,	Shinrone, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	97	–	97	47
29	5522	Lynally,	Muckloo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	44	130	46	31	77	45
30	5748	Rahan,	Island Parish, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	64	–	64	26
31	5749	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	60	60	24
32	5778	Ardnurcher,	Horseleap, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	64	–	64	31
33	5779	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	59	59	30
34	5788	Birr,	Crinkle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	72	–	72	32
35	5882	Templehanny,	Emill,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	59	134	41	34	75	37
36	5883	Do.	Moneygall,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	82	83	165	54	52	106	49
37	5913	Ballyboy,	Frankford, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	79	79	40
38	5971	Gallen,	Cloghan, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	162	–	162	102	–	102	59
39	5972	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	135	–	81	81	36
40	6072	Killoughy,	Mount Bolus, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	73	–	73	37
41	6073	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	64	64	35
42	6120	Shinrone,	Shinrone, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	86	86	39
43	6175	Birr,	Crinkle, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	149	–	90	90	45
44	6275	Ettagh,	Coolderry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	65	–	65	25
45	6407	Drumcullen,	Killyon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	75	157	47	42	89	43
46	6408	Wherry,	Ferbane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	71	–	71	36
47	6409	Killaderry,	Philipstown, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	158	–	108	108	60
48	6427	Roscrea,	Dromakeenan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	66	142	44	37	81	36
49	6585	Kilbride,	Clara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	311	–	311	223	–	223	102
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	168	–	168	112	–	112	51
50	6597	Roscrea,	Killavilla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	68	134	48	53	101	40
51	6666	Shinrone,	Ballinacor,		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	24	48	19	20	39	21
52	7106	Reynagh,	Garbally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	34	88	31	18	49	29
53	7163	Ballyboy,	Frankford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	59	–	59	31
54	7164	Gallon,	Shannon Harbour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	73	152	46	42	88	41
55	7191	Killoughy,	Gortnamona,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	56	46	102	34	31	65	31
56	7804	Castlejordan,	Garr,		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	45	100	34	31	65	29
57	7960	Kilcommon,	Clonlisk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	75	132	44	49	93	39
58	7984	Birr,	William-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	108	51	159	67	33	100	58
59	8116	Monasteroris,	Ballymoran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	38	77	27	22	49	21
60	8172	Clonmacnoise,	Shannonbridge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	85	200	70	51	121	63
61	8262	Lemanaghan,	Boher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	70	–	70	41
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	44	–	44	33	–	33	26
62	8321	Birr,	Fortall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	46	99	40	33	73	41
63	8347	Aghancon,	Aghancon,		–	E.C.	E.C.	39	33	72	29	22	51	25
64	8362	Tisaran,	High-street,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	94	187	54	63	117	50
65	8378	Ballymacwilliam,	Rhode,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	62	126	41	40	81	43
66	8609	Ettagh,	Coolderry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	63	63	29
67	8616	Durrow,	Durrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	48	127	47	34	81	30
68	8668	Kinnitty,	Kinnitty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	39	104	38	26	64	29
69	8681	Lemanaghan,	Boher, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	59	59	30

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : KING'S County—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
45	26	7	16	12	106	10·4	2 19 5	—	4 0 0	70 13 4	—	48 0 0	[a]48 0 0	
23	27	–	13	–	63	10·3	0 7 3	—	—	24 16 8	1 15 6	—	[a]1 15 6	
100	37	–	19	14	170	9·4	4 19 10	—	5 0 0	68 13 4	16 18 0	2 0 0	[a]18 18 0	
77	50	–	22	36	185	10·	8 3 3	—	4 10 0	76 6 8	11 7 6	—	[a]11 7 6	
31	31	25	13	11	111	9·7	1 7 3	—	1 10 0	38 0 0	10 4 2	—	10 4 2	
49	50	–	18	–	117	9·3	2 8 9	—	—	32 0 0	3 10 6	5 0 0	8 10 6	
80	47	–	11	6	144	9·	1 5 0	—	—	42 0 0	6 13 10	5 0 0	[a]11 13 10	
9	20	–	11	3	43	10·1	0 12 9	—	—	16 0 0	4 8 0	—	[a]4 8 0	
31	17	3	4	–	55	9·8	0 13 6	—	—	27 10 0	1 12 2	—	1 12 2	
50	31	–	11	2	94	9·6	1 8 3	—	—	25 0 0	4 17 3	1 0 0	5 17 3	
16	17	–	8	10	51	11·	1 19 10	—	—	28 0 0	—	15 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
48	38	16	9	7	118	9·2	1 0 0	—	—	23 8 7	2 13 4	—	2 13 4	
20	22	12	7	–	61	9·3	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	7 5 8	—	7 5 8	
39	18	6	23	13	99	10·	1 3 9	—	—	25 0 0	6 19 11	—	6 19 11	
41	24	–	23	5	93	9·1	2 19 6	—	—	18 0 0	7 5 8	—	7 5 8	
23	22	16	8	8	77	9·5	1 3 11	—	—	26 16 8	1 5 0	1 0 0	2 5 0	
16	18	12	11	–	57	9·5	0 10 9	—	—	24 0 0	—	1 0 0	[a]1 0 0	
59	29	22	11	6	127	9·7	1 0 4	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	6 14 10	2 0 0	8 14 10	
55	22	17	7	–	101	9·5	1 5 4	—	—	36 0 0	1 10 6	3 0 0	[a]4 10 6	
50	27	–	11	8	96	9·6	2 5 7	—	6 0 0	26 10 0	1 19 10	—	1 19 10	
48	22	–	15	–	85	8·5	2 3 8	—	—	26 0 0	2 12 3	—	[a]2 12 3	
37	15	9	6	–	67	9·6	1 7 1	—	—	18 0 0	4 1 5	—	4 1 5	
33	15	6	6	–	60	8·5	—	—	—	16 0 0	3 2 9	—	3 2 9	
24	23	5	8	5	65	9·7	3 6 0	—	—	35 6 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
39	13	5	8	4	69	10·7	3 17 8	—	—	26 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
37	19	–	10	6	72	9·	0 12 3	—	—	39 0 0	5 0 11	4 0 0	9 0 11	
55	18	7	12	5	97	8·7	1 11 3	—	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
75	18	–	18	7	118	9·1	1 19 7	—	—	57 5 0	1 19 7	—	1 19 7	
33	20	–	16	7	76	9·3	1 12 6	—	—	35 1 8	12 12 6	—	12 12 6	
62	27	–	8	19	116	9·8	2 17 1	—	—	28 0 0	15 19 4	3 0 0	18 19 4	
58	29	15	11	6	119	10·	2 17 7	1 0 0	—	15 4 5	4 14 1	—	4 14 1	
36	17	15	15	5	88	9·3	1 6 8	—	—	24 0 0	2 11 4	—	2 11 4	
27	23	17	12	2	81	9·7	1 12 2	—	—	36 0 0	4 4 8	—	4 4 8	
45	19	13	12	8	97	10·6	3 2 0	—	1 10 0	26 18 4	2 10 9	—	2 10 9	
49	24	11	13	6	103	7·6	—	—	—	31 18 4	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
21	25	6	6	–	68	10·9	0 5 4	—	—	24 0 0	2 17 2	—	2 17 2	
21	29	26	12	7	95	10·	1 3 8	—	—	32 0 0	5 1 11	2 0 0	[a]7 1 11	
29	36	5	4	13	87	10·5	1 5 0	—	—	37 10 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6	
80	26	14	5	5	130	9·	5 8 7	—	—	35 11 8	4 13 1	—	4 13 1	
28	20	6	11	5	70	9·2	0 12 9	—	—	28 5 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
92	39	29	23	15	198	7·3	10 8 8	4 0 0	1 0 0	67 6 8	—	—	—	
24	45	–	43	–	112	13·7				11 12 6	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
40	37	12	12	–	101	11·4	5 2 6	—	—	16 0 0	0 14 6	—	0 14 6	
19	11	–	8	1	39	9·1	1 15 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 3	—	3 18 3	
23	23	7	17	–	70	9·4	1 7 0	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	6 13 4	—	6 13 4	
22	31	–	5	3	64	8·8	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	5 16 8	—	5 16 8	
59	21	10	9	–	99	9·1	1 5 0	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	3 11 3	5 0 0	8 11 3	
35	23	9	9	–	76	9·5	1 3 9	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
18	18	–	25	4	65	11·	0 10 3	—	—	17 0 0	0 13 7	—	0 13 7	
32	45	15	9	2	103	9·2	0 11 3	—	—	43 0 0	7 3 3	24 16 9	32 0 0	
57	26	2	34	7	126	10·	2 16 11	—	3 0 0	16 0 0	1 19 3	—	1 19 3	
23	14	9	7	1	54	9·9	0 12 11	—	—	20 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
107	32	–	18	8	165	7·8	3 6 5	—	—		8 6 7	—	8 6 7	
40	22	–	16	9	87	10·	5 9 10	—	1 0 0	20 11 1	4 11 0	—	4 11 0	
6	16	–	22	–	44	21·1					3 17 10	—	3 17 10	
47	33	–	7	4	91	9·4	1 10 7	—	—	18 13 4	1 0 0	1 10 0	[a]2 10 0	
34	18	8	6	–	66	10·3	2 4 10	1 0 0	—	7 10 0	1 9 7	—	1 9 7	
65	45	–	11	1	122	9·7	2 10 5	—	—	39 10 0	3 6 9	—	3 6 9	
33	22	6	14	6	81	9·5	1 6 0	—	—	38 0 0	4 1 8	—	4 1 8	
20	18	18	10	6	72	9·9	1 7 7	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	—	[a]3 0 0	
35	32	–	10	–	77	9·2	1 6 4	—	—	18 0 0	1 13 1	—	1 13 1	
46	17	3	9	–	75	9·8	2 13 3	—	—	19 0 0	3 9 4	—	3 9 4	
24	24	8	12	1	69	9·7	0 12 3	—	—	20 3 4				

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
70	8794	Wheery, . .	Ferbane, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	68	68	38
71	8868	Kilbride, . .	Ballycowan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	36	100	43	26	69	30
72	8938	Kilmanaghan, .	Tubber, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	69	–	69	27
73	8939	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	–	96	96	34
74	8987	Reynagh, . .	Banagher, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	65	–	65	33
75	8988	Tisaran, . .	Lisclooney, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	33	30	63	22	21	43	28
76	9046	Kilbride, . .	Clara, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	23	8	31	17	8	25	15
77	9089	Do. . .	Tullamore, . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	29	12	41	24	12	36	31
78	9191	Geashill, . .	Geashill, . m.		Chris.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	66	–	66	38
79	9225	Kinnitty, .	Longford, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	65	157	51	34	85	44
80	9226	Cullenwaine, .	Cullenwaine, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	35	72	24	28	52	31
81	9293	Geashill, .	Geashill, . f.		Chris.	–	R.C.	–	66	66	–	53	53	29
82	9403	Lusmagh, .	Ballymacoolahan,m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	77	–	77	51	–	51	34
83	9494	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	79	79	–	63	63	41
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 83, .					5,872	4,394	10,266	3,709	2,909	6,618	3,319
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	7949	Parsonstown, .	Parsonstown Minor Model, . m.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N.E.	R.C.	132	–	132	92	–	92	76
2	7950	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		E.C.	–	79	79	–	54	54	46
3	7951	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		Pres.	36	32	68	21	23	44	33
4	824	Rahan, . .	Rahan1stclassAg.m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	97	–	97	63
5	6721	Kilcoleman, .	Ballyegan Ord. do.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	44	117	42	29	71	42
6	823	Rahan, . .	Killina Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	175	–	130	130	93
7	2080	Kilbride, . .	Tullamore do. f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	83	410	493	51	366	417	205
8	3220	Parsonstown, .	Birr do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	30	545	575	22	367	389	235
9	7471	Cloneyhorke, .	Portarlington do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	286	286	–	240	240	130
10	8982	Kilbride, . .	Clara, do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	298	298	–	196	196	104
11	9227	Reynagh, .	Banagher do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	148	148	–	89	89	59
12	3304	Monasteroris, .	EdenderryWorkho.		–	Poor Law Guards.	R.C.	42	49	91	22	32	54	51
13	3446	Kilbride, . .	Tullamore do.		–		R.C.	81	82	163	55	56	111	84
14	7989	Parsonstown, .	Parsonstown, do.		–		R.C.	55	113	168	34	57	91	82
			Total of Special Schools, 14,					673	2261	2,934	436	1,639	2,075	1,303
			Grand Total for King's Co. 97,					6,545	6,655	13,200	4,145	4,548	8,693	4,622

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	856	Templemichael,	Longford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	97	–	97	65
2	858	Clonbroney, .	Clonbroney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	87	166	40	45	85	36
3	859	Dromara, .	Moyne, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	68	191	77	42	119	63
4	860	Forgney, . .	Forgney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	91	162	45	60	105	45
5	1158	Columbkill, .	Cloonagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	57	–	57	32
6	1174	Clonbroney, .	Balualee, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	81	–	81	36
7	1177	Ardagh, . .	Loughill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	36	118	59	28	87	46
8	1211	Granard, . .	Killeen, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	85	–	85	36
9	1212	Do. . .	Granard, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	91	91	47
10	1308	Cashel, . .	Carrabeg, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	84	–	84	37
11	1419	Templemichael,	Clonahard, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	41	46	87	27	32	59	28
12	1420	Columbkill, .	Cloneen, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	65	152	58	38	96	55
13	1437	Granard, . .	Killeen, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	72	72	29
14	1495	Cashel, . .	Carrabeg, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	154	–	103	103	40
15	1517	Granard, . .	Granard, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	120	–	120	72

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: King's County—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24	29	10	8	7	78	10·	1 15 0	—	—	26 0 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6
34	21	–	7	6	68	9·6	2 2 10	—	—	24 0 0	2 12 5	2 0 0	[a]4 12 5
44	24	6	2	–	76	9·	1 6 3	—	1 0 0	19 16 8	0 18 11	—	0 18 11
29	44	5	10	5	93	9·4	0 6 0	—	6 10 0	26 0 0	1 8 3	—	1 8 3
31	20	13	2	5	71	9·8	3 7 11	—	—	32 0 0	3 14 6	—	3 14 6
9	11	19	10	–	49	10·3	1 15 9	—	—	24 0 0	7 4 6	5 0 0	[a]12 4 6
8	13	–	6	–	27	9·7	5 2 3	—	3 0 0	15 12 6	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
8	7	5	7	7	34	8·	—	—	—	23 6 8	28 0 0	2 10 0	30 10 0
13	27	–	15	4	59	10·5	—	—	—	47 10 0	3 0 0	19 0 0	[a]22 0 0
24	47	–	21	9	101	10·	1 19 2	—	—	22 0 0	10 17 11	—	10 17 11
14	25	1	11	–	51	9·2	1 10 9	—	—	18 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0
29	29	–	4	5	67	9·3	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	27 0 0	1 18 0	5 0 0	6 18 0
39	21	–	12	1	73	11·5	4 15 2	4 0 0	—	16 6 8	3 7 4	6 0 0	[a]9 7 4
40	24	–	9	2	75	10·7	4 9 4	4 0 0	—	15 3 4	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
3,226	2,189	561	1,023	404	7,403		169 0 11	14 0 0	51 10 0	2,367 4 1	383 14 8	191 17 9	575 12 5
4	28	13	33	34	112	12·3							
–	7	17	6	26	57	12·7	12 1 10	48 15 5	—	351 13 0	98 12 3	—	98 12 3
36	23	–	–	–	59	5·7							
27	24	21	27	17	116	11·8	2 16 11	—	1 10 0	79 1 8	8 6 4	4 0 0	12 6 4
32	24	13	17	4	90	11·	1 5 9	—	—	28 0 0	13 8 9	—	13 8 9
75	49	28	21	–	173	8·4	2 12 11	2 4 6	5 0 0	20 9 4	—	—	—
229	117	–	46	26	418	8·2	9 0 7	—	8 0 0	87 13 4	3 3 10	—	3 3 10
266	109	–	65	22	462	8·1	13 12 4	—	13 0 0	65 15 0	23 1 4	—	23 1 4
100	59	30	21	38	248	6·	13 15 10	—	17 0 0	87 8 4	25 5 0	4 0 0	29 5 0
86	47	25	33	–	191	9·3	2 0 4	—	9 0 0	39 3 4	17 12 4	—	17 12 4
46	17	21	9	4	97	8·	9 2 2	3 5 5	2 0 0	25 5 0	8 11 9	—	8 11 9
17	12	8	8	2	47	10·2	3 12 4	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
68	24	–	20	4	116	7·5	4 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	14	3	6	6	83	8·3	4 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,040	555	179	312	183	2,269		79 10 5	54 5 4	57 0 0	784 9 0	198 1 7	8 0 0	206 1 7
4,266	2,744	740	1,335	587	9,672		248 11 4	68 5 4	108 10 0	3,151 13 1	581 16 3	199 17 9	781 14 0

LONGFORD—93 Schools.

–	–	52	37	17	106	12·	7 0 0	—	17 0 0	98 16 8	11 15 2	—	11 15 2
56	20	15	13	–	104	8·9	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 2 6	—	1 2 6
57	34	22	19	8	140	10·3	3 16 11	—	9 0 0	44 0 0	13 1 6	—	13 1 6
89	24	–	17	7	137	9·2	1 13 10	—	—	15 0 0	3 8 5	—	3 8 5
54	–	5	9	6	74	11·3	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 6. 0	—	1 6 0
43	30	11	11	3	98	10·6	0 10 5	—	4 0 0	32 8 4	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
54	–	15	15	13	97	9·6	2 5 6	—	—	22 10 0	3 4 2	—	3 4 2
22	27	13	18	10	90	11·2	0 11 3	—	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
30	30	10	19	13	102	9·	3 5 10	—	4 10 0	48 3 4	5 14 6	—	5 14 6
44	36	8	8	7	103	7·3	1 12 1	—	—	18 0 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 6
29	28	–	6	3	66	10·3	0 11 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 4 3	—	1 4 3
40	33	13	16	13	115	10·2	1 9 6	—	—	41 13 4	3 2 8	—	[a]3 2 8
22	26	20	13	11	92	9·7	0 16 4	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 3	—	1 19 3
33	33	21	16	7	110	10·	0 19 6	—	—	20 0 0	0 13 0	—	0 13 0
42	35	12	17	23	129	9·6	3 0 0	—	—	75 10 0	15 5 6	—	15 5 6

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
16	1568	Clonbroney,	Balnalee, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	90	90	38
17	1765	Shrule,	Ballymahon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	97	–	97	47
18	2083	Edgeworthstown,	Edgeworthstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	115	–	115	57
19	2084	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	177	177	–	118	118	59
20	2215	Carrickredmond,	Tinelick, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	69	–	69	35
21	2438	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	66	66	32
22	2790	Clonbroney,	Castlebrock,	v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	66	71	137	65	67	132	58
23	3390	Killashee,	Cloontagh, f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	–	65	65	34
24	3865	Shrule,	Ballymahon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	101	101	65
25	3866	Cashel,	Clerane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	29	87	25	15	40	23
26	3919	Columbkill,	Dunbeggan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	100	195	64	67	131	65
27	4082	Clonbroney,	Coolarty,		Pres.	–	Pres.	25	44	69	22	41	63	29
28	4207	Moydow,	Moydow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	71	–	71	39
29	4208	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	81	–	57	57	33
30	4263	Columbkill,	Purth,		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	60	178	78	36	114	53
31	4628	Ardagh,	Glynn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	30	94	46	19	65	33
32	5022	Granard,	Aughabrack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	57	124	52	42	94	38
33	5100	Do.	Aughnagarron, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	78	–	78	39
34	5115	Kilglass,	Lenamore, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	79	–	79	41
35	5116	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	74	74	30
36	5205	Do.	Ballycloghan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	79	146	38	47	85	41
37	5510	Granard,	Boulahy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	51	133	46	34	80	38
38	5511	Do.	Ferskhill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	14	76	39	13	52	24
39	5534	Street,	Coolamber, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	54	54	–	44	44	27
40	5602	Abbeylara,	Abbeylara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	59	–	59	34
41	5603	Granard,	Aughnagarron, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	57	57	33
42	5714	Do.	Rockpark,		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	72	185	71	50	121	67
43	5915	Columbkill,	Columbkill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	94	–	94	50
44	6112	Clonbroney,	Lislea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	90	–	90	34
45	6612	Clongish,	Newtownforbes, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	82	–	82	35
46	6758	Killashee,	Killashee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	86	168	56	55	111	51
47	6769	Carrick Edmond,	Currachreehan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	56	101	22	34	56	28
48	6829	Shrule,	Gurteen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	80	165	53	51	104	61
49	7010	Killoe,	Cullyfad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	118	222	56	59	115	36
50	7070	Ardagh,	Ardagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	74	–	74	36
51	7071	Columbkill,	Columbkill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	77	77	35
52	7134	Killoe,	Drumlish, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	88	88	38
53	7165	Ardagh,	Ardagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	63	63	33
54	7324	Killoe,	Drumlish, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	79	–	79	48
55	7394	Columbkill,	Cloonagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	48	48	27
56	7458	Kilcommoge,	Kenagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	48	48	26
57	7517	Templemichael,	Melview, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	72	–	72	31
58	7518	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	78	78	31
59	7572	Kilcommoge,	Kenagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	57	–	57	29
60	7642	Maestrin,	Monedarragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	70	–	70	29
61	7643	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	–	56	56	29
62	7739	Kilglass,	Carrickboy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	33	24	57	25	19	44	31
63	7740	Clongish,	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	75	151	33	37	70	31
64	7791	Killoe,	Soran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	51	112	47	38	85	37
65	7825	Street,	Coolamber, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	62	–	62	37	–	37	23
66	7877	Ballymacormack,	Stonepark, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	76	–	76	37
67	7878	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	74	74	36
68	7925	Columbkill,	Clonbrack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	68	166	75	48	123	75
69	7931	Abbeylara,	Abbeylara, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	59	59	28
70	8064	Rathreagh,	Cluntymullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	59	96	23	34	57	33
71	8065	Columbkill,	Molloy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	54	141	72	46	118	60
72	8263	Templemichael,	Bohernamona,		R.C.	–	R.C.	339	–	339	161	–	161	71
73	8308	Forgany,	Ballyclamea,		–	E.C.	E.C.	28	41	69	20	32	52	30
74	8375	Rathcline,	Fermoyle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	64	157	53	33	86	36
75	8470	Abbeylara,	Springtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	28	74	33	23	56	32
76	8546	Clongeish,	Newtownforbes, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	71	–	59	59	29
77	8630	Do.	Cloonteagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	93	221	80	55	135	53
78	8774	Rathcline,	Rathcline, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	59	59	28

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : County of LONGFORD—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
32	36	18	8	3	97	10·2	2 11 5	—	1 10 0	32 15 0	1 3 7	—	1 3 7	
56	35	–	11	2	104	8·7	2 11 2	—	1 10 0	36 15 0	4 1 3	—	4 1 3	
51	29	–	31	20	13	9·3	3 17 6	—	6 0 0	44 3 4	3 5 0	—	3 5 0	
54	25	–	23	25	127	9·	1 8 9	—	10 10 0	50 6 8	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
34	18	17	10	3	82	9·6	1 12 2	—	—	24 0 0	1 19 8	—	1 19 8	
38	17	9	12	2	78	9·5	0 15 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 12 2	—	1 12 2	
49	43	–	29	11	132	10·	1 12 8	—	1 0 0	36 16 8	10 15 8	—	10 15 8	
23	22	23	14	4	86	10·6	—	—	1 10 0	24 10 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
41	45	–	20	5	111	9·	2 6 7	—	—	59 6 8	2 6 11	—	2 6 11	
29	18	–	8	–	55	8·9	0 13 3	—	—	15 5 0	0 13 0	—	0 13 0	
50	44	23	16	12	145	10·8	3 0 0	—	—	42 0 0	4 16 6	—	4 16 6	
36	15	–	1	4	56	11·7	4 19 6	—	2 10 0	24 0 0	—	8 0 0	8 0 0	
27	24	13	7	4	75	11·2	1 0 6	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	4 4 4	0 10 0	4 14 4	
28	20	7	4	3	62	10·1	0 11 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 11	—	3 0 11	
92	18	1	8	22	141	9·5	1 7 0	—	—	26 10 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	
31	9	15	19	3	77	11·1	1 7 1	—	—	18 0 0	0 18 6	—	a0 18 6	
34	26	17	11	5	93	8·6	0 14 0	—	—	15 0 0	3 9 4	—	3 9 4	
39	25	1	32	16	113	11·2	1 6 10	—	3 0 0	52 11 8	1 8 6	—	1 8 6	
43	18	14	7	7	89	9·3	2 18 3	—	—	28 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
25	40	4	6	4	79	9·	—	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 11 8	—	1 11 8	
42	32	16	21	–	111	8·8	1 9 9	—	—	24 0 0	2 3 4	—	2 3 4	
37	28	5	12	11	93	10·5	2 0 2	—	—	24 10 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6	
32	12	10	5	–	59	8·5	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
24	8	6	3	2	43	11·	0 18 1	—	—	20 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	a7 8 0	
30	28	7	8	4	77	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
23	14	10	9	5	61	9·6	1 8 3	—	—	17 10 0	0 9 6	—	0 9 6	
52	35	24	18	16	145	10·9	4 2 5	—	4 0 0	44 13 4	4 13 4	—	4 13 4	
44	31	17	14	10	116	10·5	3 3 1	—	9 0 0	62 0 0	3 19 10	1 0 0	4 19 10	
42	22	14	21	9	108	12·1	1 14 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 8 6	—	1 8 6	
64	14	9	7	4	98	9·7	2 13 7	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 10	—	1 15 10	
84	39	3	17	4	147	9·	1 11 10	—	—	36 10 0	1 12 10	—	1 12 10	
34	22	2	16	–	74	9·8	1 7 6	—	—	32 6 8	4 13 8	—	a4 13 8	
54	52	–	13	3	122	11·	0 17 1	—	3 0 0	54 0 0	5 10 6	—	a5 10 6	
94	38	12	14	1	159	9·6	1 8 2	—	1 0 0	33 6 8	1 13 11	—	1 13 11	
36	32	–	20	2	90	9·1	1 12 8	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
37	30	8	7	1	83	9·7	1 8 0	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 0	—	2 12 0	
44	32	9	8	6	99	9·5	5 16 9	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
40	24	–	8	2	74	7·	1 17 5	—	4 10 0	33 6 8	2 7 7	—	2 7 7	
47	28	6	7	2	90	10·5	0 11 2	—	—	16 15 0	0 7 0	—	0 7 0	
22	11	4	8	3	48	10·9	0 12 5	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
31	16	–	8	1	56	9·	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 19 4	—	1 19 4	
55	23	16	8	6	108	10·8	0 10 3	—	4 0 0	28 0 0	1 7 9	—	1 7 9	
45	27	12	12	8	104	9·8	1 8 7	—	5 0 0	29 1 8	1 6 10	—	1 6 10	
21	29	–	14	6	70	10·2	1 1 2	—	—	29 15 0	1 12 7	—	1 12 7	
36	17	12	16	10	91	11·7	0 16 2	—	—	14 15 0	1 2 4	—	1 2 4	
22	15	9	7	8	61	9·5	1 2 9	—	—	16 0 0	2 13 2	—	2 13 2	
10	11	9	7	15	52	10·	0 10 3	—	—	28 0 0	2 12 0	15 15 0	a18 7 0	
39	30	–	15	3	87	9·4	0 10 3	—	3 0 0	20 0 0	0 12 3	—	a0 12 3	
54	41	5	6	2	108	11·1	0 17 3	—	—	34 0 0	0 15 1	—	0 15 1	
20	8	9	2	3	42	10·4	0 18 6	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	a6 0 0	
33	35	–	15	5	88	11·3	1 5 1	—	6 0 0	41 10 0	2 2 4	3 0 0	a5 2 4	
34	24	–	23	–	81	10·2	0 12 7	—	3 0 0	20 0 0	1 10 11	—	1 10 11	
70	27	23	11	6	137	9·7	3 5 0	—	—	57 3 4	2 13 3	—	2 13 3	
24	21	10	13	4	72	10·2	—	—	—	26 0 0	2 15 11	—	2 15 11	
21	15	11	6	3	56	9·5	0 11 11	—	—	26 1 8	3 2 10	—	3 2 10	
55	42	14	5	8	124	10·7	3 2 4	—	—	34 10 0	3 13 6	—	3 13 6	
115	71	–	–	–	186	7·5	1 16 7	—	12 0 0	68 15 0	5 11 6	—	5 11 6	
18	11	13	9	12	63	9·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	—	10 0 0	a10 0 0	
50	22	16	7	4	99	9·	1 0 6	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
25	10	9	14	3	61	10·8	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	
34	14	8	6	–	62	8·9	0 12 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 11	—	a1 3 11	
69	35	25	16	4	149	8·8	1 5 2	—	—	33 0 0	2 18 2	—	2 18 2	
22	13	4	11	6	56	9·2	2 3 0	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
79	9027	Bouracoola .	Aughna, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	71	190	71	51	122	60
80	9092	Killoe, . .	Doorock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	55	140	63	32	95	38
81	9135	Do. . .	Enybegs, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	98	201	62	59	121	44
82	9269	Do. . .	Glenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	84	176	77	74	151	65
83	9294	Clonbroney, .	Lislea, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	111	111	45
84	9322	Killoe, . .	Kiltycreevagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	90	204	68	49	117	38
85	9418	Do. . .	Corboy, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	30	23	53	19	12	31	19
86	9560	Killashee. .	Clondara, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	65	104	29	46	75	36
87	9564	Killaloe, . .	Gaigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	61	150	67	46	113	110
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 87, .					6,116	4,963	11,079	3,940	3,367	7,307	3,591
			ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	1435	Killashee, .	Cloontagh Ord. Agr.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	–	120	63	–	63	34
2	5559	Rathcline, .	Rathcline do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	86	–	86	39
3	857	Templemichael,	Longford Convt. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	392	468	36	262	298	132
4	3368	Do. . .	Longford Workho.		–	Poor Law Guards.	R.C.	111	88	199	70	55	125	85
5	3566	Granard, . .	Granard do.		–		R.C.	52	100	152	34	72	106	100
6	6811	Shrule, . .	Ballymahon do.		–		R.C.	55	48	103	33	29	62	44
			Total of Special Schools, 6, .					534	628	1,162	322	418	740	434
			Grand Total for Co. Longford, 93,					6,650	5,591	12,241	4,262	3,785	8,047	4,025

COUNTY OF

			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	831	Ballymakenny, .	Ballymakenny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	24	74	42	17	59	37
2	833	Clogher, . .	Hacketscross, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	153	28	181	111	12	123	66
3	836	Castletown, . .	Castletown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	73	162	59	51	110	48
4	838	Darver, . .	Darver, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	75	172	54	42	96	44
5	839	Kilsaran, . .	Kilsaran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	75	–	75	36
6	840	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	81	81	34
7	841	Louth, . .	Knockbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	69	–	69	36
8	843	Port, . .	Boycetown, or Ferrard's Cross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	83	–	83	44
9	844	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	88	88	44
10	845	St. Mary's, .	St. Mary's, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	326	–	326	193	–	193	97
11	847	Dundalk, . .	Dundalk, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	215	–	215	133	–	133	78
12	848	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	220	220	–	131	131	66
13	853	Termonfeckin, .	Termonfeckin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	70	–	70	34
14	854	Tullyallen, .	Tullyallen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	81	190	76	63	139	79
15	855	Do. . .	Mell, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	140	54	194	84	30	114	45
16	1173	Dundalk, . .	Mullagharlin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	64	162	68	45	113	55
17	1304	Dysart, . .	Dysart, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	–	80	58	–	58	36
18	1306	Dunleer, . .	Dunleer, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	76	–	76	42
19	1434	Dysart, . .	Dysart, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	62	62	40
20	1496	Dunleer, . .	Dunleer, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	74	74	38
21	1553	Louth, . .	Louth, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	203	–	203	139	–	139	75
22	1554	Kildemock, .	Drakestown, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	69	61	130	51	46	97	62
23	1575	Roche, . .	Ballinfuil, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	86	–	86	40
24	1576	Termonfeckin, .	Carstown, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	72	75	147	46	40	86	33
25	1593	Rathdrummin, .	Walshestown, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	48	–	48	25
26	2081	Faughart, .	Kilcurry, . m.	V.T B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	189	–	189	109	–	109	54
27	2094	Ardee, . .	Ardee, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	171	–	171	101	–	101	51

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LONGFORD—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
52	57	21	22	3	155	10·9	1 5 0	—	—	25 10 0	4 5 5	—	4 5 5
72	19	12	6	1	110	8·5	0 10 3	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
93	48	14	16	5	176	10·5	1 7 7	—	—	35 13 4	2 18 5	—	2 18 5
70	32	32	11	11	156	10·5	1 10 11	—	—	45 10 0	7 8 9	—	7 8 9
43	33	22	10	8	116	10·5	0 18 4	—	—	22 0 0	4 10 6	—	4 10 6
45	65	15	8	–	133	10·3	4 4 4	—	—	14 0 0	4 13 4	—	4 13 4
9	4	3	7	8	31	10·4	4 1 0	1 0 0	—	13 6 8	8 10 0	4 0 0	12 10 0
57	25	19	1	–	102	7·6	2 13 0	5 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	—	0 13 0
94	36	–	13	7	150	8·4	1 12 0	5 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
3,747	2,291	884	1,072	541	8,535		140 5 8	11 0 0	122 0 0	2,506 11 8	247 17 4	53 5 0	301 2 4
16	26	–	24	3	69	10·3	5 14 0	—	2 10 0	32 5 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
29	26	–	16	11	82	9·4	—	—	—	43 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0	12 16 0
248	77	–	37	8	370	8·7	7 3 5	—	21 0 0	107 6 8	16 11 2	—	16 11 2
71	26	17	16	8	138	9·	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
42	25	14	10	14	105	10·2	4 15 3	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
43	14	8	3	–	68	6·7	1 10 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
449	194	39	106	39	827		19 2 9	—	28 10 0	182 11 8	19 7 2	12 0 0	31 7 2
4,196	2,485	923	1,178	580	9,362		159 8 5	11 0 0	150 10 0	2,689 3 4	267 4 6	65 5 0	332 9 6

LOUTH—85 Schools.

27	14	9	13	1	64	8·	1 7 7	—	—	24 0 0	8 17 10	0 5 0	9 2 10
40	43	23	21	8	135	8·1	8 19 8	—	—	43 8 4	9 14 7	—	9 14 7
83	34	–	13	11	141	12·	3 3 8	—	—	20 3 4	4 12 6	0 10 0	[a]5 2 6
50	28	–	22	15	115	10·	2 16 1	—	—	32 0 0	11 10 10	1 0 0	12 10 10
31	24	11	12	6	84	9·4	3 6 10	—	—	24 0 0	4 9 8	—	4 9 8
39	16	20	6	4	85	10·	1 9 7	—	—	20 0 0	2 11 2	—	2 11 2
32	11	11	12	4	70	9·6	2 19 0	—	—	46 3 4	7 10 0	—	7 10 0
38	15	18	9	11	91	9·8	2 1 8	—	—	44 8 4	7 13 6	—	7 13 6
29	28	13	12	6	88	9·8	3 0 4	—	2 0 0	37 15 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0
112	66	15	21	9	223	8·5	1 7 7	—	5 10 0	77 15 0	25 0 0	—	25 0 0
80	34	1	29	13	157	8·7	4 0 5	—	—	42 0 0	11 10 1	—	11 10 1
75	37	8	13	3	136	7·	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	—	—
34	36	9	5	5	89	9·7	1 19 3	—	—	18 0 0	9 16 7	—	9 16 7
63	47	18	19	18	165	7·	3 17 9	—	4 0 0	90 0 0	15 3 2	—	15 3 2
54	42	–	17	14	127	9·	2 14 5	—	—	28 0 0	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0
72	41	–	8	2	123	7·8	2 0 3	—	—	26 0 0	10 5 10	14 16 0	25 1 10
24	15	10	10	10	69	11·	1 5 6	—	—	45 10 0	4 6 5	—	[a]4 6 5
48	17	1	15	8	89	10·1	3 4 2	—	—	38 0 0	7 15 9	—	7 15 9
22	12	13	10	12	69	10·4	1 6 10	—	5 0 0	27 13 4	6 11 5	—	6 11 5
43	21	12	9	7	92	10·	—	—	—	20 0 0	7 3 5	—	7 3 5
45	23	27	20	24	139	10·2	3 7 11	—	1 0 0	75 13 4	11 10 0	2 10 0	14 0 0
27	20	28	22	10	107	10·2	1 6 6	—	—	38 0 0	18 17 0	22 0 0	[a]40 17 0
45	23	12	13	6	99	10·7	3 13 10	—	—	24 0 0	9 1 8	—	[a]9 1 8
42	21	21	11	3	98	9·2	1 13 9	—	—	17 5 0	5 15 8	—	5 15 8
23	4	7	7	7	48	8·9	1 17 9	—	—	18 0 0	3 17 10	—	3 17 10
51	26	22	26	19	144	10·3	2 17 11	—	1 10 0	47 0 0	9 9 9	—	9 9 9
–	73	16	19	16	124	10·8	8 4 7	—	—	54 0 0	9 11 6	—	[a]9 11 6

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
28	2095	Ardee, . .	Ardee, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	135	119	254	73	71	144	74
29	2138	Philipstown, .	Aclint, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	66	–	66	48	–	48	26
30	2139	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	43	43	26
31	2305	Roche, . .	Ballinfuil, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	63	63	32
32	2322	Carlingford, .	Carlingford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	94	–	94	43
33	2326	Mullary, . .	Tenure, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	84	–	84	43
34	2532	Ballymascanlan,	Rampark, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	68	–	68	36
35	2640	Creggan, . .	Annaghvacky, .		–	Pres.	R.C.	96	70	166	55	38	93	44
36	2745	Tallanstown, .	Tallanstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	81	–	81	37
37	2746	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	82	82	32
38	2791	Carlingford, .	Monksland, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	67	–	67	36
39	2792	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	60	60	35
40	2793	Do. . .	Mullaboy, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	40	119	53	27	80	43
41	2794	Louth, . .	Stonetown, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	52	126	48	33	81	43
42	3001	Carlingford, .	Omeath, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	192	–	192	122	–	122	63
43	3002	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	–	88	88	41
44	3154	Drumshallon, .	Kellystown, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	87	173	59	57	116	47
45	3252	Louth, . .	Louth, . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	187	187	–	133	133	70
46	3407	Ballymascanlan,	Aghameen, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	77	78	155	54	50	104	56
47	3630	Dromiskin, .	Dromiskin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	84	84	35
48	3787	Rathdrumin, .	Walshestown, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	52	–	38	38	19
49	4083	Stabannon, .	Stabannon, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	47	47	23
50	4084	Killany, . .	Rocktate, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	113	108	221	67	66	133	67
51	4206	Termonfeckin, .	Termonfeckin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	57	57	30
52	4576	Collon, . .	Collon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	79	–	79	44
53	4577	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	74	74	40
54	4882	Ballymascanlan,	Rampark, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	63	63	29
55	4883	Do. . .	Bellurgan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	103	236	92	70	162	70
56	5457	Stabannon, .	Stabannon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	65	–	65	28
57	5494	Ballymascanlan,	Ravensdale, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	147	–	147	111	–	111	43
58	5558	Mapastown, .	Dowdstown, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	63	39	102	42	27	69	37
59	5840	Ardee, . .	Ardee Poor, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	81	16	97	60	9	69	38
60	6038	Dundalk, . .	Dundalk, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	340	–	340	224	–	224	138
61	6039	Do. . .	Do., No. 3, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	323	–	323	217	–	217	131
62	6576	Dromin, . .	Dromin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	34	81	40	28	68	34
63	6577	Carlingford, .	Carlingford, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	78	78	43
64	6667	Mullary, . .	Tenure, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	66	66	33
65	6760	Ballymascanlan,	Ravensdale, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	148	148	–	97	97	37
66	7177	Faughart, .	Kilcurry, . f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	93	93	44
67	7378	Louth, . .	Louth, No. 2, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	21	15	36	18	12	30	23
68	7597	Drumcar, . .	Willistown, . m.		R.C	–	R.C.	79	–	79	52	–	52	26
69	7686	Drumshallon, .	Fieldstown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	53	121	44	39	83	38
70	8435	Faughart, .	Upper Faughart, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	46	132	56	32	88	37
71	8735	Carlingford, .	Rathcor, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	41	92	46	37	83	38
72	8904	Louth, . .	Knockbridge, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	61	61	26
73	9100	Mosstown, .	Philipstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	61	142	55	39	94	45
74	9136	Dundalk, . .	Joycelyn-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	82	47	129	55	30	85	54
75	9182	Clogher, . .	Clogher Head, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	129	129	62
76	9475	Barronstown, .	Kilcurley, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	50	127	64	36	100	48
77	9515	Drumcar, .	Willistown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	63	63	30
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 77, .					6,169	4327	10496	4,124	2902	7,026	3556
			AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	837	Dromiskin, .	Dromiskin 1st cl. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	119	–	119	49
2	851	St. Peter's, .	Drogheda Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	131	912	1,043	78	625	703	436
3	5387	Dundalk, . .	Dundalk do. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	886	886	–	511	511	303
4	8052	St. Mary's, .	St. Mary's do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	336	336	–	280	280	197
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	134	134	–	115	115	76

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Louth—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
112	26	2	10	12	162	8·	—	—	2 10 0	36 0 0	4 10 1	—	[a]4 10 1	
19	4	7	–	13	43	10·2	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 18 8	—	2 18 8	
25	11	6	8	3	53	9·5	—	—	—	18 13 4	0 10 6	—	0 10 6	
59	28	–	3	2	92	11·5	1 6 0	—	—	14 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
45	31	–	21	3	100	10·8	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 7	—	2 12 7	
33	11	15	14	10	83	10·8	2 18 4	—	—	30 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	[a]13 0 0	
37	30	9	10	–	86	10·7	1 17 0	—	—	20 13 4	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
46	23	16	10	–	95	10·	2 8 2	—	4 10 0	29 6 8	1 10 6	—	1 10 6	
27	18	15	12	11	83	9·3	3 10 11	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 6	10 0 0	12 10 6	
16	18	23	4	12	73	10·2	—	—	—	27 15 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	3 9 0	
17	19	10	20	3	69	10·4	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 14 8	—	1 14 8	
23	20	15	22	–	80	10·7	1 0 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
44	23	18	7	–	92	10·	1 6 6	—	—	16 10 0	1 11 9	—	1 11 9	
32	22	18	9	2	83	10·4	2 0 1	—	—	24 0 0	6 14 6	5 0 0	11 14 6	
49	47	–	37	7	140	10·6	2 15 7	—	1 0 0	40 0 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	17 8 0	
36	30	14	12	–	92	12·2	—	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	5 16 7	—	5 16 7	
44	35	30	14	14	137	10·9	0 17 0	—	2 0 0	38 0 0	6 10 11	—	[a]6 10 11	
41	23	49	9	11	133	9·4	3 19 0	—	4 0 0	83 3 4	6 0 0	2 10 0	8 10 0	
33	40	31	8	7	119	12·	—	—	2 0 0	36 0 0	3 17 6	15 0 0	18 17 6	
23	26	16	7	9	81	10·2	—	—	—	22 16 8	—	—	—	
17	3	8	9	5	42	9·7	0 13 3	—	—	13 16 8	1 14 9	—	1 14 9	
16	27	3	7	–	53	8·3	0 10 7	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 10	—	1 2 10	
52	30	23	23	24	152	10·7	6 12 3	—	1 0 0	73 6 8	13 19 5	27 16 0	41 15 5	
28	19	2	10	3	62	9·5	0 12 5	—	4 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
31	26	8	11	11	87	9·9	3 8 4	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
34	16	8	13	6	77	10·2	0 18 9	—	—	22 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
38	29	10	11	–	88	10·7	1 7 9	—	—	16 0 0	3 9 8	—	3 9 8	
76	52	28	12	5	173	9·5	—	—	1 10 0	42 18 4	5 14 0	—	5 14 0	
37	26	12	4	3	82	9·9	1 10 7	—	—	15 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
58	37	4	18	7	124	10·8	4 7 10	—	—	45 10 0	—	20 0 0	[a]20 0 0	
13	18	16	14	17	78	9·8	1 19 4	—	1 0 0	47 11 8	11 12 0	6 0 0	17 12 0	
28	20	9	14	13	84	9·6	0 10 0	—	—	38 3 4	—	14 0 0	14 0 0	
90	74	6	51	39	260	9·	7 12 4	—	3 10 0	86 15 0	12 12 10	15 0 0	27 12 10	
89	54	48	27	21	239	9·5	5 2 9	—	1 0 0	85 11 8	12 2 0	15 0 0	27 2 0	
22	23	7	6	6	64	9·3	0 11 2	—	—	24 0 0	3 15 4	—	3 15 4	
33	21	22	5	8	89	10·7	5 12 10	—	2 10 0	30 0 0	4 17 8	—	4 17 8	
23	22	21	4	4	74	10·6	—	—	1 10 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	—	[a]5 0 0	
55	23	14	8	1	101	10·6	6 6 5	—	2 0 0	20 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	
40	31	9	15	4	99	8·7	1 10 11	—	—	16 0 0	3 12 0	—	3 12 0	
4	6	4	7	9	30	10·	2 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	—	20 0 0	[a]20 0 0	
36	10	6	3	2	57	9·8	0 11 5	—	—	24 0 0	2 14 11	—	2 14 11	
39	27	18	9	1	94	9·5	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
49	27	16	10	2	104	9·6	1 7 5	—	—	24 0 0	9 14 6	—	9 14 6	
51	21	11	9	–	92	9·7	1 8 0	—	—	21 0 0	6 3 2	—	6 3 2	
31	12	21	4	3	71	9·5	—	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	
72	41	–	15	–	128	9·	0 15 6	—	—	15 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
22	28	14	13	12	89	8·2	8 8 11	—	7 0 0	44 5 0	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
60	28	15	5	6	114	7·4	2 7 0	—	—	34 0 0	5 9 4	—	5 9 4	
56	28	–	20	12	116	9·3	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	12 0 0	6 7 0	—	6 7 0	
41	11	2	17	–	71	8.9	2 13 9	4 10 0	—	13 6 8	2 19 1	—	2 19 1	
3,231	2046	984	1005	595	7,861		171 11 2	9 0 0	63 10 0	2508 18 4	460 11 11	230 7 0	690 18 11	
33	21	21	17	18	110	10·1	1 17 1	—	2 10 0	63 0 0	14 8 0	15 0 0	29 8 0	
506	191	60	40	15	812	8·	4 13 3	—	8 0 0	172 12 1	—	—	—	
371	74	64	72	22	603	7·8	11 19 6	—	11 0 0	112 18 4	15 11 8	—	15 11 8	
238	44	–	9	9	300	9·1	5 16 8	—	9 0 0	77 9 2	3 12 2	—	3 12 2	
27	41	30	17	14	129	14·3								

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year. Males.	Females	Total.	Average number of Pupils on Rolls. Males.	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
5	8445	Ardee, . .	Ardee Conv. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	281	281	–	205	205	115
6	3377	Ballybarrack, .	Dundalk Workho.		–	P. L. Guards.	R.C.	34	45	79	29	36	65	[a]49
7	3340	St. Mary's, .	Drogheda, do.		–	P. L. Guards.	R.C.	62	40	102	42	27	69	50
8	3382	Ardee, . .	Ardee, do.		–	P. L. Guards.	R.C.	65	66	131	34	41	75	57
			Total of Special Schools, 8, .					451	2700	3,151	302	1840	2,142	1332
			Grand Total for Co. Louth, 85,					6,620	7027	13647	4,426	4742	9,168	4888

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	862	Athboy, . .	Fraine, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	60	–	60	32
2	863	Clonard, . .	Clonard, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	67	–	67	35
3	865	Cannistown, .	Cannistown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	65	133	47	41	88	44
4	867	Kildalkey, .	Kildalkey, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	60	–	60	29
5	868	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	43	43	24
6	877	Johnstown, .	Johnstown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	32	85	35	22	57	26
7	878	Laracor, . .	Dangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	–	95	62	–	62	31
8	880	Moynalty, .	Moynalty, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	70	–	70	32
9	881	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	62	62	29
10	882	Navan, . .	Navan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	268	–	268	174	–	174	93
11	884	Kilbeg, . .	Carlanstown, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	112	–	112	80	–	80	44
12	886	Ratoath, . .	Ratoath, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	70	70	39
13	887	Do. . .	Ashbourne, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	57	166	32	27	59	29
14	889	Monkstown, .	Walterstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	24	59	28	18	46	17
15	1120	Duleek, . .	Bellewstown .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	64	42	106	43	26	69	43
16	1124	Dowth, . .	Dowth, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	51	105	36	34	70	39
17	1176	Kilshairn, .	Mount Hanover, f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	21	19	40	16	15	31	21
18	1210	Skreen, . .	Skreen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	63	–	63	33
19	1309	Stackallan, .	Stackallan, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	58	–	58	34
20	1421	Kilskyre, . .	Kilskyre, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	95	–	95	50
21	1423	Dunboyne, .	Dunboyne, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	159	–	159	105	–	105	61
22	1424	Kilmainham Wood	Kilmainham Wood, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	68	–	68	24
23	1425	Rathmolyon, .	Kill, . . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	63	–	63	44	–	44	25
24	1432	Skreen, . .	Skreen, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	49	49	27
25	1494	Dunboyne, .	Dunboyne, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	71	71	41
26	1563	Kilskyre, . .	Kilskyre, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	147	–	104	104	49
27	1564	Rathmolyon, .	Kill, . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	48	48	25
28	1599	Kentstown, . .	Kentstown, . m.	V.T.	R.C. / E.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	51	–	51	30
29	1725	Moybologue, .	Kilgariff, . m.	V.T.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	69	–	69	34
30	1726	Castletown, .	Castletown, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	67	55	122	46	37	83	36
31	1771	Kiltale, . .	Kiltale, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	55	–	55	51	–	51	32
32	1814	Kildalkey, .	Carnisle, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	62	67	129	30	35	65	28
33	1827	Trim, . .	Batterstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	61	–	61	31
34	1869	Athboy, . .	Athboy, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	104	–	104	67
35	1881	Kilmainham Wood	Kilmainham Wood, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	62	62	23
36	1882	Dunsany, . .	Killeen, or Dunsany, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	–	61	50	–	50	25
37	1885	Athboy, . .	Athboy, . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	97	97	67
38	1903	Ardcath, . .	Cloghan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	43	131	59	31	90	44
39	1904	Culmullin, .	Culmullin, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	58	–	58	30
40	1917	Kilberry, . .	Wilkinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	62	–	62	40
41	2051	Navan, . .	Navan Commons, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	45	118	57	33	90	48
42	2086	Clonalvy, . .	Clonalvy, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	–	70	52	–	52	28
43	2087	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	46	46	30
44	2088	Moynalty, .	Cormeen, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	119	–	119	83	–	83	43
45	2089	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	106	–	74	74	38

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster : County of Louth—*continued.*

Poor Law Union Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Squads.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
89	37	36	33	–	195	8·3	7 8 6	—	6 0 0	38 0 0	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
35	23	–	13	3	74	8·7	6 19 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	19	1	13	7	72	8·0	2 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,331	450	212	214	88	2,295		41 0 1	—	38 0 0	463 19 7	33 11 10	15 0 0	48 11 10
4,562	2496	1196	1219	683	10156		212 11 3	9 0 0	101 10 0	2972 17 11	494 3 9	245 7 0	739 10 9

MEATH—164 Schools.

18	10	18	3	11	60	9·3	0 10 7	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	3 10 9	—	[a]3 10 9
17	16	14	13	10	70	10·3	2 8 7	—	2 0 0	32 0 0	6 18 6	—	6 18 6
34	18	16	22	10	100	10·1	2 4 6	—	5 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	[a]7 10 0
32	16	8	6	2	64	11·2	—	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
22	17	8	7	5	59	9·	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
15	19	5	16	6	61	9·7	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 7	2 0 0	5 18 7
36	12	8	5	4	65	12·5	1 1 1	—	—	24 0 0	2 19 6	—	2 19 6
20	19	12	13	4	68	10·9	2 13 6	—	—	18 0 0	5 12 1	0 10 0	[a]6 2 1
20	19	–	14	6	59	10·	0 12 10	—	0 10 0	25 18 4	4 17 11	—	[a]4 17 11
44	59	41	29	32	205	10·6	5 6 5	—	5 0 0	57 10 0	12 11 4	2 10 0	15 1 4
29	31	–	20	10	90	10·4	1 8 9	—	2 10 0	49 18 4	7 6 6	4 13 1	[a]11 19 7
33	7	9	12	13	74	9·4	4 8 11	—	3 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
19	13	11	6	5	54	10·	1 8 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 5	0 12 0	1 12 5
25	10	6	2	4	47	8·5	0 13 9	—	—	32 0 0	3 5 6	5 0 0	8 5 6
32	21	13	12	12	90	9·5	7 3 2	—	—	36 0 0	8 7 6	5 0 0	13 7 6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 17 10	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—
19	9	2	3	2	35	8·2	—	2 0 6	—	15 0 0	1 16 0	4 0 0	5 16 0
30	23	–	17	4	74	9·8	1 15 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 18 0	5 0 0	[a]10 18 0
12	17	6	9	16	60	9·3	0 10 0	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	8 18 8	—	8 18 8
24	17	31	8	16	96	9·6	4 9 0	—	11 0 0	38 16 8	4 7 11	—	[a]4 7 11
30	19	29	20	15	113	9·5	3 1 1	—	—	44 0 0	9 15 9	—	[a]9 15 9
40	25	5	5	1	76	9·5	1 9 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 4 4	5 0 0	6 4 4
24	7	10	7	2	50	8·9	—	—	—	15 0 0	3 9 4	—	3 9 4
18	15	6	10	3	52	10·2	2 2 1	—	—	14 16 8	5 13 0	5 0 0	[a]10 13 0
24	19	23	15	8	89	9·2	2 14 8	—	—	20 0 0	6 4 2	1 0 0	7 4 2
40	20	22	13	17	112	9·5	1 15 3	—	8 0 0	35 13 4	3 10 0	—	[a]3 10 0
12	8	12	7	9	48	10·2	0 13 0	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	4 8 2	—	4 8 2
18	19	8	7	5	57	9·	1 8 7	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
24	29	13	6	7	79	9·5	1 13 5	—	—	24 0 0	0 8 0	—	[a]0 8 0
24	27	19	9	11	90	10·	2 6 1	—	—	40 0 0	2 19 6	—	2 19 6
22	12	–	7	4	45	9·8	1 15 6	—	—	15 2 6	4 2 0	—	4 2 0
39	21	2	10	3	75	10·9	0 14 3	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	2 6 8	1 0 0	3 6 8
24	24	16	–	9	73	8·8	4 1 4	—	3 0 0	24 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
4	21	28	33	27	113	10·9	1 7 10	—	5 0 0	56 10 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
27	16	19	8	4	74	10·3	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 7 8	5 0 0	7 7 8
15	19	–	12	7	53	10·2	1 2 6	—	—	17 10 0	4 5 0	6 10 0	[a]10 15 0
–	14	36	31	21	102	11·5	6 12 2	—	5 0 0	68 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
39	32	28	8	5	112	9·4	1 16 2	—	—	33 16 8	10 9 8	5 0 0	15 9 8
19	9	8	8	17	61	10·9	2 2 10	—	2 0 0	18 0 0	2 15 0	1 0 0	3 15 0
31	8	11	7	11	68	9·8	1 7 10	—	2 0 0	35 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
34	13	32	12	5	96	10·3	1 13 8	—	5 10 0	40 0 0	1 4 2	2 10 0	3 14 2
15	13	18	8	5	59	10·1	2 11 0	—	—	28 0 0	6 10 6	5 0 0	11 10 6
6	16	9	11	4	46	10·5	4 7 11	—	—	26 0 0	7 12 7	5 0 0	12 12 7
25	25	17	17	9	93	10·2	4 4 10	—	—	30 0 0	4 14 0	—	4 14 0
37	11	14	12	5	79	9·4	1 17 8	—	—	16 0 0	1 12 8	—	1 12 8

[b] Attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
46	2230	Rathkenny,	Rathkenny, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	75	–	75	38
47	2231	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	63	63	33
48	2533	Kilberry,	Kilberry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	–	81	65	–	65	36
49	2630	Grangegeeth,	Grangegeeth, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	58	58	25
50	2632	Athboy,	Balrath,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	46	91	36	35	71	39
51	2682	Athlumney,	Factory,		–	R.C.	R.C.	69	44	113	47	23	70	32
52	2795	Bective,	Bective,		E.C.	–	E.C.	17	18	35	15	13	28	21
53	2797	Kilclone,	Kilclone,	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	45	26	71	31	24	55	29
54	2844	Painstown,	Yellow Furze,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	68	166	61	44	105	56
55	2905	Rathcore,	Baconstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	64	–	64	31
56	2906	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	81	–	55	55	28
57	3071	Teltown,	Oristown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	66	–	66	38
58	3112	Balrathboyne,	Cortown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	60	–	60	30
59	3113	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	48	48	28
60	3114	Duleek,	Duleek, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	70	70	35
61	3115	Ardbraccan,	Bohermeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	69	–	69	38
62	3116	Do.	Boyerstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	46	98	38	31	69	32
63	3146	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	49	125	48	31	79	48
64	3181	Stamullen,	Stamullen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	65	–	65	38
65	3239	Kiltale,	Kiltale, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	48	48	31
66	3275	Siddan,	Newtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	67	146	60	48	108	45
67	3278	Clonard,	Longwood, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	66	–	66	41
68	3291	Athboy,	Fraine, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	56	56	33
69	3380	Ballygarth,	Whitecross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	49	115	43	27	70	45
70	3426	Stamullen,	Stamullen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	54	54	33
71	3443	Trim,	Batterstown, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	49	49	28
72	3554	Ardbraccan,	Bohermeen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	53	53	26
73	3671	Teltown,	Oristown, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	60	–	48	48	29
74	3737	Kentstown,	Kentstown, f.	V.T.	R.C. / E.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	56	56	31
75	3852	Loughans,	Carnaross, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	78	–	78	39
76	3876	Moybolgue,	Kilgariff, f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	71	71	34
77	3922	Stackallan,	Stackallan, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	53	53	32
78	4009	Clonmacduff,	Tullaghanstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	87	64	151	63	43	106	55
79	4086	Moylagh,	Baltrasna,		–	E.C.	R.C.	86	69	155	56	55	111	66
80	4210	Kilmessan,	Kilmessan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	77	–	77	44
81	4211	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	67	67	31
82	4284	Nobber,	Nobber, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	84	–	84	45
83	4309	Trim,	Phillenstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	28	41	69	15	23	38	15
84	4370	Athboy,	Rathcarn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	42	80	31	35	66	37
85	4523	Rathmore,	Moyaugher,		–	E.C.	R.C.	59	19	78	43	18	61	28
86	4539	Clongill,	Fletcherstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	26	64	30	20	50	25
87	4580	Clonard,	Ballinbarna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	53	107	47	47	94	46
88	4723	Moymet,	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	27	81	38	23	61	35
89	4851	Slane,	Slane, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	82	–	85	45
90	4852	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	83	83	59
91	5007	Girley,	Girley, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	82	–	82	61	–	61	36
92	5052	Kiliary,	Heronstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	40	114	53	30	83	32
93	5061	Kells,	Kells, i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	20	29	49	14	23	36	25
94	5062	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	32	20	52	26	15	41	27
95	5108	Girley,	Girley, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	64	64	–	50	50	28
96	5207	Killallon,	Killallon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	77	–	75	39
97	5281	Do.	Gehanstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	48	–	48	30
98	5331	Grangegeeth,	Creewood,		–	E.C.	R.C.	29	38	67	19	31	50	26
99	5605	Drumcondra,	Drumcondra, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	67	67	34
100	5731	Killallon,	Killallon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	70	–	57	57	30
101	5732	Drumcondra,	Drumcondra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	84	–	84	40
102	5807	Nobber,	Nobber, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	119	119	–	84	84	48
103	5808	Dunshaughlin,	Dunshaughlin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	59	59	34
104	6246	Knockcommon,	Rathdrina,[b]		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
105	6470	Culmullin,	Culmullin, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	60	60	34
106	6488	Loughcrew,	Loughcrew,		–	E.C.	E.C.	57	91	148	45	76	121	60

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Meath—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	12	26	8	8	79	10·5	0 16 5	—	—	18 0 0	5 10 9	—	5 10 9
21	21	13	12	7	74	10·3	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
11	21	14	15	9	70	9·7	1 8 4	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
18	22	18	5	–	63	11·2	1 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 13 2	—	1 13 2
17	29	13	16	5	80	9·9	1 5 0	—	—	15 0 0	3 6 11	—	[a]3 6 11
27	22	7	9	6	71	9·4	1 7 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0
10	5	5	3	6	29	10·	1 18 9	—	—	12 10 0	4 8 0	16 0 0	[a]20 8 0
30	9	7	13	6	65	9·9	0 15 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 11	3 0 0	[a]7 12 11
47	30	12	13	11	113	9·2	3 7 4	—	—	63 10 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
16	17	14	9	4	60	9·7	1 10 10	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	4 13 0	—	4 13 0
11	21	10	14	8	64	9·9	1 7 8	—	2 0 0	26 0 0	2 8 6	—	2 8 6
17	15	20	15	8	75	10·6	2 13 1	—	5 0 0	37 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
22	19	13	9	5	68	9·8	1 7 7	—	—	20 10 0	2 5 6	—	[a]2 5 6
20	8	13	4	9	54	9·9	2 1 5	—	—	24 0 0	4 18 3	—	[a]4 18 3
39	25	–	12	3	79	10·6	1 11 4	—	—	24 0 0	3 3 11	—	3 3 11
27	19	14	10	5	75	8·7	1 18 6	—	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	[a]10 10 0
28	12	14	8	3	65	9·2	1 10 0	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	2 11 0	4 10 0	[a]7 1 0
30	31	9	8	8	86	8·6	2 6 5	—	—	17 6 8	8 1 3	—	8 1 3
15	10	18	9	13	65	9·2	3 3 9	—	1 0 0	56 3 4	15 19 9	4 0 0	[a]19 19 9
12	15	12	5	9	53	9·9	2 18 7	—	—	20 0 0	2 13 4	—	2 13 4
48	32	16	2	4	102	9·9	0 14 10	—	1 10 0	14 0 0	1 2 6	—	[a]1 2 6
18	17	10	10	10	65	9·3	1 18 6	—	2 0 0	24 11 1	5 11 10	—	5 11 10
12	17	4	16	7	56	9·	1 10 6	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6
33	19	7	12	1	72	9·2	2 14 0	—	—	36 4 5	10 2 0	1 0 0	11 2 0
8	5	9	17	9	48	9·1	2 13 10	—	—	51 0 0	8 17 5	2 0 0	10 17 5
19	10	14	3	6	52	9·2	1 10 6	—	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
28	16	4	7	2	57	8·1	1 9 5	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 10 0
13	14	5	14	7	53	10·	1 8 9	—	1 0 0	19 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
19	19	13	6	3	60	9·5	—	—	—	37 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
28	22	12	14	8	84	9·1	4 4 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 13 6	—	3 13 6
18	13	25	12	11	79	11·	1 18 8	—	—	20 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
17	8	9	8	8	50	9·	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
37	29	16	9	13	104	10·	1 11 3	—	6 0 0	64 0 0	7 10 0	8 0 0	[a]15 10 0
46	45	21	2	10	124	8·6	3 0 1	—	1 10 0	42 0 0	6 1 10	—	[a]6 1 10
37	14	17	11	10	89	9·2	3 0 8	—	—	28 0 0	6 4 0	3 10 0	9 14 0
25	10	20	9	3	67	9·4	4 4 9	—	—	17 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0
49	33	–	8	16	106	10·7	2 10 11	—	—	30 10 0	3 14 2	9 10 0	13 4 2
21	11	6	6	3	47	15·5	0 12 3	—	—	14 0 0	2 4 10	—	2 4 10
14	14	23	8	3	62	9·6	1 8 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0
28	35	–	15	7	85	9·	2 17 5	—	—	24 0 0	—	30 0 0	[a]30 0 0
17	23	–	8	5	53	9·2	0 10 7	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 0	—	1 17 0
27	20	18	25	6	96	8·6	1 15 4	—	4 0 0	38 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0
32	14	4	16	2	68	9·	0 7 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6
36	22	–	26	9	93	10·3	3 8 3	—	—	36 0 0	7 3 1	—	7 3 1
50	12	–	12	14	88	9·5	6 17 11	—	3 0 0	57 12 2	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
22	16	9	5	6	58	8·8	—	—	5 0 0	24 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0
29	37	19	9	10	104	10·9	1 2 9	—	—	28 0 0	2 2 6	3 0 0	5 2 6
25	13	–	–	–	38	6·	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
–	3	19	8	9	39	10·5	5 4 1	—	5 0 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	[a]14 0 0
23	10	16	3	3	55	9·8	—	—	3 0 0	24 0 0	0 11 6	—	0 11 6
26	28	12	11	2	79	10·5	1 7 9	—	—	28 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
15	17	16	3	5	56	10·2	—	—	—	28 0 0	2 1 0	0 15 0	[a]2 16 0
17	14	5	4	8	48	9·8	1 16 5	—	—	16 0 0	1 12 8	3 10 0	[a]5 2 8
30	19	13	6	10	78	9·2	2 12 8	—	2 10 0	34 3 4	2 12 5	—	2 12 5
12	13	20	6	3	54	9·4	1 5 0	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 14 0	—	[a]1 14 0
23	35	12	15	7	92	10·1	3 4 5	—	—	32 0 0	13 5 6	—	13 5 6
22	37	2	15	23	99	10·4	2 3 3	—	—	65 0 0	2 11 0	9 10 0	12 1 0
25	9	17	13	4	68	9·5	2 16 6	—	—	31 0 0	3 18 10	—	3 18 10
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	7 0 0	—	—	—
22	22	13	6	13	76	9·9	1 0 0	—	2 0 0	26 6 8	4 18 6	—	[a]4 18 6
41	42	24	17	5	129	8·8	3 1 7	—	9 0 0	65 16 8	—	25 0 0	25 0 0

[b] School inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
107	6554	Duleek,	Duleek, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	86	–	86	48
108	6668	Donore,	Donore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	73	–	73	36
109	6669	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	58	58	36
110	6746	Killbeg,	Carlanstown, f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	92	92	–	64	64	31
111	7120	Killyon,	Killyon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	61	61	38
112	7166	Ardagh,	Meath Hill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	76	–	76	35
113	7167	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	70	70	28
114	7248	Castlejordan,	Castlejordan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	92	–	92	40
115	7252	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	143	–	96	96	45
116	7403	Oldcastle,	Gortloney,		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	99	68	167	69	50	119	47
117	7499	Laracor,	Dangan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	–	66	66	37
118	7567	Kilmore,	Moynalvey, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	59	–	59	30
119	7568	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	51	51	30
120	7592	Martrey,	Castlemartin,		–	R.C.	R.C.	53	32	85	36	21	57	25
121	7602	Gallow,	Gallow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	–	72	48	–	48	25
122	7604	Kilberry,	Kilberry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	52	52	32
123	7728	Clonard,	Longwood, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	77	77	51
124	7741	Killyon,	Killyon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	–	94	53	–	53	35
125	7896	Kilberry,	Wilkinstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	57	57	38
126	7940	Loughans,	Carnaross, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	–	67	67	33
127	7941	Dunsany,	Dunsany, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	66	–	52	52	28
128	7942	Loughans,	Woodpole, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	–	77	77	37
129	8030	Kingscourt,	Carrickleck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	46	105	42	31	73	32
130	8036	Athboy,	Athboy, i.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	99	200	69	66	135	98
131	8075	Clonard,	Clonard, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	68	68	37
132	8091	Kilskyre,	Ballinlough, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	112	112	–	77	77	42
133	8110	Dunshaughlin,	Dunshaughlin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	68	–	68	40
134	8193	Rathcore,	Enfield, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	48	–	48	23
135	8194	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	73	–	60	60	26
136	8301	Gallow,	Gallow, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	57	–	40	40	22
137	8428	Moynalty,	Kingsfort,		E.C.	–	E.C.	49	50	99	26	34	60	38
138	8473	Kilskyre,	Crossakeel,		–	E.C.	E.C.	8	10	18	7	7	14	6
139	8501	Dowdstown,	Dillon's Bridge,		–	R.C.	R.C.	28	26	54	22	20	42	23
140	8755	Killallon,	Gehanstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	60	60	32
141	8869	Grangegeeth,	Grangegeeth, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	–	61	42	–	42	20
142	8913	Rathmolyon,	Ardenew, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	*79	57	–	57	29
143	8914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	46	46	22
144	9039	Bective,	Robinstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	40	103	49	32	81	42
145	9238	Kilskyre,	Ballinlough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	73	–	73	39
146	9380	Ballivor,	Ballivor, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	77	–	77	45
147	9381	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	71	71	39
148	9396	Killeagh,	Ballinacree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	90	181	58	61	119	61
149	9442	Enniskeen,	Errey,		Pres.	–	E.C.	33	30	63	19	22	41	21
150	9483	Rodanstown,	Dolanstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	38	78	28	26	54	28
151	9597	KilmainhamWood	Edengora, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	–	77	69	–	69	32
152	9598	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	62	62	31
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 152,					7,833	6,710	14,543	5,402	4,771	10,173	5,409
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	5630	Trim,	Trim Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	Commrs. of N. E.	R.C.	217	–	217	145	–	145	110
2	5631	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	181	181	–	120	120	60
3	5632	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	55	111	166	31	74	105	73
4	6592	Loughans,	Woodpole 1st Class Agr. m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	136	–	136	100	–	100	56
5	885	Ratoath,	Ratoath Ord. Ag. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	96	–	96	59
6	888	Navan,	Navan Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	146	359	505	88	253	341	209
7	7472	Do.	Do. (No. 2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	188	355	588	94	243	337	191

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Meath—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
49	26	12	13	6	106	9·8	1 7 9	—	—	28 0 0	6 11 0	—	6 11 0	
26	21	8	11	9	75	10·	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 11 5	4 10 0	11 1 5	
20	10	14	6	13	63	9·7	1 5 6	—	—	16 0 0	5 5 0	4 10 0	9 15 0	
31	14	7	12	5	69	9·5	0 10 3	—	—	32 10 0	2 7 3	—	2 7 3	
36	3	1	13	12	65	10·3	2 9 10	—	2 0 0	26 0 0	6 5 0	—	6 5 0	
28	36	–	11	6	81	11·7	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 3	2 5 0	[a]5 18 3	
29	28	–	12	2	71	10·	1 10 9	—	—	16 0 0	1 8 3	—	1 8 3	
45	31	12	7	8	103	10·6	0 15 3	—	—	33 18 4	7 13 4	—	[a]7 13 4	
42	41	15	9	12	119	11·5	1 13 1	—	—	31 0 0	3 17 3	—	3 17 3	
64	33	24	7	1	129	7·8	0 8 0	—	—	27 13 4	0 14 6	3 0 0	3 14 6	
37	33	–	11	8	89	9·7	3 0 11	—	—	16 0 0	4 3 9	—	4 3 9	
24	11	8	11	15	69	9·9	1 7 5	—	—	24 0 0	6 3 5	—	6 3 5	
16	6	13	10	7	52	10·4	0 10 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 1 0	—	[a]3 1 0	
19	23	8	7	1	58	9·4	1 6 9	—	—	24 0 0	5 15 2	12 0 0	[a]17 15 2	
22	13	6	6	3	50	9·8	1 7 3	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
11	11	19	8	8	57	10·6	1 5 0	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
13	14	23	9	19	78	9·7	4 12 4	—	11 0 0	50 6 8	6 18 5	—	6 18 5	
21	16	–	9	6	52	9·8	1 5 3	—	2 0 0	15 0 0	0 18 2	—	[a]0 18 2	
21	13	18	7	6	65	9·6	1 13 2	—	2 0 0	26 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
19	19	22	16	8	84	9·9	2 10 4	—	—	22 8 10	0 10 5	—	0 10 5	
11	17	2	14	12	56	9·8	1 15 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 13 1	10 0 0	12 13 1	
19	16	12	10	18	75	10·1	1 10 11	—	3 0 0	32 16 8	2 16 1	—	2 16 1	
22	27	11	11	9	80	10·9	—	—	1 0 0	27 8 4	3 11 3	—	3 11 3	
116	43	–	–	–	159	5·1	1 18 6	—	—	44 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
11	21	16	12	6	66	11·9	—	—	—	20 0 0	6 16 11	—	6 16 11	
16	11	27	15	23	92	9·8	2 5 0	—	2 0 0	38 13 4	2 14 5	—	2 14 5	
35	13	2	12	13	75	9·3	1 15 7	—	—	28 0 0	8 13 10	—	8 13 10	
6	13	4	7	10	40	10·9	—	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
9	14	5	16	14	58	10·3	1 10 6	—	2 0 0	32 6 8	3 10 6	—	3 10 6	
10	10	13	6	5	44	10·4	0 15 11	—	—	20 0 0	2 17 0	—	2 17 0	
28	12	15	10	2	67	9·7	1 15 3	—	—	34 10 0	18 15 0	10 0 0	[a]28 15 0	
7	–	3	–	4	14	7·9	0 12 4	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	[b]20 0 0	
16	10	1	10	3	40	8·7	—	—	—	18 0 0	4 7 6	0 2 6	[a]4 10 0	
29	28	12	5	3	77	9·	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 13 10	—	1 13 10	
22	16	4	4	1	47	12·6	0 5 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 17 6	—	0 17 6	
20	19	12	11	4	66	8·8	0 12 10	—	—	18 0 0	5 5 3	—	5 5 3	
10	11	20	8	5	54	10·	1 0 0	—	—	16 0 0	2 9 5	—	2 9 5	
27	20	1	19	12	79	8·	1 5 0	—	—	31 13 4	6 15 0	5 0 0	[a]11 15 0	
27	14	16	7	14	78	9·6	1 5 0	—	2 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	—	[a]5 0 0	
24	30	15	9	12	90	9·3	5 12 3	—	—	29 5 0	9 13 2	—	9 13 2	
19	20	16	3	4	62	10·8	1 17 1	—	—	20 0 0	3 17 6	—	3 17 6	
78	31	–	10	4	123	7·8	4 1 10	—	—	27 6 8	4 12 7	—	4 12 7	
13	3	12	11	1	40	11·5	3 1 7	4 0 0	—	10 10 0	0 18 6	—	[a]0 18 6	
39	15	1	13	1	69	9·5	1 5 6	4 0 0	—	10 6 8	2 0 0	—	[a]2 0 0	
30	11	16	11	9	77	11·2	4 12 10	4 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	
23	19	9	6	5	62	11·	1 15 3	4 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	
3,767	2,792	1,750	1,529	1,153	10,992		277 0 0	19 0 6	154 0 0	4,063 4 0	664 15 1	331 17 7	996 12 8	
22	37	45	18	49	171	11·2								
11	23	31	25	32	122	11·7	17 6 8	3 8 6	—	632 16 11	66 17 5	—	66 17 5	
84	23	9	16	–	132	5·1								
25	28	9	29	15	106	10·6	4 7 7	—	4 0 0	51 15 0	5 0 9	28 0 0	33 0 9	
19	24	–	30	27	100	10·1	5 4 3	1 13 3	—	70 0 0	7 0 0	—	[a]7 0 0	
177	60	56	27	23	343	7·5	18 4 9	—	6 10 0	61 15 0	9 7 9	—	9 7 9	
186	79	54	25	25	369	8·4	19 3 11	—	11 10 0	83 3 4	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	

[b] Residence and garden free.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT,

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year. Males.	Females	Total.	Average number of Pupils on Rolls. Males.	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
8	3143	Dunshaughlin, .	Dunshaughlin Workh.		–	P.L.Guards.	R.C.	28	28	56	24	26	50	42
9	3280	Trim, . .	Trim do.		–		R.C.	39	63	102	31	43	74	61
10	3409	Navan, . .	Navan do.		–		R.C.	40	34	74	27	26	53	41
11	3410	Kells, . .	Kells do.		–		R.C.	53	57	110	33	39	72	50
12	3544	Oldcastle, .	Oldcastle do.		–		R.C.	32	40	72	20	29	49	38
			Total of Special Schools, 12, .					1,056	1,228	2,284	689	853	1,542	999
			Grand Total for Co.Meath, 164,					8,889	7,938	16,827	6,091	5,624	11,715	6,408

QUEEN'S

			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	667	Killeshin, .	Graigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	108	–	108	64
2	892	Tankardstown, .	Shanganmore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	40	97	41	31	72	33
3	894	Ballyadams, .	Ballyadams, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	58	136	46	38	84	32
4	895	Dysartgallen, .	Ballinakill, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	147	–	147	93
5	896	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	229	229	–	166	166	105
6	898	Ardea, . .	Rock, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	22	72	30	15	45	25
7	899	Coolbanagher, .	Morette, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	70	148	50	46	96	44
8	900	Clonenagh, .	Oak, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	67	149	56	43	99	42
9	903	Do. . .	Ballyfin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	71	156	64	54	[b]118	48
10	906	Do. . .	Trumera, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	80	175	54	49	103	41
11	907	Kilmarnan, .	Clonaslee, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	90	–	90	47
12	908	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	–	76	76	43
13	909	Castlebrack, .	Clonaghadoe, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	30	100	53	27	80	37
14	911	Coolbanagher, .	Emo, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	61	118	46	50	96	48
15	913	Lea, . .	Killinard, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	61	–	61	25
16	914	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	74	74	29
17	918	Offerlane, .	Castletown, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	97	–	97	85	–	85	45
18	922	Rosenallis, .	Mountmellick, m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	282	–	282	209	–	209	100
19	924	Rearymore, .	Reary, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	64	129	41	48	89	41
20	925	Clonenagh, .	Raheen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	72	185	68	42	110	51
21	928	Rathdowney, .	Errille, . day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	90	76	166	56	49	105	61
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	36	–	36	30	–	30	25
22	1156	Do. . .	Rathdowney, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	84	–	84	45
23	1157	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	198	198	–	112	112	64
24	1178	Clonenagh, .	Clonad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	50	111	32	24	56	23
25	1218	Killabban, .	Rushes, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	82	–	82	37
26	1311	Donaghmore, .	Killadooley, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	133	87	220	84	54	138	55
27	1312	Killabban, .	Arles, . . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	71	–	71	37
28	1555	Ballyroan, .	Ballyroan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	55	–	55	34
29	1556	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	59	59	34
30	1635	Tullomoy, .	Luggacurren, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	78	–	78	66	–	66	46
31	1727	Killabban, .	Ballylinan, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	93	–	93	48
32	1879	Do. . .	Arles, . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	89	89	44
33	1905	Clonenagh, .	Shanahoe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	68	137	48	51	99	56
34	1906	Borris, . .	Heath, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	64	142	53	39	92	40
35	2280	Aghaboe, . .	Borris-in-Ossory, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	66	–	66	27
36	2324	Dysartgallen, .	Knock, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	68	–	68	39
37	2731	Offerlane, .	Castletown, . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	–	79	79	38
38	3054	Rosenallis, .	Derlamogue, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	45	132	46	31	77	27
39	3256	Killabban, .	Rushes, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	117	–	83	83	41
40	3361	Abbeyleix, .	Abbeyleix, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	95	–	95	51
41	3402	Erke, . .	Graigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	62	148	61	42	103	45
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	46	–	46	35	–	35	20
42	3457	Rathaspick, .	Wolf-hill, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	145	–	145	108	–	108	61
43	3458	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	108	108	55

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Meath—*continued.*

AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22	15	3	3	–	43	8·4	3 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	13	20	11	6	78	9·1	2 1 1	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
21	16	13	3	–	53	8·2	2 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	8	4	3	–	61	6·7	3 2 7	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
30	12	7	–	–	49	10·	2 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
671	338	251	190	177	1,627		76 15 5	5 1 9	27 10 0	929 10 3	98 5 11	28 0 0	126 5 11
4,438	3,131	2,001	1,719	1,330	12,619		353 15 5	24 2 3	181 10 0	4,992 14 3	763 1 0	359 17 7	1,122 18 7

COUNTY—91 Schools.

40	36	25	9	8	118	10·8	1 19 11	—	—	44 10 0	5 3 6	—	[a]5 3 6
28	15	9	17	12	81	9·6	1 4 5	3 10 2	—	33 3 4	4 18 8	5 0 0	[a]9 18 8
44	26	–	14	8	92	9·7	1 19 10	4 0 0	—	32 0 0	3 8 9	—	3 8 9
63	63	9	18	14	167	9·2	4 3 3	—	3 0 0	93 6 8	12 5 1	—	12 5 1
79	66	–	34	10	189	10·	5 15 4	—	—	81 5 0	13 6 8	—	13 6 8
32	22	–	6	1	61	8·	0 10 9	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	4 7 7	—	4 7 7
57	32	10	9	5	113	9·5	0 10 0	—	3 0 0	45 10 0	3 14 5	18 0 0	[a]21 14 5
58	22	11	19	–	110	9·3	1 12 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 18 6	0 10 0	3 8 6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 13 0	—	—	35 15 0	—	—	—
56	32	24	5	2	119	10·6	1 11 10	—	2 0 0	41 10 0	4 17 7	0 15 0	5 12 7
47	22	11	7	7	94	11·	0 15 11	—	2 0 0	29 19 8	6 8 1	—	6 8 1
30	23	16	13	5	87	9·6	2 11 6	—	2 0 0	37 15 0	3 6 4	—	3 6 4
42	32	–	5	3	82	10·	1 17 11	—	2 0 0	32 3 4	5 13 6	—	5 13 6
45	33	11	9	2	100	10·3	2 2 11	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	[a]7 0 0
45	23	9	2	–	79	9·3	0 12 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 8	—	3 7 8
40	32	12	7	–	91	10·3	1 12 9	—	—	24 0 0	1 16 1	4 0 0	5 16 1
44	23	8	15	7	97	10·3	4 17 3	—	—	51 0 0	10 19 7	10 0 0	20 19 7
93	83	–	29	36	241	11·	1 13 4	—	19 10 0	91 1 8	19 16 8	—	[a]19 16 8
29	33	14	17	10	103	10·	3 13 8	—	—	61 3 4	8 3 6	—	8 3 6
40	56	27	7	14	144	9·4	3 9 1	—	2 10 0	48 6 9	10 5 3	—	10 5 3
36	36	26	15	8	121	9·	2 6 0	—	14 0 0	66 0 0	9 0 0	20 0 0	[a]29 0 0
4	7	5	13	7	36	19·	—	—	—	—	1 16 10	—	1 16 10
35	29	16	13	8	101	10·	4 8 10	—	1 0 0	48 3 4	5 6 10	—	5 6 10
56	38	17	16	9	136	10·6	0 16 3	—	3 0 0	63 0 8	4 16 2	—	4 16 2
40	18	6	9	–	73	9·6	0 14 3	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 9	—	1 0 9
32	22	16	6	4	80	10·6	1 12 6	—	—	32 3 4	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
58	48	16	18	18	158	9·5	4 4 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 16 7	—	3 16 7
24	33	–	16	8	81	10·	2 11 3	4 10 8	1 10 0	30 16 8	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
33	6	10	6	5	60	9·5	1 18 0	—	—	37 1 4	2 13 6	—	2 13 6
25	17	6	9	9	66	10·6	1 0 4	—	1 0 0	38 8 4	3 11 4	—	[a]3 11 4
13	27	10	5	23	78	9·6	3 1 8	—	12 10 0	83 0 0	8 19 0	15 0 0	23 19 0
30	20	–	25	8	83	11·	4 12 10	4 13 0	1 0 0	38 18 10	4 15 6	—	4 15 6
29	31	10	24	7	101	10·	4 9 9	4 7 3	1 0 0	45 1 8	3 5 10	—	3 5 10
57	21	13	12	6	109	9·2	3 7 3	—	1 0 0	38 0 0	5 12 8	—	5 12 8
48	18	11	16	10	103	9·1	1 19 1	—	—	27 10 0	3 5 1	10 0 0	[a]13 5 1
27	16	–	5	6	54	10·	1 4 3	—	—	18 15 0	1 12 1	—	1 12 1
24	14	17	17	5	77	9·5	1 7 3	—	3 0 0	47 10 0	8 7 6	—	[a]8 7 6
42	23	7	7	4	83	9·4	1 16 5	—	1 0 0	39 10 0	3 3 2	10 0 0	13 3 2
40	38	–	9	3	90	11·	0 15 2	—	—	17 15 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
53	18	3	17	6	97	10·3	7 8 7	4 11 6	1 10 0	32 3 4	1 10 6	—	1 10 6
47	32	17	9	4	109	9·6	2 6 9	—	2 10 0	42 14 4	8 1 4	—	8 1 4
23	27	25	16	13	104	9·5	1 9 2	—	—	45 0 0	5 2 4	10 0 0	15 2 4
–	3	4	15	8	30	1·6	—	—	—	—	5 2 0	—	5 2 0
52	35	1	15	13	116	9·5	3 7 9	—	—	44 5 0	13 5 2	—	13 5 2
37	52	–	13	13	115	10·	5 3 3	—	—	56 8 8	5 0 0	—	5 0 0

[b] Taken from Inspector's report; return not available.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
44	3517	Durrow, . .	Durrow, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	121	–	121	79	–	79	41
45	3700	Kyle, . .	Ballaghmore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	103	199	58	60	118	53
46	3834	Killabban, .	Ballylinan, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	99	99	51
47	4408	Clonenagh, .	Comris, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	53	107	34	34	68	28
48	4525	Dysartenos, .	Aughnahila, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	89	219	83	54	137	68
49	4776	Rathaspick, .	Fairymount, day, m.	V.C.	–	Diss.	R.C.	83	–	83	51	–	51	20
50	4777	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	Diss.	R.C.	–	72	72	–	69	69	21
51	4778	Killabban, .	Killabban . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	60	–	60	34
52	4779	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	76	–	63	63	42
53	4780	Tullomoy, .	Luggacurrin, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	79	79	–	57	57	34
54	4989	Ballyroan, .	Cullinagh, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	54	36	90	45	28	73	30
55	5032	Durrow, .	Durrow, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	–	114	114	65
56	5208	Clonenagh, .	Briscoli, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	91	185	51	55	106	50
57	5264	Killeshin, .	Killeshin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	59	104	31	45	76	37
58	5388	Aghmacart, .	Cullohill, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	116	140	15	79	94	63
59	5442	Rosenallis, .	Rosenallis, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	80	129	32	53	85	43
60	5495	Bordwell, .	Foxrock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	40	96	33	24	57	28
61	6129	Dysartenos, .	Loughtage, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	44	102	46	38	84	51
62	6256	Stradbally, .	Stradbally, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	153	–	153	113	–	113	59
63	6301	Clonenagh, .	Mountrath, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	67	–	67	41	–	41	28
64	6302	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	68	68	–	36	36	19
65	6450	Do. .	Kilbricken, m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	84	–	84	48	–	48	20
66	6555	Lea, .	Rath, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	86	64	150	41	34	75	33
67	6671	Timahoe, .	Timahoe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	59	118	46	36	82	50
68	7505	Rathaspick, .	Boley, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	57	122	48	37	85	41
69	7512	Dysartgallen, .	Knock, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	71	71	39
70	7636	Clonenagh, .	Coote-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	215	–	215	148	–	148	75
71	7652	Aghmacart, .	Gurteen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	57	161	84	50	134	53
72	7703	Aghaboe, .	Ballacolea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	72	132	42	41	83	34
73	7915	Moyanna, .	Vicarstown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	123	249	78	66	144	75
74	8095	Offerlane, .	Killanure, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	63	111	28	37	65	39
75	8693	Clonone, .	Cappagh,[b] . .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76	8749	Kilmanman, .	Castlecuffe, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	74	186	59	43	102	52
77	8882	Offerlane, .	Clonin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	41	95	31	24	55	26
78	8890	Aghaboe, .	Ballycuddy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	30	69	29	20	49	23
79	9137	Killabban, .	Ardough, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	25	71	35	17	52	26
80	9138	Clonenagh, .	Barnashrone,[b] .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81	9342	Aghadoe, .	The Manor, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	77	71	148	45	46	91	40
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 81, .					5,959	4,450	10,409	4,016	3,009	7,025	3,537
			CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND GAOL SCHOOLS.											
1	902	Clonenagh, .	Coote-st. Conv., f.	R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	257	257	–	193	193	108
2	1956	Borris, . .	Maryborough do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	420	420	–	323	323	194
3	3526	Abbeyleix, .	Abbeyleix do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	252	252	–	225	225	106
4	6497	Stradbally, .	Stradbally Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	268	319	38	207	245	170
5	7188	Rosenallis, .	Mountmellick do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	437	437	–	279	279	145
6	7442	Aghaboe, . .	Borris-in-Ossory do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	171	–	109	109	64
7	4315	Ardea, . .	Mountmellick Work.		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	88	107	195	55	75	130	97
8	9006	Rathdowney, .	Donaghmore do.		–		R.C.	18	17	35	15	12	27	22
9	8993	Maryboro,' .	Maryboro' Gaol, m.		–		R.C.	126	–	126	26	–	26	20
10	8994	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–		R.C.	–	53	53	–	11	11	10
			Total of Special Schools, 10, .					283	1,982	2,265	134	1,434	1,568	942
			Grand Total for Queen's Co., 91,					6,242	6,432	12,674	4,150	4,443	8,593	4,479

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER: QUEEN'S County—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
62	17	17	6	–	102	9·3	1 6 0	—	—	75 10 0	6 14 8	—	6 14 8	
35	56	18	16	13	138	10·7	2 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	9 4 10	—	[a]9 4 10	
30	30	–	25	9	94	10·	2 8 5	3 19 6	—	42 18 5	4 10 6	—	4 10 6	
44	15	–	5	–	64	9·	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	5 17 10	—	5 17 10	
57	53	–	16	14	140	9·1	3 12 0	—	1 0 0	42 10 0	3 19 0	2 0 0	5 19 0	
29	22	–	7	4	62	10·	1 5 0	—	—	27 6 8	0 9 7	—	0 9 7	
41	17	–	5	2	65	10·6	0 7 3	—	—	14 0 0	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	
25	20	1	10	8	64	9·5	2 10 0	2 7 0	—	33 10 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	
24	22	–	10	8	64	9·4	1 8 3	3 14 8	—	49 1 8	4 10 4	1 10 0	6 0 4	
13	30	–	14	9	66	9·8	2 3 10	—	—	40 11 8	4 10 0	15 0 0	19 10 0	
42	18	–	10	3	73	9·2	3 8 9	—	—	28 0 0	5 5 8	4 0 0	[a]9 5 8	
75	42	15	13	3	148	7·5	4 1 7	3 5 3	—	30 14 0	7 7 8	—	7 7 8	
51	41	10	6	–	108	8·2	0 14 7	—	—	43 10 0	—	—	—	
46	18	27	13	–	104	10·	0 18 10	—	—	24 0 0	3 14 4	—	3 14 4	
43	26	17	17	8	111	7·5	1 17 3	—	—	51 15 0	5 13 3	—	5 13 3	
32	27	12	15	9	95	9·7	2 18 10	—	1 10 0	45 6 8	7 2 9	—	7 2 9	
32	12	6	8	–	58	10·5	0 13 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 3 4	—	[a]3 3 4	
27	23	–	12	9	71	9·5	3 10 0	—	5 0 0	35 15 0	6 17 11	10 0 0	[a]16 17 11	
50	27	24	11	8	120	10·	3 18 10	—	3 0 0	66 8 4	8 15 0	—	8 15 0	
16	11	7	6	2	42	12·	—	—	3 10 0	24 0 0	—	—	—	
7	11	10	3	2	33	9·6	—	—	2 0 0	26 10 0	—	—	—	
20	16	12	5	3	56	8·8	2 0 8	—	—	35 10 0	1 8 7	23 0 0	[a]24 8 7	
32	44	1	12	–	89	9·6	0 11 8	—	2 0 0	35 2 2	4 19 1	—	4 19 1	
26	18	22	18	8	92	8·6	4 6 9	—	—	44 10 0	9 4 6	—	9 4 6	
40	27	18	14	5	104	11·3	2 2 7	—	3 0 0	26 6 8	2 9 4	—	2 9 4	
11	26	17	15	13	82	9·	6 7 8	—	—	45 0 0	8 19 5	—	8 19 5	
57	55	35	18	10	175	9·5	5 9 4	—	2 10 0	54 8 4	—	—	—	
69	39	7	18	1	134	8·5	1 7 5	—	—	20 13 4	1 11 7	—	1 11 7	
45	21	15	6	4	91	10·	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 5 9	—	2 5 9	
37	53	18	63	13	184	9·6	4 6 11	—	—	38 0 0	7 1 1	15 0 0	[a]22 1 1	
35	19	9	9	3	75	9·5	1 0 0	—	—	21 13 4	4 8 6	—	4 8 6	
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	43	17	12	19	124	10·1	3 0 6	—	3 0 0	51 0 0	7 2 0	—	7 2 0	
26	17	9	9	–	61	9·1	1 2 1	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	3 10 0	
27	19	–	8	3	57	10·5	0 12 0	—	—	1 10 0	—	7 10 0	7 10 0	
10	15	14	7	4	50	10·	1 5 0	—	—	15 11 8	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
52	35	13	7	–	107	9·4	1 9 1	—	—	23 0 0	2 7 6	10 0 0	12 7 6	
3,078	2,288	803	1,017	546	7,732		182 0 4	38 19 0	109 10 0	3,057 3 1	397 9 1	196 15 0	594 4 1	
77	56	33	15	22	203	9·	3 3 1	—	—	35 6 8	—	—	—	
192	55	39	24	11	321	8·7	18 6 4	3 5 5	10 0 0	82 14 0	—	—	—	
147	59	21	18	7	252	10·5	12 15 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	35 1 8	—	—	—	
150	28	47	27	16	268	7·8	3 18 7	—	10 0 0	87 16 8	—	—	—	
131	82	49	44	29	335	11·	10 15 3	—	23 0 0	78 8 4	—	—	—	
76	22	14	10	3	125	11·7	2 12 8	—	4 0 0	37 15 0	—	—	—	
59	38	16	12	4	129	9·5	5 9 3	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
9	10	4	4	–	27	8·5	2 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	13	6	9	–	44	26·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	3	4	3	–	20	28·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
867	366	233	166	92	1,724		59 5 3	11 5 5	54 0 0	357 2 4	—	—	—	
3,945	2,654	1,036	1,183	638	9,456		241 5 7	50 4 5	163 10 0	3,414 5 5	397 9 1	196 15 0	594 4 1	

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	930	Ballyloughloe, .	Mount Temple, day m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	66	–	66	31
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	74	–	74	56	–	56	79
2	932	Castletowndelvin,	Ballinvally, . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	81	81	–	57	57	30
3	933	Mullingar, .	Mullingar,[b] . .	v.t.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	940	Killucan, . .	St. Mary's, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	90	196	62	54	116	64
5	941	Kilmacnevan, .	Emper, . m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	103	–	103	73	–	73	38
6	942	Rathconrath, .	Milltown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	54	–	54	33
7	943	Templepatrick, .	Moyvore, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	66	–	66	36
8	944	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	59	59	29
9	1122	Castlelost, .	Rochfordbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	–	67	52	–	52	33
10	1208	Ballyloughloe, .	Mount Temple, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	63	63	27
11	1314	Killucan, . .	Correlstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	53	–	53	29
12	1315	Kilbeggan, .	Kilbeggan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	178	–	178	112	–	112	47
13	1422	Templeoran, .	Sonna, . m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	73	–	73	54	–	54	29
14	1428	Rathconrath, .	Irishtown, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	106	87	193	70	57	127	44
15	1429	Street, . .	Lismacaffrey, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	98	–	98	49
16	1430	St. Mary's, .	Anchorsbower, day, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	146	–	146	126	–	126	62
17	1474	Killulagh, .	Glackstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	37	89	33	23	56	26
18	1492	Kilmacnevan, .	Emper, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	60	60	–	49	49	30
19	1493	St. Mary's, .	Anchorsbower, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	192	192	–	128	128	49
20	1527	Killucan, . .	Correlstown, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	58	58	32
21	1565	Street, . .	Lismacaffrey, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	89	89	43
22	1731	Kilbixy, . .	Ballynacargy, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	80	–	80	39
23	1754	Kilkenny, West,	Toberclair, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	222	–	222	117	–	117	59
24	1880	Ballymorin, .	Newbristy, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	25	33	58	20	25	45	24
25	1907	Templeoran, .	Sonna, . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	61	61	–	44	44	25
26	1971	Kilbeggan, .	Kilbeggan, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	175	–	110	110	50
27	2092	Castletown Kindalen, .	Castletown Geoghegan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	93	–	93	55
28	2093	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	51	51	26
29	2262	Castletowndelvin.	Croninstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	68	–	68	48	–	48	26
30	2263	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	53	53	31
31	2405	Multyfarnham, .	Multyfarnham, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	68	–	68	33
32	3244	Lackan, . .	Lackan & Leny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	43	–	43	26
33	3245	Mullingar, .	Walshestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	38	75	25	23	48	26
34	3555	Killucan, . .	Kinnegad, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	83	–	83	47
35	3785	Kilkenny, West,	Toberclair, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	234	234	–	153	153	66
36	3883	Multyfarnham, .	Multyfarnham, f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	94	–	74	74	33
37	3901	Mullingar, .	Ballinea, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	58	60	118	44	44	88	37
38	3936	Mayne, . .	Coole, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	71	–	71	39
39	3937	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	40	40	27
40	4087	Mullingar, .	Mullingar Parish,		E.C.	–	E.C.	49	41	90	35	29	64	45
41	4088	Do. . .	Glascarn, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	44	44	27
42	4306	Lickbra, . .	Ballinameigh, .		–	R.C.	–	25	34	59	18	27	45	30
43	4332	Kilmanaghan, .	Moate, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	145	–	145	84	–	84	40
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	44	–	44	44	–	44	33
44	4397	Killucan, . .	Knockaville, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	64	125	42	48	90	40
45	5090	Rahugh, . .	Ardan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	45	137	62	34	96	48
46	5091	Mullingar, .	Mullingar, prep. m.[b]	v.t.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	5101	Rathaspick, .	Rathowen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	105	230	79	70	149	72
48	5109	Lynn, . .	Gainestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	82	159	45	57	102	48
49	5282	Killua, . .	Cloran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	32	67	23	25	48	29
50	5332	Taghmon, .	Carley, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	104	–	104	40
51	5333	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	59	59	27
52	5389	Portnashangan, .	Ballynafid, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	60	–	60	28
53	5390	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	54	54	36
54	5391	Street, . .	Rath, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	40	–	40	25
55	5392	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	48	–	36	36	24
56	5415	St. Feighin's, .	Carpenterstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	46	92	36	34	70	42
57	5416	Do. . .	Fore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	61	–	61	29
58	5417	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	49	49	27
59	5513	Rathgarve, .	Castlepollard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	105	–	105	62

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of LEINSTER.

WESTMEATH—133 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19	27	–	18	2	66	10·6	1 10 2	—	—	31 16 8	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
6	12	20	31	–	69	23·4	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
16	13	21	6	6	62	9·4	1 13 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 5	12 0 0	[a]15 13 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43	39	–	40	1	123	9·	2 2 6	—	—	32 0 0	5 3 6	—	5 3 6	
32	18	28	8	7	93	10·4	2 7 7	—	—	38 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	[a]8 0 0	
19	10	15	7	6	57	11·4	1 14 3	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
20	35	–	16	8	79	9·8	1 11 6	—	2 0 0	31 6 8	3 2 2	—	3 2 2	
22	30	–	15	1	68	9·7	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 6	—	1 10 6	
14	15	9	9	9	56	9·	—	—	—	32 0 0	4 3 0	—	4 3 0	
21	27	10	7	2	67	9·7	1 15 1	—	—	14 0 0	2 19 4	—	2 19 4	
23	24	–	12	–	59	8·8	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	5 13 11	—	5 13 11	
51	42	3	14	11	121	8·5	7 2 6	—	5 0 0	51 16 8	10 12 3	—	10 12 3	
22	16	10	7	2	57	9·6	—	—	—	28 0 0	2 1 6	5 0 0	[a]7 1 6	
48	46	–	31	10	135	9·9	1 16 1	—	—	35 18 4	1 18 0	—	1 18 0	
43	31	20	15	9	118	10·3	3 9 4	—	5 10 0	38 8 4	8 7 2	—	8 7 2	
40	14	15	17	21	107	9·	3 15 3	—	1 10 0	33 8 4	6 9 6	—	6 9 6	
23	12	12	7	4	58	9·7	0 13 6	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
21	17	6	8	1	53	12·2	—	—	—	16 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
43	27	17	20	15	122	9·	—	—	1 0 0	45 10 0	1 4 6	—	1 4 6	
19	20	6	12	5	62	9·8	0 11 10	—	—	33 8 4	5 4 7	—	5 4 7	
25	34	7	19	13	98	10·4	1 9 2	—	—	38 3 4	3 7 2	—	3 7 2	
39	29	7	12	–	87	11·5	0 13 2	—	—	18 0 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	[a]3 5 0	
34	55	–	28	18	135	11·2	3 9 0	—	—	75 5 0	2 12 10	—	2 12 10	
19	11	11	6	–	47	9·7	0 8 6	—	—	17 6 8	0 7 0	—	0 7 0	
15	21	11	5	–	52	9·3	—	—	4 0 0	21 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	[a]8 10 0	
51	33	32	16	5	137	10·7	0 11 7	1 0 0	—	15 10 0	4 2 5	—	4 2 5	
22	40	23	21	–	106	9·7	1 5 3	—	—	28 0 0	1 12 6	—	1 12 6	
21	12	16	12	–	61	9·3	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 6	—	0 10 6	
11	20	13	8	1	53	10·3	—	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
20	15	13	5	9	62	10·7	1 11 4	—	1 10 0	26 0 0	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	
25	31	14	8	–	78	9·3	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 1 9	—	1 1 9	
21	17	8	12	–	58	9·8	—	—	—	21 2 6	2 13 9	—	2 13 9	
35	16	–	9	–	60	8·2	1 0 1	—	—	16 0 0	3 1 6	1 0 0	[a]4 1 6	
32	22	16	12	6	88	9·3	1 7 4	—	—	43 0 0	4 1 5	—	4 1 5	
56	48	7	30	17	158	10·4	2 17 6	—	11 10 0	68 15 10	3 4 4	—	3 4 4	
39	21	17	5	2	84	8·2	1 0 0	—	—	17 0 0	0 19 0	—	0 19 0	
35	27	16	11	–	89	8·	0 10 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 8	—	3 10 8	
29	14	19	5	15	82	10·6	1 10 6	—	3 0 0	37 1 8	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	
16	10	8	5	7	46	7·5	0 9 0	—	—	23 13 4	1 19 4	—	1 19 4	
37	14	11	8	–	70	9·8	1 2 11	—	4 10 0	45 15 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
21	16	6	4	2	49	9·6	2 2 8	—	—	20 0 0	3 19 9	0 5 0	4 4 9	
10	17	5	16	4	52	8·5	0 16 9	—	—	23 1 8	1 10 11	1 0 0	2 10 11	
36	40	15	7	8	106	10·2	1 11 4	3 13 6	—	45 10 0	1 16 8	—	1 16 8	
19	8	15	2	–	44	12·4	—	—	—	—	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
36	29	10	15	7	97	9·7	—	—	—	38 0 0	7 1 0	—	7 1 0	
25	46	12	12	1	96	9·5	2 14 8	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	7 8 1	—	7 8 1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
77	53	–	41	20	191	9·6	2 0 6	—	—	44 0 0	3 14 7	—	[a]3 14 7	
61	36	–	16	10	123	9·5	2 11 6	—	—	38 0 0	3 9 7	—	3 9 7	
16	12	9	6	4	47	8·5	1 7 6	—	—	13 15 0	1 12 2	—	1 12 2	
19	27	31	23	2	102	11·4	2 9 8	—	—	29 3 4	4 15 0	—	4 15 0	
19	22	11	6	3	61	11·2	0 10 3	—	2 10 0	16 0 0	2 13 9	—	2 13 9	
22	24	5	5	–	56	9·7	0 12 5	—	2 0 0	18 0 0	1 1 0	8 0 0	9 1 0	
23	14	9	3	4	53	11·	1 1 11	—	5 10 0	16 0 0	0 6 8	7 0 0	[a]7 6 8	
14	12	–	11	5	42	10·9	0 15 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
14	8	7	8	4	41	11·4	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 15 3	—	2 15 3	
25	23	17	8	2	75	8·9	0 15 6	—	—	28 0 0	1 17 10	—	1 17 10	
21	12	10	6	6	55	9·	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	
21	11	8	5	4	49	8·	1 10 8	—	—	20 0 0	2 13 4	—	2 13 4	
33	27	20	24	13	117	8·6	2 16 2	—	10 0 0	63 18 4	9 13 1	—	9 13 1	

[b] Inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
60	5514	Rathgarve, .	Castlepollard, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	181	–	127	127	70
61	5606	Killucan, .	Kinnegad, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	92	92	45
62	5607	Portnashangan,	Balrath, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	42	91	32	31	63	32
63	5696	Rathconnell, .	Loughagar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	89	153	31	53	84	33
64	5751	Foyran, . .	Tullystown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	51	99	34	31	65	33
65	5916	Newtown, .	Tyrrellspass, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	79	–	79	42
66	5963	Drumaney, .	Ardnagragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	74	–	74	34
67	5964	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	66	66	25
68	6040	Newtown, .	Tyrrellspass, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	86	86	45
69	6075	Pass of Kilbride,	Milltown, temp. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	57	–	57	34
70	6076	Do. . .	Do. do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	51	51	30
71	6191	St. Feighin's, .	Do. No. 3, temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	54	122	41	34	75	37
72	6277	Castletowndelvin,	Mulroo, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	49	97	27	34	61	30
73	6283	Castletown Kindalen,	Ballynagore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	71	–	71	30
74	6428	Kilbride, . .	Kilbride, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	23	111	54	12	66	34
75	6430	St. Mary's, .	Cummerstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	29	70	23	19	42	25
76	6556	Lackan, . .	Lackan and Leny, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	48	48	26
77	6631	Foyran, . .	Finea, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	53	53	27
78	6675	Castletown Kindalen,	Ballynagore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	63	63	23
79	6791	Rathgarve, .	Millcastle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	25	49	18	22	40	26
80	7011	Rathaspick, .	Corry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	44	87	28	34	62	28
81	7129	St. Feighin's, .	Collinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	55	–	55	28
82	7130	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	71	71	34
83	7171	Drumraney, .	Drumraney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	54	128	43	38	81	31
84	7212	Castletowndelvin,	Rosmead, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	36	37	73	27	29	56	34
85	7249	Ballymore, .	Movoughley, .		R.C.		R.C.	56	49	105	37	35	72	26
86	7443	Do. . .	Ballymore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	181	–	181	119	–	119	56
87	7444	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	222	222	–	130	130	59
88	7793	Ballyloughloe, .	Lower Warren, day m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	–	64	47	–	47	18
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	74	–	74	32	–	32	19
89	7794	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	57	57	29
90	7826	Rathconnell, .	Turin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	67	–	67	29
91	7827	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	71	–	53	53	27
92	7893	Killbixey, .	Ballinacarrigy, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	102	102	47
93	7943	Rathgarve, .	Ballycomoyle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	39	72	27	33	60	29
94	7996	St. Mary's, .	Coosan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	62	–	62	39
95	8037	Nohavel, . .	Tang, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	96	–	96	41
96	8038	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	81	81	37
97	8100	Killucan, . .	Edmonton, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	–	78	58	–	58	31
98	8101	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	64	–	49	49	25
99	8363	Churchtown, .	Loughanavally, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	49	108	43	34	77	38
100	8415	Killucan, . .	Rathwyre, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	80	–	80	47
101	8416	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	60	60	41
102	8640	Dysart, . .	Dysart, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	36	84	33	28	61	34
103	8646	Ballinahowen, .	Ballinahowen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	85	–	85	47
104	8647	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	82	82	42
105	8708	Ardnurcher, .	Streamstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	66	–	66	35
106	8709	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	71	–	52	52	27
107	8875	Killucan, . .	Downs, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	59	140	55	34	89	54
108	8940	Foyran, . .	Finea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	52	–	52	26
109	8959	Glascarn, . .	Glascarn, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	–	57	37	–	37	22
110	9003	Kilcleigh, .	Kilcleigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	50	109	39	34	73	42
111	9183	St. Mary's, .	Blackberry Lane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	55	106	46	47	93	38
112	9196	Rathconrath, .	Milltown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	57	57	31
113	9315	Killure, . .	Bohar, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	64	64	27
114	9409	Do. . .	Do. . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	62	–	62	31
115	9429	Kilcumreragh, .	Kill, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	88	–	88	38
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	27	–	27	24	–	24	15
116	9430	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	97	97	44
117	9435	St. Mary's, .	Coosan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	73	73	35
118	9447	Killina, . .	Clonmellon, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	15	17	32	14	16	30	25
119	9476	Ballyloughloe, .	Dunlom, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	59	–	59	b35
120	9495	St. Mary's, .	Clonbroney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	40	93	40	30	70	42

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Westmeath—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
36	33	28	24	14	135	9·	1 10 7	—	—	47 3 4	9 0 4	—	9 0 4	
28	39	12	6	10	95	9·	2 1 7	—	1 0 0	38 3 4	2 9 3	—	2 9 3	
19	30	8	7	–	64	9·6	0 6 1	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 10	—	2 17 10	
32	42	16	9	4	103	9·1	1 12 6	—	—	15 0 0	3 3 3	—	3 3 3	
34	20	17	7	3	81	9·1	1 10 0	—	—	23 0 0	3 7 4	—	a3 7 4	
27	38	14	3	7	89	9·	—	—	2 0 0	25 15 0	4 19 0	—	4 19 0	
25	22	19	5	5	76	10·5	1 15 8	—	1 10 0	27 0 0	1 15 0	5 0 0	6 15 0	
19	28	12	7	4	70	10·5	1 8 3	—	—	16 0 0	0 14 1	5 0 0	5 14 1	
24	44	7	13	7	95	7·5	1 15 3	—	2 0 0	34 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
25	14	13	8	7	67	9·3	2 7 6	—	1 0 0	45 3 4	4 8 8	—	4 8 8	
11	22	10	8	5	56	11·6	2 18 7	—	—	26 0 0	3 3 9	—	3 3 9	
27	31	17	10	–	85	9·1	1 5 5	—	—	26 16 8	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
26	21	13	6	–	66	9·	1 12 1	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 7	—	3 4 7	
24	32	11	5	5	78	9·9	1 0 0	—	—	28 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0	
32	22	17	3	–	74	9·4	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 5 4	—	3 5 4	
22	15	–	5	2	44	8·9	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
27	19	12	8	–	66	8·2	1 5 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 14 3	—	1 14 3	
32	16	7	10	–	65	8·6	—	—	—	20 0 0	0 17 4	—	0 17 4	
23	30	5	9	–	67	8·9	1 2 6	—	—	20 0 0	2 6 10	—	2 6 10	
16	17	7	5	1	46	10·5	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	a4 0 0	
34	22	–	11	7	74	9·9	1 8 1	—	—	24 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
18	24	10	10	7	69	11·4	1 16 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 3 6	—	2 3 6	
23	21	16	14	3	77	10·	0 15 0	—	4 0 0	32 16 8	3 6 0	—	3 6 0	
59	39	17	6	7	128	10·1	1 2 0	—	—	19 10 0	1 1 11	—	a1 1 11	
28	18	8	3	6	63	8·9	1 17 3	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 0	1 0 0	3 1 0	
15	23	12	9	3	62	10·5	0 10 3	—	—	15 0 0	1 10 1	—	1 10 1	
37	32	19	36	6	130	9·9	2 8 6	—	1 0 0	38 16 8	3 0 4	5 0 0	8 0 4	
45	33	12	32	9	131	10·1	2 13 3	—	—	51 0 0	3 11 4	5 0 0	a8 11 4	
25	15	10	16	3	69	10·8	0 19 3	—	—	16 0 0	0 14 11	—	0 14 11	
–	9	12	15	–	36	14·1	—	—	—	—	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
22	16	–	7	6	51	8·6	1 0 0	—	—	15 3 4	2 15 7	—	2 15 7	
21	24	16	10	2	73	10·4	1 5 11	—	—	16 12 6	2 1 0	—	2 1 0	
16	11	12	8	4	51	10·5	1 5 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 11 9	—	2 11 9	
30	38	29	9	5	111	9·3	2 2 4	—	4 10 0	35 8 4	1 6 1	—	a1 6 1	
31	19	10	6	4	70	8·7	—	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	3 8 9	—	3 8 9	
19	23	14	11	6	73	11·	—	—	—	15 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
33	21	26	14	14	108	10·2	2 17 9	—	3 0 0	59 1 8	4 14 4	—	4 14 4	
37	23	13	20	11	104	10·2	1 19 1	—	—	30 6 8	3 1 10	—	3 1 10	
22	20	2	8	11	63	9·8	1 11 10	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
21	9	8	8	6	52	8·7	1 3 7	—	—	19 15 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
30	23	12	6	4	75	9·	2 6 0	—	—	37 0 0	5 3 11	—	5 3 11	
31	25	4	15	5	80	8·7	3 10 8	—	2 10 0	34 13 4	6 15 6	—	6 15 6	
29	31	13	9	4	86	8·5	1 19 6	—	1 0 0	34 0 0	3 14 1	—	3 14 1	
13	33	12	8	–	66	8·2	0 15 6	—	—	16 0 0	4 13 0	—	4 13 0	
29	29	16	11	9	94	11·3	0 12 3	—	—	24 0 0	7 6 10	—	7 6 10	
29	38	14	18	6	105	11·	1 13 9	—	—	36 0 0	6 7 6	—	6 7 6	
29	28	–	16	7	80	11·	0 10 10	—	—	19 0 0	5 18 0	—	5 18 0	
20	26	–	9	5	60	11·	0 7 6	—	—	20 0 0	2 15 5	—	2 15 5	
24	46	26	10	5	111	9·9	1 11 6	—	—	32 0 0	12 9 6	31 0 0	a43 9 6	
31	22	–	9	–	62	8·7	0 11 3	—	—	23 10 0	2 10 8	—	2 10 8	
12	10	10	7	–	39	10·	1 7 3	—	—	16 3 4	2 10 10	0 10 0	3 0 10	
29	42	6	8	4	89	9·7	3 6 7	4 10 0	—	30 6 8	5 7 1	—	5 7 1	
44	31	16	8	4	103	17·6	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	3 15 4	—	3 15 4	
23	11	12	16	2	64	10·5	1 6 1	—	3 0 0	24 0 0	3 15 1	—	3 15 1	
27	22	11	9	–	69	8·8	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 7 6	—	3 7 6	
18	26	6	11	–	61	8·2	—	—	—	25 13 4	2 7 4	—	2 7 4	
58	39	–	21	–	118	11·2	3 10 9	5 10 0	—	36 13 4	3 10 1	—	3 10 1	
6	16	5	–	–	27	17·8	—	—	—	—	1 2 5	—	1 2 5	
40	49	6	15	2	112	9·6	2 11 0	4 0 0	—	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
44	13	8	7	2	74	7·9	1 8 1	4 10 0	—	25 0 5	2 14 2	—	2 14 2	
12	–	7	10	2	31	12·3	1 19 7	4 0 0	—	18 13 4	—	6 0 0	a6 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 7 3	4 0 0	—	9 3 4	—	—	—	
55	24	–	7	1	87	9·8	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	8 6 8	2 17 3	—	2 17 3	

b Attendance taken from Inspector's report; returns not available.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
121	9500	Killina, . .	Clonmellon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	69	–	69	52
122	9501	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	74	74	52
123	9540	Killough, .	Killough, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	79	–	79	49
124	9541	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	53	–	49	49	36
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 124, .					6,891	5,990	12,881	4,715	4,185	8,900	4,617
			AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND PRISON SCHOOLS.											
1	931	Castletowndelvin,	Ballinavally Ord. Ag.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	101	–	101	53
2	934	Mullingar, .	Mullingar Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	602	602	–	476	476	254
3	8682	Moate, . .	Moate do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	489	489	–	333	333	143
4	6674	Castlelost, .	Rochford Bridge do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	167	–	102	102	70
5	3274	St. Mary's, .	Athlone Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guards.	R.C.	65	114	179	42	69	111	104
6	3650	Mullingar, .	Mullingar do. .		–	Poor Law Guards.	R.C.	88	70	158	56	53	109	88
7	6866	Castletowndelvin,	Delvin do. .		–	Poor Law Guards.	R.C.	40	25	65	25	16	41	29
8	5475	Mullingar, .	Mullingar Gaol, m.		–	Gov. of Gaol	E.C.	78	–	78	15	–	15	10
9	5613	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Gov. of Gaol	E.C.	–	20	20	–	3	3	3
			Total of Special Schools, 9, .					415	1,487	1,902	239	1,052	1,291	754
			Grand Total for Co. Westmeath, 133,					7,306	7,477	14,783	4,954	5,237	10,191	5,371

COUNTY OF

			ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.											
1	945	Ballyanne, .	Rathgarogue, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	76	–	76	36
2	947	Carrick, . .	Barntown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	37	86	38	28	66	32
3	948	Duncormick, .	Rathangan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	27	52	79	19	33	52	34
4	949	Kilcavan, . .	Killanerin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	–	64	46	–	46	28
5	950	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	62	–	44	44	26
6	955	Kilmannan, .	Forth, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	48	109	45	33	78	44
7	956	Do. . .	Clearistown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	47	123	43	31	74	36
8	957	Kilmokea, .	Horeswood, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	86	–	86	39
9	958	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	71	71	36
10	959	Killinick, .	Mountfield, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	44	104	41	25	66	36
11	960	Kilmore, . .	Kilmore, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	–	90	63	–	63	37
12	961	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	43	–	43	27
13	963	Killurin, . .	Glynn, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	53	–	53	26
14	964	Lady's Island, .	Lady's Island, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	–	70	50	–	50	30
15	965	Mulrankin, .	Mulrankin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	49	110	40	35	75	43
16	968	St. Peter's, .	Wexford, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	88	–	88	40
17	970	Whitechurch, .	Ballykelly, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	46	115	46	33	79	32
18	1123	Mayglass, .	Mayglass, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	30	67	30	24	54	32
19	1316	Ballyhoge, .	Galbally, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	57	39	96	35	27	62	30
20	1427	Ardcolm, . .	Castlebridge, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	114	–	114	86	–	86	46
21	1761	Ferns, . .	Ferns, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	70	70	30
22	1762	Taghmon, . .	Taghmon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	67	–	67	37
23	1766	Carnew, . .	Ballyellis, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	49	99	34	29	63	34
24	1908	Tacumshin, .	Tacumshin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	33	76	36	26	62	32
25	1910	Tomhaggard, .	Tomhaggard, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	49	95	30	33	63	31
26	1920	Tintern, . .	Ballycullane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	61	–	61	28
27	2096	Templetown, .	Templetown, m.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	49	–	49	21
28	2097	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	54	54	25
29	2098	Fethard, . .	Poulfur, . m.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	71	–	71	50	–	50	31
30	2099	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	110	–	72	72	24

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster : County of Westmeath—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	20	–	11	13	65	9·9	3 14 3	4 16 0	—	8 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	8 1 6	
42	19	12	6	9	88	9·6	1 12 6	4 10 0	—	8 13 4	1 14 7	—	1 14 7	
47	28	–	9	5	89	10·7	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	4 15 4	3 7 0	—	3 7 0	
30	15	–	4	4	53	9·	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	6 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
3,458	3,043	1,318	1,426	599	9,844		167 16 8	53 3 6	95 10 0	3,220 4 7	421 9 6	106 5 0	527 14 6	
20	20	27	14	21	102	10·9	1 10 9	—	—	62 0 0	12 0 0	16 10 0	[a]28 10 0	
143	176	88	53	34	494	12·5	5 16 0	—	9 0 0	98 11 0	20 1 7	—	20 1 7	
177	59	35	23	27	321	12·7	8 9 6	—	8 0 0	72 15 0	11 4 8	—	11 4 8	
41	31	28	14	12	126	11·2	2 9 10	—	6 0 0	29 6 0	2 15 5	—	2 15 5	
50	38	13	12	–	113	16·8	2 16 5	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	
36	41	7	21	6	111	9·8	6 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	7	9	4	1	43	8·5	2 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	3	10	–	–	32	27·2	1 3 0	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	
5	2	–	–	–	7	24·3	0 11 1	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	
513	377	217	141	101	1,349		32 0 7	—	26 0 0	262 12 0	46 1 8	34 10 0	80 11 8	
3,971	3,420	1,535	1,567	700	11,193		199 17 3	53 3 6	121 10 0	3,482 16 7	467 11 2	140 15 0	608 6 2	

WEXFORD—148 Schools.

24	19	19	16	8	86	11·2	—	—	—	19 0 0	1 5 0	7 10 0	8 15 0	
16	24	8	14	8	70	11·	0 16 7	—	—	28 0 0	7 13 6	—	7 13 6	
20	7	13	7	14	61	10·3	2 3 1	—	—	16 0 0	7 15 0	—	7 15 0	
19	10	–	8	3	40	9·	4 3 9	—	—	16 0 0	7 15 10	—	7 15 10	
14	14	–	11	3	42	11·6	0 17 7	—	—	15 5 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
18	28	14	17	12	89	9·9	1 16 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 4 8	0 10 0	[a]3 14 8	
23	18	17	11	16	85	9·9	1 0 0	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	5 16 0	—	5 16 0	
36	26	13	18	9	102	10·7	1 6 10	—	4 5 0	41 3 4	3 9 10	0 2 6	[a]3 12 4	
36	25	–	17	6	84	10·	1 4 10	—	—	24 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
34	20	4	12	6	76	9·8	1 4 9	—	1 0 0	27 6 8	8 19 8	—	8 19 8	
19	18	18	13	5	73	9·2	2 7 11	—	—	32 0 0	11 0 3	—	11 0 3	
20	20	–	15	5	60	9·6	1 15 0	—	—	14 11 8	2 1 10	—	2 1 10	
23	20	13	5	4	65	10·5	2 9 8	—	—	18 0 0	6 7 6	—	6 7 6	
18	26	–	9	4	57	9·	2 0 9	—	—	22 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
16	10	23	7	12	68	9·9	—	—	—	39 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
–	43	23	24	14	104	11·	—	—	1 0 0	42 6 8	—	15 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
33	23	–	23	8	87	9·6	1 7 8	—	—	26 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
12	15	10	10	9	56	9·9	1 13 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 13 0	—	4 13 0	
32	30	–	12	2	76	9·9	1 6 0	—	—	27 0 0	3 11 0	—	3 11 0	
38	34	–	14	3	89	9·	1 5 0	—	—	38 13 4	6 16 0	—	6 16 0	
36	22	10	8	7	83	9·2	1 16 4	—	3 10 0	20 0 0	10 4 4	—	10 4 4	
24	18	3	17	8	70	10·8	0 12 1	—	—	28 0 0	9 0 4	—	9 0 4	
31	19	7	13	1	71	9·6	0 17 10	—	—	28 0 0	3 17 3	—	3 17 3	
25	32	–	7	2	66	8·6	1 6 3	—	—	16 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
24	27	–	12	–	63	10·	1 1 3	—	—	28 0 0	6 17 8	—	6 17 8	
24	18	14	7	5	68	10·2	1 7 4	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 4	—	3 0 4	
32	12	8	7	1	60	10·	0 11 7	—	—	18 0 0	3 12 6	—	3 12 6	
18	18	19	10	5	70	10·	0 13 3	—	—	16 0 0	3 11 5	—	3 11 5	
26	13	12	8	1	60	9·8	—	—	—	14 0 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6	
36	26	14	7	2	85	11·	—	—	—	14 0 0	2 19 3	—	2 19 3	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
31	2100	Clonleigh,	Donard, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	61	–	61	28
32	2101	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	55	55	24
33	2142	Templeshanbo,	Kiltealy,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	77	185	78	56	134	53
34	2257	Newbawn,	Raheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	60	141	64	44	108	48
35	2311	Taghmon,	Trinity,		R.C.	–	R.C.	29	25	54	26	18	44	27
36	2698	Carnew,	Askamore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	32	60	21	23	44	19
37	2885	Kilrush,	Kingsland,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	43	96	37	28	65	32
38	3178	Kilbride,	Clologue, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	80	–	80	31
39	3179	Ferns,	Ferns, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	70	–	70	29
40	3258	Tintern,	Ballycullane, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	50	50	24
41	3480	St. James and Dunbrody,	Ramsgrange, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	61	–	61	33
42	3481	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	66	66	36
43	3601	Donaghmore,	Ballygarrett, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	116	–	116	74
44	3602	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	99	99	60
45	3633	St. Mary's, Newtownbarry,	Newtownbarry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	154	–	154	98	–	98	51
46	3754	Horetown,	Cullenstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	52	99	28	33	61	25
47	3755	Adamstown,	Adamstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	55	–	55	28
48	3756	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	76	76	38
49	3902	Templeshanbo,	Ballindaggan, day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	60	150	68	47	115	56
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	75	–	75	39	–	39	26
50	4090	Ardamine,	River Chapel, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	81	–	81	50
51	4091	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	72	72	35
52	4092	Ballyhuskard,	Ballaghkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	58	141	65	46	111	71
53	4156	Meelnagh,	Oulart, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	59	59	24
54	4183	Clonmore,	Bree, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	67	–	67	32
55	4264	Kilcomb,	Ballyduff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	48	100	39	32	71	33
56	4479	Newbawn,	Carrickbyrne,[a]	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	31	17	48	25	13	38	24
57	4555	Kilpatrick,	Sion,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	67	153	58	42	100	43
58	4602	Killurin,	Glynn, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	64	64	28
59	4652	Clongeen,	Clongeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	–	75	44	–	44	21
60	4878	Clonmore,	Bree, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	47	47	22
61	4887	Kildavin,	Murrintown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	35	65	25	30	55	27
62	4990	Rathmacknee,	Piercestown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	–	56	42	–	42	26
63	5015	Clongeen,	Clongeen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	63	63	29
64	5034	Ballymitty,	Hilltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	56	92	29	37	66	29
65	5037	Rossdroit,	Courtnacuddy, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	54	–	54	23
66	5038	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	49	49	21
67	5069	Kilmallock,	Ballymurn, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	–	53	42	–	42	29
68	5070	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	56	–	45	45	30
69	5145	Taghmon,	Coolaw, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	61	61	34
70	5211	Ballyhuskard,	Glenbrien,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	44	111	51	32	83	40
71	5225	Owenduff,	Dunmain, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	–	69	69	26
72	5395	Kilmuckridge,	Kilmuckridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	67	–	67	33
73	5396	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	81	81	38
74	5687	Ballyane,	Rathgarogue, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	82	–	65	65	26
75	5753	Kilcowan,	Baldwinstown,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	40	31	71	26	22	48	35
76	5917	Monomolin,	Ballinvally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	34	97	38	17	55	29
77	5918	Edermine,	Oilgate,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	30	101	50	21	71	36
78	5919	Bannow,	Bannow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	44	95	39	32	71	38
79	5926	Ardcolm,	Castlebridge, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	81	81	34
80	5990	Rosslane,	Tagoat,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	68	129	38	47	85	52
81	6077	Ballyhuskard,	Coolgarrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	28	92	43	22	65	26
82	6078	Kilcormick,	Boleyvoge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	60	119	34	42	76	31
83	6087	Carnagh,	Cushinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	79	–	79	39
84	6353	Toome,	Camolin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	66	–	66	38
85	6354	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	56	56	28
86	6411	Skreen,	Skreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	36	94	47	29	76	36
87	6557	St. Peter's,	Wexford, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	259	–	259	148	–	148	75
88	6559	Kilrane,	Kilrane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	31	70	32	21	53	37
89	6586	Ballycanew,	Ballycanew, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	58	–	58	29
90	6587	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	74	–	57	57	26

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Wexford—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
24	26	13	8	10	81	11·	1 13 11	—	—	25 17 0	6 6 6	5 0 0	11 6 6	
24	20	11	3	3	61	11·1	—	—	—	10 11 10	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
60	47	–	36	3	146	9·6	1 13 11	—	1 10 0	29 6 8	13 2 0	—	13 2 0	
41	64	18	7	7	137	10·6	2 12 9	—	—	29 3 4	5 12 6	—	5 12 6	
13	12	–	21	–	46	10·	—	—	—	16 13 4	2 16 9	—	2 16 9	
31	19	1	6	–	57	9·	1 10 6	—	—	16 0 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	1 6 6	
26	13	22	10	4	75	10·5	1 6 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 8 6	0 16 6	4 5 0	
14	30	–	25	13	82	12·8	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 9	—	3 7 9	
43	13	18	14	6	94	9·7	0 18 3	—	—	18 0 0	5 4 9	—	5 4 9	
21	15	13	4	2	55	8·7	1 7 0	—	—	20 0 0	3 10 2	—	3 10 2	
19	19	–	20	7	65	11·	1 5 0	—	—	15 0 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
21	32	–	13	8	74	10·5	1 5 3	—	1 0 0	40 6 8	3 17 1	—	3 17 1	
41	40	6	29	17	133	10·1	4 14 3	—	—	56 11 8	12 6 2	—	12 6 2	
20	38	8	20	21	107	10·2	8 3 6	—	—	42 0 0	4 17 3	—	4 17 3	
48	35	8	12	11	114	9·4	2 13 3	—	3 0 0	46 6 8	7 12 9	—	7 12 9	
41	16	9	4	7	77	11·5	—	—	—	18 0 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6	
25	24	1	23	–	73	11·7	1 2 9	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
19	20	20	15	4	78	11·	1 1 10	—	1 0 0	23 6 8	1 11 6	—	1 11 6	
47	16	16	23	24	126	10·6	1 12 8	4 0 0	3 0 0	52 16 8	8 5 0	2 0 0	10 5 0	
–	5	7	17	13	42	18·1					2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
27	28	–	18	8	81	9·8	1 17 9	—	—	18 18 4	3 11 9	—	3 11 9	
33	21	11	11	6	82	10·3	1 17 6	—	2 0 0	30 8 4	3 4 3	—	3 4 3	
27	30	–	33	11	101	10·6	6 2 5	—	—	38 13 4	20 14 8	—	20 14 8	
17	27	–	13	2	59	9·5	1 4 6	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
25	22	15	11	7	80	10·9	3 15 7	—	1 0 0	22 16 8	6 18 5	—	6 18 5	
30	33	–	17	5	85	10·6	2 18 7	—	—	16 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0	
23	8	11	3	3	48	9·5	—	—	—	—	0 1 1	2 10 0	a2 11 1	
41	24	15	21	13	114	10·4	—	—	1 10 0	51 6 8	7 18 5	—	7 18 5	
26	15	13	9	4	67	9·4	—	—	—	25 13 4	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
22	16	10	9	6	63	10·5	1 17 1	—	—	15 0 0	3 1 3	—	a3 1 3	
10	14	15	9	3	51	11·2	1 5 6	—	—	16 0 0	3 1 0	0 5 0	a3 6 0	
20	21	–	15	6	62	10·1	0 18 1	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 15 5	—	4 15 5	
14	20	4	6	1	45	9·5	—	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	3 15 1	3 0 0	a6 15 1	
27	37	–	18	3	85	11·	2 16 9	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 3	—	a3 2 3	
29	23	6	5	6	69	9·7	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6	
27	19	–	13	3	62	9·6	1 5 5	—	—	17 15 0	3 15 0	0 10 0	4 5 0	
26	15	–	12	6	59	11·6	1 4 1	—	—	11 10 0	3 5 6	0 10 0	3 15 6	
11	16	4	5	9	45	10·3	0 10 11	—	—	32 0 0	3 18 10	—	a3 18 10	
10	8	13	14	–	47	10·4	—	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	2 7 11	—	2 7 11	
16	12	11	12	8	59	9·6	1 7 2	—	2 10 0	24 0 0	4 14 0	—	4 14 0	
36	10	–	22	3	71	10·	2 14 6	—	—	35 10 0	5 3 0	—	5 3 0	
25	25	5	18	10	83	10·7	1 2 6	—	—	24 0 0	4 17 1	—	4 17 1	
15	29	14	17	1	76	11·	1 19 10	—	—	24 0 0	8 17 6	—	8 17 6	
18	41	19	10	4	92	9·4	1 17 9	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
16	24	10	9	10	69	10·	2 7 4	—	—	14 15 0	2 2 0	9 0 0	11 2 0	
7	19	5	10	2	43	10·	0 8 9	—	—	38 0 0	5 2 6	—	5 2 6	
28	25	7	11	4	75	10·1	1 16 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 15 6	—	2 15 6	
31	17	–	15	12	75	10·2	2 19 4	—	—	25 13 4	7 9 4	—	7 9 4	
28	21	7	10	7	73	10·2	0 16 7	—	—	18 0 0	8 16 0	—	8 16 0	
38	29	–	13	7	87	9·6	1 14 3	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	3 13 4	—	3 13 4	
31	28	19	14	12	104	10·2	1 12 1	—	—	38 13 4	15 3 8	—	15 3 8	
30	21	7	10	1	69	10·1	1 2 6	—	—	24 0 0	0 14 6	3 0 0	a3 14 6	
43	28	9	11	–	91	10·4	2 3 2	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6	
27	23	26	11	9	96	10·7	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	8 11 8	—	8 11 8	
27	28	5	13	4	77	9·2	1 5 9	—	—	26 10 0	3 7 0	—	3 7 0	
22	19	8	9	2	60	9·2	3 15 1	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
–	–	–	–	b	–	–	0 6 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 11 8	—	0 11 8	
120	9	8	7	–	144	9·	0 11 4	—	—	19 10 0	—	—	—	
28	17	–	15	6	66	9·5	0 10 3	—	—	28 0 0	6 1 4	—	6 1 4	
16	20	–	9	5	50	10·1	2 17 2	—	—	14 5 10	2 8 2	—	2 8 2	
17	23	–	10	4	54	9·6	1 3 11	—	—	15 15 0	2 2 8	—	2 2 8	

[b] Closed during last quarter of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
91	6588	St. Margaret's,	Curracloe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	47	101	40	28	68	35
92	6598	Ballycarney,	Castledockrell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	44	94	37	30	67	35
93	6624	Kilturk,	Kilturk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	164	188	14	127	141	62
94	6700	Kilgarvan,	Caroreigh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	–	70	45	–	45	20
95	6792	Taghmon,	Traceystown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	41	81	26	28	54	25
96	6841	St. Mary's,	Kilmyshall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	67	149	61	48	109	32
97	6842	Carnagh,	Cushinstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	58	58	27
98	6871	Tintern,	Dunmain, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	72	–	72	32
99	6959	Chapple,	Clonroche, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	–	86	61	–	61	34
100	6960	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	56	56	27
101	7034	Kilnenor,	Ballyfadd,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	52	129	47	35	82	30
102	7035	Clone,	Tinnacross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	22	71	38	18	56	24
103	7036	Killila,	Blackwater, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	–	125	89	–	89	47
104	7037	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	92	92	56
105	7052	Lady's Island,	Lady's Island, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	57	57	30
106	7073	Templeludigan,	Ballybawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	66	132	48	46	94	40
107	7304	Do.	Templeludigan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	86	180	61	54	115	55
108	7370	Bannow,	Danescastle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	63	127	45	46	91	57
109	7473	Horetown,	Tottenhamgreen,f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	49	49	30
110	7828	Rossclare,	Rossclare Fort,		–	R.C.	R.C.	21	20	41	15	12	27	22
111	7964	Suttens,	Killesk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	61	97	24	45	69	39
112	8059	Rossmanogue,	Craanford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	64	–	64	29
113	8060	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	67	67	31
114	8073	Duncormick,	Duncormick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	51	112	45	38	83	44
115	8085	Ballynaslaney,	Redgate, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	56	84	19	41	60	29
116	8336	Ambrosetown,	Tullycanna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	40	92	36	24	60	24
117	8458	Ballybrazil,	Aughclare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	35	69	29	29	58	31
118	8535	Kilgorman,	Castletown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	52	156	65	33	98	46
119	8593	Meelnagh,	Oulart, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	–	74	56	–	56	28
120	8669	St. James and Dunbrody,	Duncannon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	60	–	60	32
121	8670	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	64	64	35
122	8690	Rathmacknee,	Piercestown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	61	–	49	49	26
123	8782	Newbawn,	Newbawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	75	135	44	51	95	45
124	8941	Carne,	Carne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	31	66	27	24	51	29
125	9007	Hook,	Loftus Hall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	40	42	82	33	34	67	35
126	9160	Kilbride,	Clologue, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	71	71	32
127	9184	St. James,	Shielbaggon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	–	93	72	–	72	44
128	9185	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	57	–	46	46	28
129	9215	Do.	Ballyhack, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	43	43	29
130	9264	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	–	47	39	–	39	27
131	9453	Inch,	Coolgreaney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	53	32	85	43	27	70	40
132	9532	St. James,	Boderan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	26	36	62	20	30	50	32
133	9579	Skreen,	Skreen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	82	82	48
134	9603	Kilnahue,	Monoseed,		R.C.	–	R.C.	25	34	59	22	36	58	48
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 134,					7,030	6,031	13,061	4,941	4,235	9,176	4,659
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	7784	St. Mary's (Enniscorthy),	Enniscorthy District Model, m.	v.c.	–	Comm. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	82	–	82	56	–	56	40
2	7785	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	Comm. of Nat. Ed.	E.C.	–	41	41	–	29	29	19
3	7786	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	–	Comm. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	18	30	48	13	19	32	20
4	967	St. Mary's (New Ross),	New Ross Conv., f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	530	530	–	308	308	151
5	969	St. John's,	Wexford do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	732	732	–	425	425	266
6	3634	St. Mary's (Newtownbarry),	Newtownbarry[a] do.f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	160	–	101	101	61
7	3824	Kilmakilloge,	Gorey do.f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	225	225	–	169	169	140

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Wexford—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28	39	–	16	–	83	9·7	1 2 0	—	—	18 0 0	7 1 6	—	7 1 6	
28	20	3	17	6	74	10·2	2 14 8	—	—	11 5 0	4 14 5	—	4 14 5	
62	24	30	20	22	158	9·5	3 8 10	—	7 0 0	47 16 8	14 8 0	—	14 8 0	
19	17	7	6	3	52	11·2	—	—	—	15 0 0	2 4 9	—	2 4 9	
15	14	16	12	3	60	9·7	0 10 8	—	—	14 0 0	4 16 2	—	4 16 2	
57	27	22	8	5	119	11·	0 7 8	—	—	18 0 0	6 14 10	—	6 14 10	
29	21	5	14	1	70	10·5	2 2 7	—	—	17 0 0	2 18 9	—	2 18 9	
33	28	–	13	7	81	10·3	1 16 2	—	—	24 0 0	10 13 6	—	10 13 6	
25	30	–	15	5	75	9·8	1 4 0	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	4 11 11	0 10 0	5 1 11	
18	13	12	11	6	60	9·6	1 3 2	—	—	15 0 0	3 19 7	0 2 6	4 2 1	
51	29	–	13	–	93	9·3	2 10 7	—	—	17 12 6	2 18 9	—	2 18 9	
28	25	6	7	–	66	9·8	0 10 2	—	—	7 10 0	1 17 3	—	1 17 3	
38	32	10	17	15	112	9·8	1 5 0	—	1 0 0	33 10 0	9 3 10	—	9 3 10	
28	31	18	21	10	108	9·5	2 9 0	—	1 0 0	19 10 0	8 12 10	—	8 12 10	
24	22	–	10	7	63	9·3	1 0 0	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	7 15 11	—	7 15 11	
43	31	23	9	4	110	9·2	2 13 0	—	—	12 15 0	2 14 7	—	2 14 7	
51	32	27	18	19	147	10·1	4 7 2	—	—	46 8 4	6 0 6	—	[a]6 0 6	
30	32	–	24	17	103	10·2	4 11 5	—	1 0 0	57 6 8	21 10 8	—	[a]21 10 8	
17	15	12	10	5	59	10·2	1 5 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
14	9	7	6	3	39	9·4	—	—	—	27 0 0	10 0 0	—	[a]10 0 0	
42	13	7	11	6	79	9·3	1 9 0	—	4 0 0	34 0 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
24	22	7	13	7	73	10·8	1 13 1	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0	
25	16	5	13	11	70	9·9	2 2 10	—	—	25 10 0	2 14 6	—	2 14 6	
53	17	–	16	1	87	10·3	1 19 7	—	—	14 0 0	9 1 6	—	9 1 6	
23	13	7	14	10	67	10·5	—	—	—	16 0 0	3 0 7	—	3 0 7	
28	18	14	5	3	68	10·8	—	—	—	15 0 0	5 12 2	—	5 12 2	
25	21	11	7	1	65	9·4	1 10 2	—	—	16 0 0	1 14 0	—	1 14 0	
55	30	19	12	5	121	11·4	9 11 2	—	1 10 0	26 18 4	9 11 4	2 2 0	11 13 4	
9	31	4	16	2	62	10·7	2 1 2	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
13	26	–	11	9	59	9·8	1 0 7	—	—	28 0 0	4 18 5	—	4 18 5	
18	22	7	10	9	66	9·5	1 3 6	—	—	32 17 8	2 10 3	—	2 10 3	
17	10	6	7	9	49	10·5	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 2 1	—	[a]4 2 1	
40	28	21	21	2	112	11·1	2 5 8	—	—	15 7 6	—	—	—	
13	15	–	10	6	44	10·9	1 6 4	—	—	7 10 0	6 9 10	—	6 9 10	
33	21	3	10	7	74	10·1	1 5 9	—	—	20 0 0	5 12 2	—	5 12 2	
11	20	–	26	13	70	11·	2 4 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 12 10	—	2 12 10	
19	25	–	22	15	81	10·7	1 6 6	—	—	57 0 0	5 3 2	—	[a]5 3 2	
11	19	–	12	6	48	10·	0 17 1	—	—	28 13 4	3 19 0	—	3 19 0	
27	6	–	7	7	47	9·	—	—	—	17 0 0	2 9 8	—	2 9 8	
13	14	–	14	–	41	9·7	0 12 10	—	—	20 0 0	3 16 1	—	3 16 1	
17	17	13	18	9	74	9·7	1 14 0	4 10 0	—	19 0 0	2 19 0	—	2 19 0	
29	15	4	2	2	52	6·5	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	4 13 4	1 9 3	—	1 9 3	
12	25	16	19	11	83	12·1	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	—	1 17 1	—	1 17 1	
37	19	–	1	2	59	13·	1 9 9	4 10 0	—	—	0 18 0	—	0 18 0	
3,601	2,958	1,052	1,731	849	10,191		207 9 5	21 10 0	51 15 0	3,143 5 8	679 13 3	53 3 6	732 16 9	
–	6	6	27	15	54	12·8	8 0 5	6 14 8	—	397 14 6	74 3 1	—	74 3 1	
–	4	3	17	6	30	11·9								
25	7	4	–	–	36	4·5								
168	51	78	53	32	382	9·4	14 7 10	—	1 0 0	77 10 0	6 9 11	11 0 0	17 9 11	
319	116	–	66	34	535	8·6	5 0 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	93 6 8	—	17 0 0	17 0 0	
42	23	9	28	8	110	9·6	4 17 4	—	5 10 0	30 15 0	6 0 2	—	6 0 2	
90	27	28	19	21	185	10·3	3 4 3	—	5 5 0	64 0 0	7 19 11	—	7 19 11	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT,

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
8	4949	St. John's, .	Wexford, . i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	162	359	521	73	238	311	171
9	6058	St. Mary's (Enniscorthy), .	Enniscorthy do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	383	383	–	268	268	170
10	8221	Do. . .	Templeshannon do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	224	224	–	131	131	70
11	9047	Do. (New Ross),	New Ross, No. 2, do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	353	353	–	251	251	130
12	3508	Carrick, .	Wexford Workho.,		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	100	122	222	77	85	162	116
13	3520	St. Mary's (New Ross), . .	New Ross do. .		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	144	125	269	91	83	174	133
14	5674	Do. (Enniscorthy),	Enniscorthy do. .		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	89	68	157	57	56	113	92
			Total of Special Schools, 14, .					595	3,352	3,947	367	2,163	2,530	1,579
			Grand Total for Co. Wexford, 148, .					7,625	9,383	17,008	5,308	6,398	11,706	6,238

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	663	Mullinacuff, .	Kilquiggan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	71	105	24	60	84	30
2	971	Baltinglass, .	Baltinglass, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	171	–	171	120	–	120	63
3	972	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	210	210	–	136	136	79
4	973	Ballynure, .	Grange, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	42	99	37	26	63	39
5	974	Baltiboys, .	Baltiboys, . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	38	30	68	22	21	43	24
6	975	Bray, . .	Bray, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	199	–	199	121	–	121	59
7	976	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	150	180	20	83	103	56
8	977	Clonmore, .	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	–	76	56	–	56	27
9	978	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	73	–	57	57	33
10	979	Castle Macadam,	Newbridge, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	92	–	92	53
11	980	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	88	88	47
12	981	Delgany, .	Kilmacanoge, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	59	147	56	33	89	42
13	983	Derrylossary, .	St. Kevin's, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	93	214	74	59	133	61
14	984	Glenealy, . .	Glenealy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	62	121	39	39	78	34
15	987	Drumbay, .	Wicklow, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	171	–	171	111	–	111	62
16	988	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	102	102	55
17	1119	Powerscourt, .	Cuttlestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	93	175	53	53	106	47
18	1317	Kilcommon, .	Ballycumber, .	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	54	48	102	32	26	58	27
19	1318	Rathdrum, .	Trooperstown, .	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	53	45	98	41	34	75	38
20	1431	Kilranelagh, .	Talbotstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	121	–	121	80	–	80	40
21	1732	Inch, . .	Johnstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	–	83	59	–	59	30
22	1782	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	77	–	58	58	25
23	1789	Kilranelagh, .	Talbotstown, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	79	–	59	59	31
24	1790	Mullinacuff, .	Kilquiggan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	75	–	75	35
25	1993	Rathdrum, .	Glenmalur, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	48	98	34	35	69	34
26	2241	Barreniskey, .	Barreniskey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	46	107	43	33	76	43
27	2276	Arklow, . .	Arklow, . m.	R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	519	–	519	310	–	310	148
28	2277	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	340	340	–	253	253	129
29	2434	Kiltegan, . .	Rathcoyle, . m.	R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	71	–	71	31
30	2435	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	–	76	76	36
31	2716	Rathdrum, .	Macreddin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	67	–	50	50	23
32	3119	Donaghmore, .	Brittas, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	43	88	31	27	58	27
33	3188	Rathdrum, .	Mucklagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	30	85	40	23	63	27
34	3210	Crosspatrick, .	Coolroe, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	106	59	165	79	51	130	77
35	3551	Rathdrum, .	Ballinacarrig, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	112	86	198	75	68	143	77
36	4093	Preban, . .	Annaghcurragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	74	–	74	33
37	4238	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	77	77	36
38	4249	Hollywood, .	Hollywood, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	–	118	71	–	71	33
39	4526	Donard, . .	Donard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	75	208	77	48	125	64
40	4527	Hollywood, .	Hollywood, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	70	70	33
41	4663	Kilcommon, .	Crossbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	–	110	53	–	53	21

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of LEINSTER : County of WEXFORD—*continued.*

AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
216	34	16	28	6	300	7·	3 10 2	—	4 10 0	71 16 8	5 15 11	13 10 9	19 6 8	
145	50	14	41	36	286	10·	7 7 11	—	8 5 0	66 15 0	4 9 11	4 0 0	8 9 11	
74	27	8	23	14	146	9·	5 11 0	—	—	30 18 4	4 1 1	22 19 2	27 0 3	
134	63	47	17	15	276	8·5	4 17 3	—	2 10 0	47 6 8	0 17 1	13 0 0	13 17 1	
85	29	26	14	12	166	7·5	3 4 5	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	
77	37	28	18	9	169	10·	2 9 8	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	
40	23	20	18	5	106	9·	4 6 0	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	
1,415	497	287	369	213	2,781		66 16 7	7 14 8	43 0 0	880 2 10	109 17 1	81 9 11	191 7 0	
5,016	3,455	1,339	2,100	1,062	12,972		274 6 0	29 4 8	94 15 0	4,023 8 6	789 10 4	134 13 5	924 3	

WICKLOW—88 Schools.

36	19	4	11	6	76	8·2	1 7 0	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	0 19 8	—	[a]0 19 8	
58	58	–	15	10	141	10·9	6 1 1	—	—	59 0 0	10 4 0	—	10 4 0	
57	38	18	24	18	155	8·5	4 17 2	—	—	58 0 0	11 15 10	—	11 15 10	
31	24	–	9	10	74	8·1	3 4 6	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	4 3 4	1 0 0	[a]5 3 4	
18	15	15	13	1	62	9·8	2 0 5	—	—	26 0 0	1 17 10	4 0 0	[a]5 17 10	
55	43	22	17	4	141	9·9	4 18 5	—	—	55 15 0	3 4 10	5 0 0	8 4 10	
71	13	11	15	3	113	8·3	2 0 8	—	4 0 0	53 5 0	7 7 2	—	7 7 2	
17	18	–	18	5	58	10·	2 3 5	—	—	24 0 0	5 18 0	—	[a]5 18 0	
15	12	6	15	7	55	9·	2 17 5	—	—	20 0 0	5 10 6	1 10 0	[a]7 0 6	
35	30	26	12	8	111	10·3	3 7 0	—	—	46 16 8	6 15 9	—	6 15 9	
40	22	27	4	10	103	10·2	1 6 8	—	—	30 0 0	4 14 6	—	[a]4 14 6	
38	28	17	13	–	96	10·	1 12 7	—	—	37 13 4	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
57	41	25	17	7	147	9·4	3 14 9	—	2 10 0	69 10 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
36	42	6	2	5	91	10·6	2 13 11	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	7 2 11	—	7 2 11	
45	32	18	18	7	120	10·	2 18 4	—	1 10 0	39 0 0	9 2 6	5 0 0	[a]14 2 6	
38	34	2	20	20	114	11·3	2 7 11	—	4 0 0	55 0 0	6 11 2	5 0 0	[a]11 11 2	
51	47	11	15	4	128	10·6	0 18 10	—	—	58 1 8	8 17 6	—	8 17 6	
32	21	13	8	5	79	9·2	0 6 6	—	—	15 0 0	1 7 0	8 0 0	[a]9 7 0	
7	49	–	17	4	77	12·	1 5 0	—	1 10 0	24 16 8	8 17 10	10 0 0	[a]18 17 10	
42	30	–	15	13	100	10·5	1 6 8	—	—	28 5 0	3 1 8	—	3 1 8	
30	17	–	12	–	59	9·	0 13 2	—	—	28 0 0	2 13 4	—	2 13 4	
21	18	–	16	2	57	9·6	1 17 4	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 4	—	2 1 4	
33	23	–	7	4	67	7·7	1 10 3	—	1 10 0	20 0 0	3 6 0	—	3 6 0	
19	23	12	7	8	69	10·6	1 12 0	—	—	44 0 0	1 14 6	15 0 0	16 14 6	
48	18	9	5	4	84	9·1	1 7 4	3 11 8	1 0 0	14 0 0	9 5 5	1 0 0	10 5 5	
32	26	9	13	7	87	9·	1 8 9	—	1 0 0	28 0 0	5 17 10	—	[a]5 17 10	
143	86	–	67	30	326	9·	4 19 4	—	5 5 0	114 16 8	28 2 5	—	28 2 5	
91	76	–	61	25	253	9·3	7 6 1	3 5 5	10 15 0	104 15 0	23 18 11	—	23 18 11	
29	22	12	14	4	81	10·5	0 11 2	—	—	15 0 0	4 6 7	—	4 6 7	
24	20	17	9	10	80	10·6	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 4 6	—	2 4 6	
18	13	13	13	7	64	10·2	1 9 4	3 1 9	—	16 0 0	1 10 9	—	1 10 9	
28	17	9	6	5	65	9·6	2 2 0	—	—	32 0 0	2 13 0	—	2 13 0	
52	16	–	3	3	74	9·	1 6 5	—	—	21 5 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
67	24	–	31	22	144	9·3	4 5 10	—	—	77 0 0	5 2 0	36 0 0	41 2 0	
79	42	3	22	21	167	9·2	6 14 0	—	—	60 0 0	17 10 4	—	17 10 4	
38	23	–	12	3	76	9·7	2 6 11	3 12 6	—	18 0 0	2 11 6	—	2 11 6	
27	16	20	11	14	88	9·3	2 15 7	3 5 2	—	20 10 0	5 6 2	—	5 6 2	
20	20	18	13	8	79	10·2	2 2 0	—	—	24 0 0	9 19 4	—	9 19 4	
61	40	17	19	15	152	10·4	4 2 4	—	2 0 0	44 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
26	22	19	9	4	80	10·6	2 7 11	—	—	18 0 0	7 6 7	—	7 6 7	
29	16	17	2	4	68	9·4	2 12 10	—	—	18 0 0	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
42	4664	Kilcommon, .	Crossbridge, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	49	–	46	46	25
43	4669	Moyacomb, .	Parkbridge, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	61	120	38	39	77	38
44	4902	Danganstown, .	Barrendarrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	–	82	58	–	58	33
45	4903	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	76	76	39
46	5159	Rathbran, .	Stratford-on-Slaney		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	49	133	63	33	96	40
47	5397	Hacketstown, .	Rathmeigue, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	132	–	109	109	56
48	5398	Newcastle, .	Newtownmount-kennedy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	87	–	87	62
49	5791	Kilcommon, .	Tinahely, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	93	67	160	66	51	117	71
50	5920	Bray, . .	Blacklion, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	38	115	52	23	75	37
51	5921	Calary, . .	Calary, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	47	39	86	27	25	52	20
52	5949	Rathdrum, .	Rathdrum, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	96	–	96	60
53	5950	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	96	96	56
54	6005	Newcastle, .	Newcastle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	81	149	44	55	99	45
55	6176	Blessington, .	Blessington, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	171	–	171	108	–	108	60
56	6177	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	102	102	–	76	76	42
57	6192	Hacketstown, .	Rathmeigue, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	130	–	130	79	–	79	46
58	6347	Ballintemple, .	Ballykillageer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	48	121	47	36	83	28
59	6922	Wicklow, .	Rathnew, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	82	160	52	43	95	37
60	6955	Dunlavin, .	Dunlavin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	79	–	79	43
61	6956	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	62	62	41
62	7012	Calary, . .	Annacarter, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	51	117	52	38	90	43
63	7074	Kilcoole, . .	Kilcoole, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	47	153	62	23	85	38
64	7250	Knockrath, .	Claravale, temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	55	103	41	39	80	29
65	7474	Ballykine, .	Macreddin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	65	–	65	31
66	7768	Rathnew, . .	Killoughter, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	49	119	38	33	71	44
67	7805	Danganstown, .	Ballinacarrig, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	28	82	31	13	44	22
68	8177	Kilbride, . .	Kilbride, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	80	61	141	47	35	82	39
69	8181	Danganstown, .	Newbawn, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	78	144	50	61	111	50
70	8247	Newbridge, .	Ardinary, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	22	50	22	16	38	23
71	8451	Hacketstown, .	Askanagap, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	46	84	26	34	60	24
72	8480	Drumbay, .	Wicklow, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	106	201	56	54	110	53
73	8601	Newcastle, .	Newtownmount-kennedy, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	88	88	47
74	8909	Derrylossery, .	Glendalough, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	18	10	28	13	8	21	14
75	8960	Do. . .	Roundwood, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	152	164	316	96	94	190	102
76	8961	Killiskey, .	Ballyduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	41	104	46	26	66	33
77	8966	Derrylossery, .	Glendalough,[b] f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
78	9013	Rathnew, .	Ballylusk, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	35	74	27	24	51	24
79	9192	Ennereilly, .	Ballymoyle, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	18	19	37	15	15	30	21
80	9295	Donaghmore, .	Davidstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	61	134	58	52	110	50
81	9454	Blackditches, .	Blackditches, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	23	110	133	10	50	60	45
82	9516	Redcross, .	Redcross, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	30	28	58	24	27	51	34
83	9599	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	24	78	43	14	57	36
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 83, .					5,818	4822	10640	3,782	3259	7,041	3590
		AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.												
1	4588	Delgany, . .	Delgany, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	Pres.	88	–	88	54	–	54	30
2	5237	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	201	201	–	130	130	77
3	7180	Bray, . .	Bray Conv. No. 2. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	106	388	494	67	241	308	169
4	3383	Rathdrum, .	Rathdrum Workh.		–	P.L.Gds.	R.C.	42	96	138	16	42	58	46
5	3879	Carnew, . .	Shillelagh do.		–	P.L.Gds.	E.C. / R.C.	24	75	99	19	39	58	47
			Total of Special Schools, 5, .					260	760	1,020	156	452	608	369
			Grand Total for Co. Wicklow, 88,					6,078	5582	11660	3,938	3711	7,649	3959

[a] Residence free.

[b] Temporarily inoperative.

1865.—Province of Leinster: County of Wicklow—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
15	12	8	7	3	45	10·	0 13 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
47	26	–	8	7	88	9·8	2 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 17 5	—	3 17 5	
22	18	3	11	12	66	10·	2 11 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 8 3	—	4 8 3	
33	19	–	17	11	80	10·4	3 7 6	—	4 0 0	34 0 0	5 7 11	—	[a]5 7 11	
58	38	–	13	3	112	9·9	3 4 7	—	—	18 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
27	40	9	21	11	108	9·7	1 11 7	—	—	36 0 0	2 3 0	—	2 3 0	
36	32	–	24	12	104	8·4	2 15 4	1 10 0	—	29 5 0	8 0 4	—	[a]8 0 4	
34	59	21	8	5	127	9·3	4 5 0	3 5 5	—	32 0 0	11 14 3	15 0 0	26 14 3	
42	24	4	4	–	74	7·4	2 0 2	—	—	28 0 0	1 3 5	—	1 3 5	
11	12	19	5	3	50	11·	4 7 6	—	—	18 6 8	1 5 4	24 0 0	25 5 4	
45	26	11	21	8	111	9·5	1 17 6	—	2 0 0	78 12 6	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	
33	38	–	16	8	95	8·5	7 4 9	—	8 10 0	48 13 10	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
56	24	–	10	6	96	9·9	1 18 6	—	1 10 0	27 0 0	10 17 10	—	10 17 10	
23	37	17	27	17	121	11·	3 6 9	—	2 0 0	30 5 0	13 8 8	14 12 4	[a]28 1 0	
34	24	11	8	7	84	10·8	1 15 2	—	—	17 0 0	5 18 8	10 0 0	[a]15 18 8	
61	15	–	13	7	96	9·5	1 12 6	—	2 0 0	24 6 8	1 9 6	—	1 9 6	
44	24	9	19	–	96	10·2	1 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 18 8	—	3 18 8	
69	14	8	7	–	98	8·1	1 4 10	—	—	43 0 0	1 1 10	—	1 1 10	
30	21	–	16	15	82	9·8	2 1 0	—	—	24 10 0	8 8 7	—	8 8 7	
20	31	8	15	8	82	10·9	1 14 4	—	1 10 0	28 16 8	2 17 6	—	2 17 6	
49	29	–	9	6	93	9·9	3 3 3	—	—	45 10 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	[a]13 0 0	
45	19	14	13	3	94	10·	1 5 10	—	—	24 0 0	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
30	32	–	18	1	81	10·7	1 1 0	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	4 13 4	—	4 13 4	
22	29	–	15	–	66	9·3	2 8 4	2 18 6	—	28 0 0	1 8 5	—	1 8 5	
32	26	–	11	4	73	11·	1 14 10	—	—	40 16 8	5 0 6	—	[a]5 0 6	
34	10	–	9	1	54	10·	0 15 7	—	—	22 0 0	3 8 10	—	3 8 10	
48	23	11	12	5	99	9·9	3 7 4	—	1 10 0	28 10 0	7 4 0	3 0 0	10 4 0	
32	50	16	13	7	118	11·	1 12 5	—	5 0 0	48 0 0	3 10 4	—	[a]3 10 4	
13	11	9	6	–	39	8·2	1 3 0	—	—	15 0 0	2 0 3	—	2 0 3	
35	15	8	8	–	66	9·3	1 7 4	—	1 0 0	16 0 0	—	—	—	
116	7	–	–	–	123	5·9	1 13 6	—	—	40 0 0	3 16 6	—	3 16 6	
36	37	–	9	16	98	9·7	2 15 10	—	1 10 0	37 0 0	8 8 10	—	8 8 10	
9	7	–	6	–	22	9·5	1 12 1	—	—	38 0 0	3 6 3	25 0 0	[a]28 6 3	
153	54	–	26	20	253	9·7	5 11 8	0 15 9	3 0 0	77 6 8	18 18 7	—	[a]18 18 7	
45	29	–	16	–	90	7·5	0 18 5	—	—	11 5 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	11	12	3	–	56	9·9	0 18 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 5 7	—	3 5 7	
14	1	4	6	9	34	9·2	1 18 4	—	—	15 0 0	3 1 3	25 0 0	[a]28 1 3	
56	39	–	17	7	119	10·5	0 12 3	—	—	32 0 0	4 4 7	—	4 4 7	
54	51	–	15	13	133	7·2	10 0 2	6 0 0	—	12 10 0	4 0 6	—	4 0 6	
30	17	–	11	–	58	11·5	2 2 9	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0	25 0 0	
76	–	2	–	–	78	9·	1 17 8	4 10 0	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
3393	2225	600	1123	582	7923		204 1 7	39 16 2	73 10 0	2709 4 8	488 7 10	240 2 4	728 10 2	
25	16	15	4	4	64	8·4	1 10 1	—	—	23 0 0	4 11 5	30 0 0	[a]34 11 5	
39	40	–	27	23	129	11·	3 16 4	—	6 0 0	27 12 9	9 5 4	—	9 5 4	
183	68	17	35	27	330	7·	8 4 7	—	6 0 0	59 16 8	12 1 4	—	12 1 4	
[c]–	–	–	–	–	–		2 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	11	17	6	9	62	9·5	2 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
266	135	49	72	63	585		18 9 3	—	12 0 0	110 9 5	25 18 1	30 0 0	55 18 1	
3,659	2360	649	1195	645	8,508		222 10 10	39 16 2	85 10 0	2819 14 1	514 5 11	270 2 4	784 8 3	

[c] No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the

CONNAUGHT—

COUNTY OF

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	989	Abbey, . .	Briersfield, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	75	185	60	48	108	41
2	999	Kiltullagh, .	Esker, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	61	–	61	28
3	1000	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	68	68	33
4	1003	Kilconla, . .	Tobberoe, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	140	91	231	82	53	135	56
5	1004	Kilcloony, .	Ballinasloe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	247	–	247	150	–	150	74
6	1005	Killaan, . .	Woodlawn, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	63	68	131	45	56	101	69
7	1006	Kilmalinogue, .	Boley, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	68	–	68	35
8	1007	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	–	50	50	26
9	1008	Lickerrig, .	Lickerrig, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	79	202	83	48	131	57
10	1010	Loughrea, .	Loughrea, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	213	–	213	151	–	151	85
11	1012	Moyrus, . .	Roundstone, .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	59	59	–	39	39	31
12	1190	Rahoon, . .	Bushy Park, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	116	–	116	56	–	56	28
13	1219	Moycullen, .	Moycullen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	80	–	80	41
14	1321	Ballynakill, .	Woodford, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	105	–	105	55
15	1324	Do. . .	Duniry, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	101	–	101	69	–	69	26
16	1326	Killeroran, .	Trichill, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	168	–	168	76	–	76	35
17	1327	Kilbegnet, .	Kilbegnet, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	–	79	71	–	71	31
18	1328	Kiltormer, .	Kiltormer, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	–	120	79	–	79	41
19	1331	Moycullen, .	Moycullen, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	76	76	44
20	1405	Clontuskert, .	Clontuskert, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	70	174	72	49	121	51
21	1518	Ballynakill, .	Woodford, . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	90	90	47
22	1519	Do. . .	Duniry, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	66	66	26
23	1521	Killeroran, .	Trichill, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	89	89	–	56	56	27
24	1522	Ballynakill, .	Ballynakill, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	–	64	64	27
25	1523	Kiltormer, .	Kiltormer, . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	153	153	–	75	75	35
26	1566	Kilbegnet, .	Kilbegnet, . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	112	112	–	56	56	33
27	1772	Monivea, . .	Rye Hill, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	116	100	216	67	65	132	50
28	1828	Ballymacward, .	Iskeer, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	82	–	82	34
29	1865	Rahoon, . .	Frieport, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	70	–	70	30
30	2103	Caltra, or Killosolan,	Kinclare, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	78	–	78	33
31	2104	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	151	–	90	90	49
32	2173	Killeroran, .	Barnaderg, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	–	170	90	–	90	31
33	2174	Lickmolassy, .	Portumna, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	195	–	195	141	–	141	88
34	2175	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	179	–	114	114	70
35	2219	Moycullen, .	Knockbane, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	68	32	100	48	23	71	37
36	2351	Monivea, . .	Monivea, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	73	–	73	48	–	48	28
37	2386	Rahoon, . .	Furbough, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	65	140	41	33	74	37
38	2399	Clonrush, .	Lakyle, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	111	234	87	73	160	76
39	2964	Abbeygormacan,	Mullagh, . m.		R.C.	–	–	96	–	96	64	–	64	22
40	2965	Kilbegnet, .	Ballynakill, or Friary Land,		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	88	238	83	52	135	65
41	3051	Loughrea, .	Loughrea, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	4	122	58	4	62	31
42	3057	Kinvarradoorus,	Kinvara, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	166	–	102	102	56
43	3151	Inishcaltra, .	Inishcaltra, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	99	–	99	67	–	67	31
44	3237	Moycullen, .	Spiddle, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	98	–	98	63
45	3298	Beagh, . .	Cregg, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	–	61	49	–	49	23
46	3389	Killeroran, .	Barnaderg, . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	–	66	66	36
47	3405	Aughrim, . .	Aughrim, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	64	–	64	34
48	3560	Ross, . .	Cornamona, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	66	185	73	40	113	41
49	3607	Leitrim, . .	Leitrim, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	89	195	74	63	137	55
50	3635	Ballynakill, .	Tubberoe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	61	130	46	33	79	38
51	3637	Clonkeen, .	Gorteen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	43	103	38	25	63	35
52	3672	Beagh, . .	Cregg, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	79	79	36
53	3723	Kilreekill, .	Kilreekill, late Cahernagarney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	72	137	40	39	79	30
54	3813	Ahascragh, .	Ahascragh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	91	–	91	50
55	3814	Do. . .	Daly's Grove, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	51	63	114	30	31	61	24
56	3848	Killimordaly, .	Attymon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	74	–	74	36
57	3875	Inishcaltra, .	Inishcaltra, f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	–	65	65	29
58	4013	Ballynakill, .	Irish Waste Land Society,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	91	70	161	63	48	111	56
59	4094	Ahascragh, .	Ahascragh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	149	–	92	92	55

[a] Residence free.

31st December, 1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT.

1,015 Schools.

GALWAY—254 Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
60	56	2	11	–	129	8·5	2 4 2	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 2	—	1 3 2	
32	17	7	7	6	69	12·	—	—	2 10 0	28 13 4	—	—	—[a]	
33	21	8	11	–	73	9·5	1 15 5	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—[a]	
82	48	10	7	2	149	8·7	1 11 8	—	—	38 7 2	3 15 2	—	3 15 2	
56	62	10	31	17	176	9·9	3 3 1	—	3 0 0	63 0 0	9 10 0	—	9 10 0	
30	33	–	32	11	106	9·	1 11 9	—	2 5 0	61 18 4	—	28 0 0	[a]28 0 0	
38	17	–	17	6	78	10·2	1 13 5	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 7	—	2 1 7	
29	23	–	13	2	67	9·1	0 18 2	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 11	—	1 19 11	
54	43	33	26	12	168	10·3	2 11 6	—	—	28 10 0	7 7 11	—	7 7 11	
83	50	18	16	19	186	11·2	3 1 7	—	7 10 0	77 6 8	3 16 11	10 0 0	13 16 11	
8	19	–	7	1	35	9·1	3 14 2	1 0 0	3 0 0	25 1 8	—	—	—	
38	8	3	11	–	60	8·8	—	—	—	24 10 0	0 12 10	—	[a]0 12 10	
50	24	–	11	6	91	9·	1 5 9	—	—	28 11 8	4 8 9	—	4 8 9	
42	42	2	34	20	140	8·8	2 12 5	—	3 10 0	47 15 0	7 6 0	—	7 6 0	
38	28	2	6	6	80	9·2	0 10 10	—	—	21 0 0	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	
36	35	24	11	–	106	9·2	1 14 4	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
20	18	16	16	6	76	11·	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	
36	10	13	21	8	88	10·1	2 19 2	3 5 5	2 0 0	29 13 4	6 17 6	—	6 17 6	
30	34	–	10	8	82	10·	1 5 6	—	1 0 0	35 11 8	3 13 11	0 15 0	4 8 11	
76	41	–	19	3	139	10·8	1 6 8	—	—	24 13 4	4 0 0	—	[a]4 0 0	
33	37	22	12	2	106	8·6	1 7 6	—	—	46 13 4	3 12 9	5 0 0	8 12 9	
43	29	–	15	3	90	9·1	1 11 10	—	—	16 0 0	2 7 0	—	2 7 0	
30	16	12	6	–	64	9·4	0 12 6	—	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	
24	21	6	13	5	69	9·	1 14 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 4 2	—	1 4 2	
38	17	11	17	12	95	9·9	1 0 6	—	—	26 1 8	5 8 6	—	5 8 6	
25	35	8	9	–	77	9·7	1 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	4 2 7	—	4 2 7	
64	48	17	22	15	166	9·3	1 17 7	—	—	36 2 2	1 16 0	1 0 0	[a]2 16 0	
38	30	17	11	6	102	10·3	1 8 0	—	—	21 0 0	2 8 6	—	2 8 6	
25	23	7	7	4	66	9·	—	—	—	28 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
40	27	1	22	7	97	10·2	1 7 7	—	—	16 10 0	3 14 6	—	3 14 6	
35	23	24	9	16	107	9·7	1 16 3	—	—	58 3 4	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
51	33	14	4	–	102	10·3	0 10 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 7 11	—	1 7 11	
37	39	32	23	26	157	10·1	5 12 0	—	6 0 0	84 16 8	9 18 6	—	9 18 6	
31	38	17	19	15	120	9·4	1 5 3	—	2 10 0	48 6 8	7 8 0	—	7 8 0	
35	17	1	12	2	67	9·5	2 12 11	—	1 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 4	—	28 0 4	
25	9	3	11	3	51	10·7	0 15 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 3 5	10 0 0	[a]11 3 5	
30	38	–	13	5	86	10·6	1 6 1	—	—	28 0 0	3 9 1	—	3 9 1	
52	81	–	25	14	172	10·	3 2 2	—	—	72 0 0	13 16 0	—	13 16 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	12 17 6	—	—	—[b]	
107	37	17	15	–	176	10·	1 0 9	—	—	24 0 0	8 9 6	—	8 9 6	
18	13	9	9	8	57	11·3	1 6 6	—	3 5 0	36 6 8	1 2 9	11 10 0	12 12 9	
46	18	23	17	9	113	10·2	1 7 3	—	—	42 0 0	8 4 0	—	8 4 0	
18	22	9	15	9	73	10·5	4 3 3	—	—	21 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
45	24	7	22	9	107	8·9	3 4 6	—	2 0 0	42 10 0	9 7 8	—	9 7 8	
20	17	7	10	6	60	7·8	1 19 7	—	—	10 10 0	1 18 8	—	1 18 8	
53	24	8	–	4	89	8·7	3 18 8	—	—	16 0 0	1 2 9	—	1 2 9	
23	24	14	10	2	73	10·	1 12 9	—	—	24 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
67	24	14	7	–	112	10·5	0 12 0	—	—	27 6 8	—	1 5 0	1 5 0	
86	30	15	19	1	151	9·1	2 3 5	—	—	38 0 0	0 13 6	—	0 13 6	
54	23	14	6	–	97	8·8	0 7 4	—	—	16 0 0	2 3 3	—	2 3 3	
26	18	12	6	6	68	9·8	1 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 12 8	—	4 12 8	
23	11	14	11	12	71	10·3	1 7 6	—	5 0 0	35 19 11	3 19 7	—	3 19 7	
32	33	15	8	2	90	9·6	0 8 0	—	—	21 10 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6	
26	31	17	16	11	101	10·4	1 11 4	—	5 10 0	35 6 8	2 16 2	—	2 16 2	
38	25	–	4	–	67	8·4	0 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
37	25	12	8	2	84	11·	1 17 7	—	1 0 0	28 15 0	1 6 1	—	1 6 1	
12	30	10	8	6	66	9·5	3 2 1	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	3 6 8	—	3 6 8	
42	38	26	15	3	124	10·1	2 2 10	—	—	48 3 4	1 9 6	—	1 9 6	
40	30	5	11	10	96	10·	1 11 0	—	1 0 0	56 18 4	2 11 10	—	2 11 10	

b No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
60	4219	Moycullen,	Spiddle, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	104	–	82	82	49
61	4220	Ballymacward,	Iskeer, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	82	82	33
62	4401	Killeenadeema,	Derrybrien,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	96	180	57	53	110	39
63	4501	Rahoon,	Claddagh, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	237	–	237	133	–	133	91
64	4502	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	153	–	103	103	61
65	4504	Kilconierin,	Ganty,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	46	127	39	28	67	29
66	4506	Oranmore,	Oranmore, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	93	–	93	47
67	4507	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	52	–	35	35	17
68	4509	Ardrahan,	Castle Daly,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	61	149	71	48	119	53
69	4786	Kilcummin,	Oughterard, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	78	–	78	42
70	4789	Kilthomas,	Peterswell,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	103	95	198	60	58	118	59
71	4790	Kilmacduagh,	Gort, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	191	–	191	125	–	125	68
72	4791	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	29	54	83	23	45	68	24
73	4941	Moyrus,	Kilkerrin,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	84	27	111	69	24	93	46
74	4974	Meelick,	Meelick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	36	96	35	27	62	32
75	5310	Tynagh,	Tynagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	64	–	64	34
76	5418	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	49	49	25
77	5528	Ballynakill,	Ballincurry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	63	176	67	42	109	51
78	5608	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	134	134	–	88	88	52
79	5754	Killora,	Craughwell, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	–	143	83	–	83	35
80	5755	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	84	84	41
81	5965	Killeenadeema,	Killeenadeema, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	–	112	56	–	56	22
82	5966	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	62	62	26
83	6044	Kilcooly,	Kilcooly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	–	126	77	–	77	33
84	6157	Clare Galway,	Clare Galway, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	108	–	70	70	31
85	6258	Killallaghton,	Killallaghton,		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	58	151	63	40	103	33
86	6260	Ardrahan,	Ardrahan,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	104	99	203	69	75	144	67
87	6319	Kinvarradoorus,	Doorus,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	63	54	117	47	43	90	47
88	6396	Kinvara,	Northampton,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	71	164	58	48	106	54
89	6414	Athleague,	Hollygrove,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	63	146	65	51	116	56
90	6489	Belclare,	Sylane,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	88	183	62	59	121	67
91	6498	Killeroran,	Adrigoole,		–	E.C.	R.C.	90	80	170	41	42	83	43
92	6560	Cargin,	Clydagh,		–	R.C.	R.C.	68	74	142	48	51	99	64
93	6561	Kilcooly,	Kilcooly, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	88	–	57	57	23
94	6578	Ballynakill,	Gurtnadieve,		R.C.	–	R.C.	185	82	267	71	38	109	52
95	6610	Kilmacduagh,	Kilmacduagh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	77	60	137	74	54	128	49
96	6616	Moylough,	Moylough, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	145	–	105	105	64
97	6617	Boyounagh,	Stonetown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	192	–	192	103	–	103	39
98	6702	Kilbegnet,	Creggs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	70	169	69	47	116	66
99	6750	Ballynakill,	Rossgray,		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	49	114	52	38	90	45
100	6812	Moylough,	Mt.BellewBridge,f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	152	–	90	90	51
101	6813	Innishmore,	Kilronayne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	82	209	83	51	134	96
102	6848	Rahoon,	Barna, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	126	–	62	62	30
103	6892	Killimordaly,	Brackloon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	53	94	26	33	59	24
104	6893	Ballindoon,	Derrygimla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	164	–	164	107	–	107	64
105	6923	Omey,	Kingstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	58	118	39	34	73	31
106	6924	Kilcummin,	Collinamuck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	44	118	37	19	56	41
107	6925	Omey,	Claddaghduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	70	–	70	33
108	6938	Ross,	Leenane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	53	–	52	28
109	6951	Killyan,	Cappagh,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	123	77	200	58	34	92	48
110	7014	Lackagh,	Lackagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	80	177	63	49	112	56
111	7092	Moylough,	Coolue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	196	58	164	67	42	109	45
112	7107	Ballynacourty,	Gurrane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	68	–	68	32
113	7172	Killursa,	Ower,		–	R.C.	R.C.	105	84	189	71	58	129	65
114	7193	Moyruss,	Murvey,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	70	181	64	40	104	56
115	7194	LowerBallinakill,	Derroober,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	151	125	276	102	83	185	101
116	7213	Donaghpatrick,	Cahiralistrane,		–	R.C.	R.C.	74	82	156	53	50	103	51
117	7261	Bullaun,	Bullaun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	63	131	41	49	90	28
118	7285	Eyrecourt,	Eyrecourt,		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	104	224	60	51	111	51
119	7325	Killannin,	Fahy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	74	166	80	61	141	66
120	7342	Dunmore,	Dunmore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	197	–	197	107	–	107	59
121	7368	Ballynakill,	Letterfrack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	77	161	52	46	98	47
122	7395	Dunmore,	Ballinlass,		–	R.C.	R.C.	90	22	112	51	12	63	32

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Galway—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	19	14	15	–	81	8·9	—	—	2 0 0	30 12 9	6 17 9	5 0 0	11 17 9	
47	28	3	10	4	92	12·	1 11 0	—	1 0 0	14 8 4	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
75	26	–	19	3	123	8·1	1 5 3	—	—	18 0 0	4 19 6	—	4 19 6	
36	38	9	13	44	140	10·8	5 13 10	—	1 0 0	84 16 8	16 15 4	1 12 4	18 7 8	
49	18	14	16	14	111	9·2	3 6 10	—	7 0 0	59 11 8	7 9 8	5 0 0	12 9 8	
40	27	8	12	2	89	9·5	0 9 6	—	—	26 0 0	4 15 6	—	4 15 6	
29	37	–	22	4	92	11·6	2 0 5	—	—	25 3 4	2 15 4	—	2 15 4	
19	10	9	3	3	44	10·	—	—	2 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	—	
59	41	15	8	10	133	10·5	1 3 6	1 0 0	—	29 16 8	1 6 0	4 0 0	[a]5 6 0	
47	23	22	14	4	110	9·	1 5 3	—	—	27 2 6	3 14 0	—	3 14 0	
57	40	25	14	10	146	9·5	3 2 4	—	1 0 0	57 10 0	8 1 5	—	8 1 5	
47	51	18	14	12	142	11·9	0 5 8	—	8 10 0	50 10 10	8 8 4	—	8 8 4	
51	14	–	18	–	83	10·2	0 10 0	—	—	6 13 4	1 6 8	2 10 0	3 16 8	
64	11	–	8	–	83	10·2	—	—	—	10 15 0	0 11 6	2 10 0	[a]3 1 6	
34	18	10	2	2	66	9·8	—	—	—	13 15 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	
15	31	3	12	9	70	10·4	1 8 1	—	—	26 0 0	2 6 1	—	2 6 1	
24	11	8	9	3	55	10·	1 12 7	—	—	20 0 0	1 8 8	—	1 8 8	
47	32	22	18	7	126	9·8	4 19 11	—	1 0 0	37 3 4	2 14 0	—	2 14 0	
49	26	–	17	8	100	9·7	1 17 1	—	—	24 18 4	1 6 1	6 0 0	7 6 1	
60	38	–	13	4	115	10·7	1 14 10	—	—	18 0 0	2 18 9	—	2 18 9	
54	22	10	8	4	98	9·3	1 0 5	—	—	30 10 0	1 18 10	—	1 18 10	
35	23	30	8	–	96	10·5	2 13 10	—	—	17 5 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
31	15	7	17	–	70	10·4	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
30	22	7	18	6	83	9·6	2 0 2	—	3 0 0	21 16 8	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
39	27	–	11	5	82	10·2	1 11 6	—	—	15 0 0	3 16 3	—	[a]3 16 3	
32	48	8	32	5	125	10·7	1 7 11	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	2 16 6	—	2 16 6	
47	47	28	21	16	159	10·5	5 2 2	—	—	35 3 4	7 16 3	—	7 16 3	
38	30	9	25	5	107	9·9	1 16 9	—	1 0 0	43 18 4	5 1 3	1 0 0	6 1 3	
68	46	4	20	3	141	10·	2 3 11	—	5 10 0	33 16 8	6 2 7	—	6 2 7	
34	36	21	20	9	120	10·2	1 13 0	—	—	40 0 0	1 3 9	0 10 0	[a]1 13 9	
71	42	13	8	8	142	12·5	1 12 9	—	3 0 0	58 13 4	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
59	15	6	4	3	87	9·	2 12 3	—	1 0 0	36 6 8	0 5 9	3 0 0	[a]3 5 9	
36	22	–	19	12	89	9·5	2 1 11	—	1 10 0	38 0 0	6 19 5	—	[b]6 19 5	
24	15	18	9	2	68	10·2	0 12 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
118	26	9	28	10	186	9·5	1 8 0	—	—	18 0 0	5 1 0	—	5 1 0	
62	33	–	40	2	137	10·8	1 4 0	—	—	30 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
45	34	–	22	9	110	11·5	1 12 3	—	—	35 3 4	3 10 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	
75	43	–	28	2	148	11·5	1 18 4	—	—	15 0 0	5 0 4	—	5 0 4	
43	37	9	24	11	124	9·8	2 18 3	—	3 0 0	38 0 0	7 17 6	—	7 17 6	
60	16	11	9	–	96	9·7	1 12 4	—	—	21 0 0	—	—	—	
34	28	11	11	6	90	9·7	5 15 8	—	—	28 13 4	4 1 4	—	4 1 4	
27	46	35	31	16	155	10·6	3 19 2	—	1 0 0	53 13 4	16 8 3	—	16 8 3	
31	14	–	15	8	68	9·9	3 15 6	—	—	28 0 0	0 17 4	—	0 17 4	
35	22	9	5	–	71	8·3	—	—	—	14 0 0	0 9 8	—	0 9 8	
48	41	18	12	3	122	9·7	1 7 0	—	1 0 0	28 11 8	5 15 5	—	[a]5 15 5	
43	22	13	15	–	93	9·6	1 4 10	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	a—	
43	18	9	4	–	74	7·7	1 11 6	—	—	15 0 0	3 4 6	—	3 4 6	
28	26	14	9	5	82	10·2	1 7 10	—	—	27 6 8	1 0 6	—	[a]1 0 6	
35	8	–	13	8	64	9·	0 16 0	—	—	24 0 0	6 15 0	7 10 0	14 5 0	
99	61	–	8	–	168	10·5	1 17 2	—	—	18 0 0	5 13 6	—	5 13 6	
80	38	–	19	5	142	10·2	1 10 0	—	—	32 0 0	5 4 7	—	5 4 7	
55	37	18	17	9	136	10·	1 9 11	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
47	35	–	6	8	96	10·3	0 10 0	—	—	33 13 4	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
39	47	26	16	13	141	9·7	7 0 4	—	3 0 0	52 6 8	4 0 4	—	[b]4 0 4	
57	31	8	10	2	108	11·1	2 14 0	—	—	29 6 8	—	—	a—	
106	40	–	38	19	203	10·1	3 15 7	—	1 15 0	72 8 4	13 6 11	—	13 6 11	
44	31	23	8	–	106	10·5	—	—	—	41 8 4	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
58	41	21	11	–	131	9·2	0 16 2	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	4 0 0	[a]4 10 0	
52	26	8	11	3	100	10·3	2 15 2	—	—	29 3 4	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
93	44	4	13	10	164	9·1	1 19 9	—	—	18 15 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
61	36	–	24	12	133	10·	4 13 3	—	—	29 0 0	10 16 9	—	10 16 9	
56	35	–	13	6	110	9·7	1 10 2	—	3 10 0	49 9 2	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
18	21	1	29	8	77	11·	1 6 0	—	—	28 0 0	5 17 5	4 0 0	9 17 5	

[b] Residence and garden free.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
						Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
									Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
123	7396	Ross,	Clonbur,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	73	–	73	37
124	7455	Killeroran,	Ballygar,	m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	103	–	103	64	–	64	34
125	7456	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	–	61	61	36
126	7459	Killimordaly,	Attymon,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	59	59	34
127	7500	Athenry,	Newcastle,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	72	–	72	28
128	7501	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	122	–	73	73	28
129	7551	Killeenavana,	Ballinderreen,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	74	–	74	36
130	7552	Drumacoo,	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	77	77	34
131	7559	Cross,	Maam,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	59	140	54	40	94	41
132	7629	Kiltullagh,	Kiltullagh,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	49	136	51	29	80	36
133	7663	Ballynacourty,	Gurrane,	f.		R.C.		R.C.	–	94	94	–	52	52	30
134	7707	Do.	Carramore,	m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	–	117	67	–	67	31
135	7724	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	–	62	62	27
136	7829	Ballymacward,	Liscune,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	–	96	67	–	67	30
137	7830	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	–	62	62	35
138	7831	Abbeygormacan,	Mullagh,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	56	56	21
139	7886	Boyounagh,	Stonetown,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	86	86	36
140	7920	Clare Galway,	Clare Galway,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	–	100	59	–	59	32
141	7924	Do.	Killian,	m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	106	–	106	50
142	7980	Fohonagh,	Fohonagh,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	58	97	31	44	75	25
143	8039	Meenlagh&Killascoole,	Meenlagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	99	–	99	50
144	8040	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	151	–	106	106	45
145	8173	Clonfert,	Clonfert,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	97	213	56	46	102	43
146	8203	Annaghdown,	Carrabeg,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	201	201	–	124	124	52
147	8226	Athenry,	Athenry,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	188	–	188	116	–	116	64
148	8227	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	172	–	142	142	67
149	8248	Clonberne,	Lerhin,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	116	192	33	50	83	58
150	8249	Moylough,	Moylough,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	109	–	109	62
151	8264	Clonfert,	Esker, No. 2,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	54	–	54	41	–	41	32
152	8265	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	51	51	–	34	34	22
153	8266	Templetogher,	Farm,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	182	116	298	68	50	118	48
154	8360	Ross,	Clonbur,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	124	–	91	91	29
155	8379	Do.	Gortanumera,	.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	135	123	258	85	81	166	78
156	8380	Do.	Kylemore,	.	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	12	14	26	10	12	22	14
157	8429	Clonbern,	Mahanagh,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	82	73	155	51	48	99	53
158	8446	Do.	Tullokyne,	.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	136	103	239	73	54	127	60
159	8455	Killuroa,	Headford,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	394	–	394	219	–	219	117
160	8510	Ballinakill,	Shragh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	66	–	66	33
161	8511	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	83	–	61	61	30
162	8512	Killimore,	Killimore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	192	–	192	126	–	126	65
163	8513	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	167	–	105	105	51
164	8580	Annaghdown,	Castlehackett,	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	70	70	–	56	56	35
165	8594	Monivea,	Monivea,	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	82	82	–	52	52	27
166	8602	Kilconnell,	Kilconnell,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	70	–	70	34
167	8603	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	56	56	30
168	8716	Omey,	Aughrusmore,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	97	–	80	80	32
169	8756	Aughrim,	Aughrim,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	70	70	34
170	8770	Omey,	Cleggan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	61	134	46	39	85	36
171	8771	Kilmacduagh,	Killomoran,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	42	105	39	23	62	27
172	8775	Kilcummin,	Glann,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	40	86	29	25	54	28
173	8799	Oranmore,	Menlough,[c]	m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
174	8800	Do.	Do.[c]	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
175	8811	Ballinrobe,	Killetiane,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	74	165	65	48	113	43
176	8819	Kilkerrin,	Shankill,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	32	65	97	19	51	70	35
177	8870	Omey,	Omey Island,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	29	15	44	23	12	35	23
178	8899	Dunmore,	Dunmore,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	193	193	–	126	126	69
179	8905	Killosolan,	Castlefrench,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	96	199	60	66	126	51
180	8906	Kiltartan,	Kiltartan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	30	103	55	25	80	39
181	8919	Ballynacourty,	Tawin,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	20	16	36	17	15	32	25
182	8933	Killian,	Killian,	f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	108	108	–	81	81	34
183	8942	Tyranascragh,	Tyranascragh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	69	–	69	32
184	8943	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	64	64	30
185	8958	Kilmoylan,	Annagh,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	–	80	80	34

[a] Residence and garden free.

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28	25	9	9	4	75	10·	1 18 1	—	—	21 0 0	0 11 6	—	0 11 6	
40	22	8	5	3	78	9·9	—	—	—	24 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	7 12 0	
40	20	7	6	5	78	9·2	3 13 11	—	—	18 8 10	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
18	25	14	5	–	62	11·	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 1	—	1 19 1	
34	20	15	12	5	86	10·	1 6 10	—	—	21 15 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
31	22	19	14	5	91	9·	2 1 0	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
47	23	6	6	2	84	9·8	—	—	1 10 0	27 0 0	5 1 6	—	5 1 6	
38	22	4	15	5	84	9·7	0 12 3	—	—	22 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0	
50	28	21	5	4	108	9·5	1 9 7	—	—	18 3 4	1 15 0	5 15 0	[b]7 10 0	
59	15	18	12	–	104	9·2	1 17 3	—	—	15 17 6	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	
36	15	–	18	–	69	10·2	0 15 6	—	—	15 10 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
25	28	–	11	–	64	11·5	1 7 2	—	1 10 0	28 0 0	0 12 11	—	0 12 11	
24	26	–	17	–	67	9·5	—	—	—	26 0 0	0 5 6	—	0 5 6	
27	23	6	13	1	70	8·3	2 5 1	—	0 10 0	28 6 8	1 15 9	4 0 0	5 15 9	
28	15	2	13	8	66	10·4	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	1 12 8	—	1 12 8	
27	14	12	11	2	66	9·4	—	—	—	12 16 8	1 4 9	—	1 4 9	
43	38	–	15	5	101	11·2	2 5 3	—	—	16 0 0	2 9 2	—	2 9 2	
41	19	–	11	–	71	10·5	1 11 6	—	—	15 0 0	4 3 1	—	4 3 1	
44	45	19	10	–	118	11·	1 8 4	—	1 0 0	24 13 4	3 0 4	—	3 0 4	
32	29	12	2	4	79	8·	0 14 3	—	0 15 0	30 6 8	—	—	—	
42	47	16	10	10	125	10·	1 10 3	—	2 0 0	25 10 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	3 18 0	
48	32	3	7	6	96	9·	1 5 3	—	—	21 15 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	
99	21	–	14	2	136	7·8	—	—	—	23 15 0	2 11 4	—	2 11 4	
80	33	10	8	6	137	8·	1 17 6	—	—	22 18 4	1 4 7	3 1 6	4 6 1	
65	24	–	29	16	134	10·	2 17 10	—	—	42 10 10	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
56	47	14	24	11	152	8·4	1 11 0	—	1 10 0	41 15 0	5 2 11	—	5 2 11	
59	32	18	17	10	136	9·2	3 16 6	—	1 0 0	32 3 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
37	23	–	33	17	110	10·7	2 16 6	—	—	35 1 8	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
11	16	–	7	11	45	10·1	—	—	—	40 15 0	3 0 0	7 10 0	[a]10 10 0	
17	10	4	9	–	40	8·5	1 12 5	—	—	13 0 0	1 19 0	2 10 0	[a]4 0 0	
82	62	–	26	–	170	10·5	3 19 3	—	—	14 5 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
56	29	12	12	–	100	9·7	0 5 0	—	—	12 3 4	—	—	—	
110	46	–	30	10	196	9·9	1 14 2	—	3 0 0	48 18 4	6 2 11	—	6 2 11	
13	8	–	1	–	22	8·5	0 7 4	—	—	8 10 0	—	—	—	
56	45	14	10	6	131	9·	3 9 8	—	—	39 0 0	3 18 6	—	[a]3 18 6	
96	29	5	18	–	148	9·	1 10 7	—	1 0 0	38 0 0	3 14 0	10 0 0	13 14 0	
81	91	–	31	44	247	11·	8 8 6	—	—	80 5 0	2 11 3	—	2 11 3	
42	8	9	10	5	74	9·7	1 9 9	—	2 0 0	30 13 4	5 4 6	—	5 4 6	
29	26	–	14	2	71	9·8	1 3 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 11	—	2 7 11	
48	35	25	19	17	144	10·5	1 5 3	—	0 10 0	36 18 4	9 12 4	—	9 12 4	
52	32	22	21	8	135	10·	2 12 8	—	0 15 0	46 0 0	9 6 2	—	9 6 2	
21	19	–	13	5	58	9·8	1 8 0	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 6	—	4 0 6	
19	15	3	17	1	55	8·5	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
21	31	15	9	9	85	11·	0 10 10	—	—	25 10 0	4 15 6	—	4 15 6	
18	22	7	4	9	60	9·1	0 12 2	—	—	16 0 0	3 9 5	—	3 9 5	
40	16	5	3	–	64	12·6	—	—	—	11 13 4	—	—	[a]—	
26	18	16	11	5	76	9·	0 11 0	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	1 17 3	—	1 17 3	
66	26	17	12	2	123	9·8	1 6 0	—	—	32 0 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	
28	13	20	6	1	73	10·	0 17 3	—	—	16 15 0	0 15 8	—	0 15 8	
17	12	4	14	–	47	11·	1 7 4	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
83	32	6	5	–	126	9·5	—	—	—	3 15 0	—	—	—	
51	24	–	11	–	86	9·4	1 14 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 14 10	—	2 14 10	
17	12	–	2	–	31	10·5	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
50	36	24	16	2	128	9·5	3 1 6	—	8 0 0	35 6 8	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	
78	38	16	10	3	145	9·9	0 10 3	—	—	46 0 0	3 2 11	—	3 2 11	
34	35	–	33	–	102	10·6	1 0 6	—	3 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
7	3	5	7	10	32	10·6	1 7 3	—	—	19 15 0	1 18 5	—	1 18 5	
40	29	9	5	1	84	8·8	0 12 3	—	—	12 16 8	0 8 6	—	0 8 6	
23	22	–	19	3	67	10·3	0 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 2 5	—	4 2 5	
32	21	9	5	5	72	9·2	2 10 6	—	—	16 0 0	3 18 1	—	3 18 1	
d–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 16 10	—	—	27 16 8	—	—	—	

[c] Temporarily closed.

[d] No return.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
186	8965	Templetogher, .	Williamstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	200	110	310	92	64	156	63
187	9056	Kilquain, .	Raheen, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	72	59	131	45	33	78	42
188	9057	Cummer, .	Ballinderry, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	128	–	128	81	–	81	32
189	9058	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	91	91	–	62	62	26
190	9069	Lackagh, .	Bawnmore, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	122	–	122	73	–	73	37
191	9070	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	115	115	–	71	71	35
192	9102	Dunmore, .	Shanballymore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	137	251	53	52	105	42
193	9112	Ballindoon, .	Errislannan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	63	129	40	42	82	47
194	9113	Rahoon, . .	Bushy Park, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	–	56	56	31
195	9139	Dunmore, .	Flaska, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	80	192	72	51	123	57
196	9197	Ballynakill, .	Abbey of Kilmalahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	84	170	55	57	112	55
197	9251	Dunmore, .	Garrafrauns, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	82	189	89	63	152	56
198	9252	Killeen, .	Killeen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	83	–	83	47
199	9253	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	52	52	31
200	9275	Killannin, .	Salerna, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	86	198	82	56	138	84
201	9276	Killalaghton, .	Cappataggle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	55	100	36	45	81	33
202	9297	Omey, . .	Clifden, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	190	–	190	118	–	118	83
203	9298	Killalaghton, .	Killagh, . .		R.C.	–	–	47	13	60	30	25	55	29
204	9299	Ballindoon, .	Derrygimla, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	74	74	36
205	9343	Killeskill, .	Aille, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	62	116	37	42	79	31
206	9361	Ross, . .	Taivnaleen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	24	39	63	19	30	49	33
207	9419	St. Nicholas, .	Bohermore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	161	–	161	72	–	72	33
208	9437	Liskeevy, .	Belmont, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	50	101	37	41	78	48
209	9443	Ballynakill, .	Tully, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	138	–	138	102	–	102	47
210	9444	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	104	104	36
211	9457	Oranmore, .	Castlegar, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	139	–	139	89	–	89	47
212	9458	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	55	55	30
213	9460	Kilchreest, .	Kilchreest, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	69	152	59	49	108	47
214	9461	Boyounagh, .	Cashel, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	64	190	65	35	100	53
215	9477	Killursa, . .	Headford, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	193	193	–	166	166	89
216	9542	Kilcummin, .	Lettermullen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	16	57	41	16	57	48
217	9551	Clonfert, . .	Kylemore, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	15	13	28	13	12	25	19
218	9552	Do. .	Laurencetown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	42	89	47	42	89	67
219	9553	Ross, . .	Leenane, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	59	–	52	52	34
220	9561	Moyrus, . .	Carna, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	25	95	70	20	90	72
221	9562	Killannin, .	Tully, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	35	93	47	31	78	61
222	9567	Kilcummin, .	Rusmuck, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	22	83	61	22	83	48
223	9570	Moyrus, . .	Ballinafad, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	43	14	57	28	8	36	22
224	9584	Ballynakill, .	Loughatorick, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	38	26	64	35	22	57	53
225	9604	Killursa, . .	Headford, . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	27	82	54	26	80	45
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 225,					16,735	13546	30,281	10,562	8,873	19,435	9,696
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, MONASTIC, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND PRISON SCHOOLS.											
1	6212	Rahoon, . .	GalwayDist.Mod.m.	v.c.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	155	–	155	95	–	95	71
2	6213	Do. .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	–	82	82	–	49	49	37
3	6214	Do. .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		E.C.	44	31	75	22	25	47	36
4	1320	Ballynakill, .	Ballynakill 1st Class Agric.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	66	–	66	32
5	3842	Clonkeen, .	ClonkeenKerrill do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	42	25	67	30	17	47	27
6	4216	Annadown, .	Castle Hackett, do.		–	E.C.	R.C.	98	–	98	69	–	69	40
7	1645	Kinvara, . .	KinvaraOrd.Ag. m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	186	–	186	120	–	120	68
8	1016	St. Nicholas, .	GalwayMonastic,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	1,027	–	1,027	695	–	695	404
9	1011	Loughrea, .	LoughreaConvent,f[c]	v.t.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	1013	Rahoon, . .	Rahoon do.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	719	719	–	493	493	377
11	4515	St. Nicholas, .	Newtownsmith do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	946	946	–	650	650	427
12	6613	Do. .	St. Nicholas's do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	537	537	–	322	322	194
13	6632	Loughrea, .	St. Vincent's do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	126	359	485	84	293	377	265
14	6839	Kilcloony, .	Ballinasloe do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	179	530	709	134	418	552	343
15	8195	Kilmacduagh, .	Gort, No. 2 do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	198	436	634	147	344	491	213

[a] Residence free.

[b] Closed latter part of year.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT : County of GALWAY—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and Higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
126	64	12	14	–	216	11·	3 0 6	—	—	42 10 0	3 10 6	—	3 10 6
50	29	14	5	1	99	9·	1 9 2	—	—	12 0 0	5 0 0	—	[a]5 0 0
56	19	19	8	–	102	10·3	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
41	29	13	1	–	84	8·8	1 7 10	—	—	14 0 0	3 7 10	—	3 7 10
54	9	14	8	1	86	9·3	1 9 9	—	—	28 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
47	26	15	5	–	93	9·	—	—	1 10 0	20 0 0	0 6 0	—	[a]0 6 0
79	50	23	15	–	167	9·	1 5 0	—	—	16 0 0	3 14 2	—	3 14 2
33	36	12	7	–	88	10·1	2 1 6	—	—	18 13 4	0 18 6	—	0 18 6
37	19	4	9	–	69	8·5	0 10 0	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
70	62	–	23	–	155	10·5	1 13 11	—	—	22 15 0	6 7 0	—	6 7 0
77	33	–	13	2	125	9·7	2 7 7	—	1 10 0	44 1 8	7 11 11	—	7 11 11
76	69	–	25	2	172	8·	2 4 10	—	—	15 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
53	18	9	17	6	103	9·9	1 14 5	—	—	25 15 0	6 3 1	—	[a]6 3 1
37	14	5	12	–	68	9·5	0 15 3	—	—	22 5 0	1 17 1	—	1 17 1
70	36	17	12	–	135	9·5	2 5 9	—	—	37 10 0	8 8 2	—	8 8 2
41	27	11	3	1	83	8·5	2 2 9	—	—	16 0 0	1 18 6	—	1 18 6
37	31	12	21	17	118	10·7	1 12 3	7 12 1	4 0 0	71 13 4	12 10 11	—	12 10 11
[b]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	—	—
58	20	4	10	–	92	10·9	1 5 4	—	—	17 15 0	0 14 6	—	[a]0 14 6
36	26	8	8	–	78	9·7	0 10 4	—	—	14 0 0	1 14 0	—	1 14 0
26	15	2	12	–	55	8·1	0 6 0	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
38	21	15	22	–	96	9·3	1 17 7	—	—	14 16 8	2 9 6	—	[a]2 9 6
33	51	1	14	–	99	8·5	3 5 1	5 0 0	—	12 10 0	10 11 0	—	10 11 0
63	42	–	9	–	114	10·6	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	11 5 0	—	—	—
54	40	–	13	–	107	8·9	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	11 16 8	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
52	23	19	12	–	106	10·	2 1 5	4 10 0	—	21 0 0	8 1 3	—	8 1 3
43	18	12	–	–	73	9·9	1 7 3	4 10 0	—	14 3 4	3 13 4	—	3 13 4
69	41	11	6	–	127	12·3	3 1 2	4 10 0	—	20 16 8	1 8 10	—	1 8 10
129	24	9	8	3	173	10·	4 7 6	5 0 0	—	10 0 0	6 17 6	—	6 17 6
105	61	–	15	12	193	9·	5 10 5	6 0 0	—	28 8 4	15 0 0	—	[a]15 0 0
30	15	–	12	–	57	9·	1 18 6	4 10 0	—	8 15 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
21	5	–	2	–	28	8·	13 18 8	4 0 0	—	3 15 0	1 5 6	37 14 6	[a]39 0 0
43	35	–	11	–	89	9·	1 7 7	4 10 0	—	6 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
27	21	–	1	10	59	8·7	1 6 5	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0
[d]–	–	–	–	–	–	12·	1 11 3	5 0 0	—	0 12 6	—	—	—
62	26	–	5	–	93	9·6	—	4 10 0	—	1 5 0	3 10 2	—	3 10 2
57	19	–	7	–	83	8·3	—	—	—	1 5 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
42	14	1	–	–	57	9·7	0 17 6	4 0 0	—	2 6 8	—	3 6 8	[a]3 6 8
[d]–	–	–	–	–	–	10·1	1 5 0	4 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
82	–	–	–	–	82	7·2	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
10,023	6,251	1,918	2,877	1,109	22,178		383 10 4	85 17 6	143 5 0	5,987 0 0	800 0 11	230 10 0	1,030 10 11
4	9	23	16	42	94	11·6	19 7 5	1 5 3	—	684 14 1	84 2 5	—	84 2 5
2	5	26	13	13	59	11·6							
31	17	3	7	–	58	6·4							
25	22	9	8	4	68	11·5	1 16 6	—	—	49 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
19	15	–	13	4	51	9·5	1 0 11	1 11 6	—	50 5 0	2 14 0	15 0 0	17 14 0
27	19	–	22	5	73	9·9	1 5 10	—	—	34 3 4	6 2 0	20 13 5	[a]26 15 5
57	29	14	27	10	137	10·7	3 1 3	—	2 10 0	70 0 0	7 16 2	—	7 16 2
245	79	186	46	26	582	10·3	—	—	3 10 0	113 19 2	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	112	68	76	48	575	9·	25 11 8	—	19 0 0	150 11 3	—	—	—
378	151	69	49	80	727	9·	19 16 6	—	24 0 0	176 18 4	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
221	48	–	25	13	307	7·	4 11 5	—	6 10 0	88 18 4	—	—	—
228	52	23	58	32	393	6·2	10 3 11	—	24 15 0	134 16 8	4 17 6	—	4 17 6
297	146	4	74	39	560	5·9	10 1 4	—	21 0 0	125 6 3	3 11 8	—	3 11 8
323	105	–	31	6	465	5·5	8 10 9	—	16 13 4	107 10 0	48 10 0	—	48 10 0

[c] Inoperative.

– No return.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, MONASTIC, CONVENT

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
16	8322	Kilcummin, .	OughterardConvent		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	316	316	–	247	247	137
17	8795	Oranmore, .	Oranmore do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	304	304	–	261	261	167
18	3365	Rahoon, . .	Galway Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	76	75	151	40	53	93	83
19	3366	Loughrea, .	Loughrea do.		–		R.C.	36	44	80	26	30	56	44
20	3379	Beagh, . .	Gort do.		–		R.C.	107	91	198	26	23	49	31
21	5323	Omey, . .	Clifden do.		–		R.C.	31	29	60	18	16	34	31
22	5448	Tuam, . .	Tuam do.		–		R.C.	78	78	156	56	52	108	78
23	5992	Kilcummin, .	Oughterard do.		–		R.C.	29	17	46	19	11	30	27
24	6568	Moylough, .	Mountbellew do.		–		R.C.	44	44	88	32	32	64	52
25	6733	Boyounagh, .	Glenamaddy do.		–		R.C.	61	65	126	31	41	72	51
26	6734	Lickmolassy, .	Portumna do.		–		R.C.	51	52	103	30	32	62	46
27	7019	Kilcloony, .	Ballinasloe do.		–		R.C.	37	69	106	21	39	60	50
28	3567	Loughrea, .	Galway Co. Prison,		Gov.of	Gaol	–	10	–	10	10	–	10	8
29	3800	St. Nicholas, .	Do. Town do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	28	–	28	5	–	5	5
			Total of Special Schools, 29, .					2,739	4,849	7,588	1,776	3,448	5,224	3,344
			Grand Total for Co. Galway, 254, .					19,474	18,395	37,869	12,338	12,321	24,659	13,040

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	1024	Kiltoghert, .	Jamestown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	93	–	93	42
2	1025	Do. . .	Cratty, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	37	80	35	27	62	28
3	1026	Do. . .	Drumkeelan More,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	85	62	147	54	40	94	34
4	1028	Kiltubbrid, .	Moherreavogagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	104	179	56	69	125	59
5	1030	Do. . .	Liscarban, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	93	–	93	33
6	1209	Carrigallen, .	Beaghmore, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	115	100	215	63	60	123	65
7	1217	Anaduff, . .	Lisduff, No. 1, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	93	–	93	41
8	1335	Do. . .	Drumsna, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	–	111	66	–	66	27
9	1340	Fenagh, . .	Cornagon, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	61	46	107	49	40	89	30
10	1341	Rossinver, .	Loughmuirran, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	66	136	45	43	88	40
11	1406	Kiltoghert, .	Corderry, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	70	150	56	46	102	42
12	1408	Oughteragh, .	Pottore, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	77	–	77	34
13	1409	Do. . .	Derrinkeher, .	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	113	94	207	79	71	150	73
14	1648	Cloone, . .	Corduff, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	133	124	257	82	73	155	69
15	1649	Cloonclare, .	Kiltyclogher, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	121	–	121	81	–	81	38
16	1751	Do. . .	Loughros, . . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	94	202	67	47	114	40
17	1823	Kiltoghert, .	Jamestown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	–	89	89	43
18	1829	Mohill, . .	Eskeragh, . .	B.	–	E.C.	R.C.	45	43	88	30	30	60	25
19	2178	Killanummery, .	Killavoggy, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	119	101	220	68	64	132	61
20	2285	Kiltoghert, .	Lisduff, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	65	69	134	34	37	71	33
21	2354	Anaduff, . .	Drumsna, . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	–	73	73	32
22	2864	Cloonclare, .	Kiltyclogher, f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	90	90	–	71	71	27
23	2415	Cloone, . .	Farnaght, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	E.C.	168	–	168	100	–	100	38
24	2430	Oughteragh, .	Pottore, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	71	71	40
25	2820	Do. . .	Ballinamore, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	142	–	142	86	–	86	41
26	2821	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	–	80	80	41
27	2851	Kiltubbrid, .	Garvagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	78	78	30
28	3127	Cloonclare, .	Manorhamilton, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	116	–	116	66	–	66	28
29	3128	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	134	134	–	88	88	39
30	3219	Do. . .	Killea, . .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	51	56	107	29	33	62	32
31	3338	Inishmagrath, .	Tarmon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	77	189	63	39	102	45
32	3639	Oughteragh, .	Crumlin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	–	104	68	–	68	30
33	3707	Anaduff, . .	Anaduff, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	90	–	90	45
34	3724	Killasnet, .	Brackary-beg, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	66	133	43	45	88	44
35	3736	Rossinver, .	Buckode, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	60	46	106	45	34	79	42

[a] No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Connaught : County of Galway—*continued.*

Poor Law Union, and Prison Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
147	32	–	42	12	233	7·1	6 8 5	—	8 10 0	68 6 8	3 12 6	—	3 12 6
145	39	25	19	10	238	9·4	10 10 2	0 13 6	6 0 0	90 1 8	—	—	—
34	39	12	16	–	101	9·1	8 7 11	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
29	13	9	5	–	56	7·	1 9 2	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
20	9	3	3	–	44	6·3	1 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	7	4	5	–	39	8·	0 16 1	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
58	26	13	2	1	100	8·8	1 9 1	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
20	7	3	1	–	31	6·6	0 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	22	7	7	6	72	9·2	4 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	21	4	3	–	76	9·	2 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	11	–	11	–	63	7·	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	16	12	6	8	79	8·	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	–	7	–	14	23·	0 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,774	1,053	517	592	359	5,295		150 8 3	3 10 3	143 18 4	1,945 0 9	213 16 3	35 13 5	249 9 8
12,797	7,304	2,435	3,469	1,468	27,473		533 18 7	89 7 9	287 3 4	7,932 0 9	1,013 17 2	266 3 5	1,280 0 7

LEITRIM—178 Schools.

23	23	25	10	12	93	11·7	1 7 10	—	1 0 0	59 6 8	2 14 0	—	2 14 0
26	20	–	11	4	61	11·5	0 7 5	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
35	32	17	9	5	98	9·7	1 7 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 17 6	—	1 17 6
58	34	34	21	5	152	8·7	3 3 5	—	—	56 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	6 12 0
27	21	13	11	5	77	10·6	0 10 4	—	0 15 0	38 6 8	0 17 6	7 16 0	8 13 6
36	76	17	22	5	156	9·3	4 7 6	—	1 0 0	57 3 4	7 15 6	5 0 0	12 15 6
40	28	–	17	4	98	10·1	1 2 1	—	1 10 0	37 3 4	1 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
30	22	11	18	6	87	10·4	1 2 9	—	1 0 0	26 3 4	1 11 5	6 0 0	7 11 5
61	23	–	18	2	104	9·2	1 4 1	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 10 0
22	33	26	13	13	107	10·4	0 10 10	—	4 0 0	42 10 0	1 16 6	2 10 0	4 6 6
36	13	33	14	6	102	10·5	0 13 4	—	—	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
53	20	–	7	7	87	11·	0 13 10	—	4 10 0	37 13 4	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
55	37	43	19	10	164	9·5	5 9 3	—	7 0 0	73 1 8	3 5 1	—	3 5 1
78	71	14	10	6	179	10·5	7 1 11	—	3 0 0	47 0 0	0 14 0	—	0 14 0
34	27	22	9	6	98	10·	0 6 0	—	—	28 0 0	1 2 0	0 5 0	1 7 0
42	28	36	6	8	120	10·4	2 3 6	—	—	16 10 0	2 2 2	—	2 2 2
32	24	22	6	5	89	9·	1 10 8	—	—	32 13 4	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
25	15	12	12	–	64	10·2	3 0 0	—	—	12 16 8	0 18 1	—	0 18 1
75	56	24	14	5	174	9·5	2 7 0	—	3 0 0	38 0 0	1 6 6	—	1 6 6
45	20	13	9	2	89	8·5	1 7 3	—	—	28 0 0	0 18 0	0 5 0	1 3 0
27	28	12	13	14	94	9·	4 10 0	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	2 1 4	—	2 1 4
40	18	10	11	6	85	9·6	0 10 7	—	—	20 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6
59	27	19	13	4	122	10·2	2 10 0	—	—	32 0 0	2 2 11	—	2 2 11
34	25	–	8	5	72	11·5	0 18 11	—	4 0 0	36 6 8	1 10 6	—	1 10 6
47	36	–	12	10	105	9·1	—	—	2 0 0	45 6 8	2 0 8	—	2 0 8
27	18	12	6	11	74	9·6	2 17 5	—	3 0 0	46 3 4	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
41	20	10	4	–	75	8·9	1 3 6	—	—	26 0 0	3 7 0	2 0 0	5 7 0
34	24	11	9	6	84	9·5	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 2 0	—	3 2 0
32	29	13	15	11	100	9·1	—	—	—	35 19 0	4 16 2	—	4 16 2
28	17	7	3	1	56	9·2	1 5 11	—	—	36 6 8	0 19 0	—	0 19 0
75	32	21	7	–	135	8·9	3 7 6	—	—	16 10 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
27	27	–	9	2	65	10·	—	—	—	18 0 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0
29	31	19	9	5	93	9·9	—	—	6 0 0	28 0 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
42	35	–	23	3	103	9·7	1 6 3	—	1 0 0	30 6 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
19	25	21	9	6	80	9·5	1 15 0	—	—	42 1 8	3 16 0	5 0 0	8 16 0

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
36	3763	Rossinver,	Tullaghan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	57	114	53	45	98	47
37	3796	Oughteragh,	Clogher,		–	E.C.	R.C.	57	33	90	42	25	67	29
38	3857	Carrigallen,	Drumeela,		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	–	89	61	–	61	27
39	3871	Kiltubbrid,	Crummy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	84	159	54	54	108	42
40	3943	Cloone,	Drumadorn, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	164	–	109	109	44
41	4097	Rossinver,	Ballaghameehan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	84	–	84	37
42	4298	Anaduff,	Anaduff, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	85	–	80	80	39
43	4329	Oughteragh,	Crumlin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	68	–	64	64	25
44	4351	Kiltoghert,	Drumduff,		–	E.C.	E.C.	66	41	107	40	23	63	24
45	4390	Rossinver,	Gannavagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	85	190	55	41	96	41
46	4516	Carrigallen,	Carrigallen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	136	97	233	86	61	147	64
47	4552	Killarga,	Drumkeel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	39	90	39	27	66	34
48	4665	Drumreilly,	Carrow Allen,		–	E.C.	E.C.	58	58	116	47	46	93	40
49	4691	Do.	Urbal, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	64	–	64	33
50	4824	Mohill,	Eslin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	107	–	107	53
51	4825	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	128	–	93	93	47
52	4905	Drumlease,	Cornalaghta,		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	75	182	75	53	128	57
53	5035	Killarga,	Killarga, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	42	81	33	37	70	32
54	5036	Drumlease,	Drumlease,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	54	127	43	37	80	32
55	5161	Inishmagrath,	Drumkeeran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	91	183	65	60	125	61
56	5212	Rossinver,	Edenvella,		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	71	177	70	45	115	56
57	5294	Do.	Askill,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	54	30	84	37	19	56	37
58	5320	Anaduff,	Lisduff, No. 1, f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	125	–	38	38	36
59	5338	Killasnet,	Leckanrainey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	69	138	43	47	90	48
60	5339	Rossinver,	Tawly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	83	167	50	55	105	41
61	5352	Cloonclare,	Cullentragh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	164	96	260	98	53	151	69
62	5403	Rossinver,	Drummans,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	59	135	45	38	83	40
63	5462	Inishmagrath,	Lisacoghill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	83	154	44	51	95	40
64	5463	Do.	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	58	135	55	41	96	49
65	5561	Killarga,	Tullynacross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	48	135	47	34	81	57
66	5563	Rossinver,	Aghanlish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	66	143	47	44	91	53
67	5684	Carrigallen,	Killygar, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	73	71	144	60	56	116	50
68	5841	Rossinver,	Boyannagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	52	35	87	38	28	66	36
69	5850	Inishmagrath,	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	45	107	48	28	76	37
70	5922	Drumreilly,	Coralubber,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	45	102	48	34	82	36
71	5983	Mohill,	Mohill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	83	83	55
72	6046	Killasnet,	Glasdrumman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	54	116	36	33	69	31
73	6079	Inishmagrath,	Tullyclevan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	85	168	69	74	143	64
74	6179	Kiltoghert,	Drumshambo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	102	212	84	79	163	92
75	6180	Drumreilly,	Gortahose, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	87	176	63	72	135	50
76	6193	Cloone,	Bellageeher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	84	188	71	49	120	50
77	6194	Drumreilly,	Derradda,		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	108	273	111	75	186	65
78	6223	Carrigallen,	Drumoela, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	–	57	57	31
79	6270	Drumreilly,	Urbal, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	59	59	34
80	6338	Cloone,	Cloone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	69	179	60	40	100	42
81	6355	Killarga,	Mullaghduff, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	62	147	66	47	113	51
82	6356	Inishmagrath,	Shannon View,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	60	152	52	37	89	42
83	6454	Do.	Moneenatieve,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	74	186	82	53	135	61
84	6473	Carrigallen,	Drumminshingore,		–	E.C.	E.C.	50	55	105	35	39	74	29
85	6562	Killarga,	Lugnaskeehan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	14	62	32	27	59	30
86	6590	Killanummery,	Friarstown,[d]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
87	6614	Killasnet,	Kilroosk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	54	135	47	35	82	36
88	6680	Do.	Diffreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	79	139	38	36	74	33
89	6704	Cloonclare,	Mullaun, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	20	73	93	13	51	64	29
90	6705	Kiltoghert,	Carrick-on-Shan. m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	164	–	164	115	–	115	58
91	6706	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	151	151	–	119	119	66
92	6730	Do.	Leitrim, f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	110	110	–	77	77	53
93	6774	Inishmagrath,	Shivdelagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	59	115	33	35	68	31
94	6775	Cloone,	Ardloher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	54	129	58	41	99	35
95	6894	Rossinver,	Conray, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	75	75	35
96	6895	Do.	Wardhouse,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	48	99	40	38	78	39
97	6907	Kiltubbrid,	Kilclare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	94	182	56	52	108	35
98	7039	Cloonclare,	Meenymore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	45	82	29	34	63	28

[a] Residence free.

[b] Residence and garden free.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
46	20	12	20	14	112	10·1	1 15 1	—	—	40 0 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 6	
32	20	8	18	4	82	9·5	1 8 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
29	27	12	4	–	72	9·3	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
59	27	7	23	4	120	9·3	1 12 3	—	2 0 0	32 0 0	2 1 6	—	2 1 6	
68	43	21	9	–	141	9·5	2 11 0	—	1 0 0	25 15 0	1 7 11	—	1 7 11	
24	33	21	9	13	100	11·2	4 18 8	—	5 0 0	45 16 8	2 3 0	—	2 3 0	
33	21	5	16	5	80	9·	1 12 7	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
17	26	–	11	3	57	12·	1 10 6	—	—	16 0 0	1 1 4	—	1 1 4	
14	18	11	16	–	59	10·1	1 9 7	—	—	17 0 0	—	—	—	
43	39	1	11	6	100	10·2	1 5 5	—	—	24 0 0	2 9 6	—	2 9 6	
65	57	22	21	13	178	10·	2 0 8	—	2 0 0	79 6 8	4 11 0	—	4 11 0	
14	31	8	10	4	67	10·5	0 13 0	—	3 10 0	24 0 0	2 15 6	4 10 0	7 5 6	
27	24	16	7	4	78	12·	3 8 6	—	5 10 0	38 0 0	—	[a]3 0 0	[a]3 0 0	
23	22	12	10	4	71	9·6	1 12 3	—	1 0 0	31 6 8	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	
66	29	19	14	13	141	10·3	1 13 9	—	9 10 0	42 6 8	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
53	27	13	13	5	111	11·5	2 15 7	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	
67	32	24	23	6	152	9·7	3 1 9	—	6 0 0	71 10 0	2 0 6	—	2 0 6	
27	32	4	14	3	80	9·3	0 15 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 1	—	1 19 1	
30	36	18	7	8	99	9·2	2 2 9	—	—	22 10 0	0 15 11	—	0 15 11	
51	42	16	24	12	145	9·6	5 15 1	—	2 0 0	61 6 8	8 2 11	—	8 2 11	
51	48	16	13	5	133	9·3	1 7 6	—	—	32 0 0	9 3 0	—	9 3 0	
30	15	–	16	12	73	10·6	0 8 2	—	1 0 0	39 10 0	2 16 6	5 15 0	8 11 6	
50	19	10	12	6	97	9·	2 1 10	—	—	24 0 0	0 13 6	—	0 13 6	
50	31	17	12	4	114	9·3	1 6 1	—	2 0 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	—	1 8 0	
52	18	22	13	10	115	8·5	1 11 5	—	—	29 6 8	—	—	—	
74	66	17	17	30	204	9·8	4 11 2	—	4 10 0	52 16 8	6 1 0	6 0 0	12 1 0	
56	21	12	4	4	97	9·9	1 17 9	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	
67	54	–	10	–	131	10·1	2 5 3	—	—	24 0 0	4 19 6	—	4 19 6	
30	36	12	16	8	102	9·4	1 14 2	—	6 0 0	31 18 4	3 2 0	—	3 2 0	
23	25	24	13	11	96	8·6	0 10 8	—	4 5 0	29 18 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
25	33	45	22	12	137	9·7	1 9 2	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	6 13 0	—	6 13 0	
49	32	19	22	–	122	10·2	6 15 11	—	4 0 0	31 13 10	—	—	[b]—	
20	21	20	12	4	77	10·3	2 2 3	—	2 0 0	39 13 4	2 9 6	5 0 0	7 9 6	
54	23	13	8	–	98	9·	1 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
49	14	7	7	–	77	8·	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
24	29	24	12	13	102	9·8	4 7 0	—	13 0 0	42 10 0	2 4 2	—	2 4 2	
25	38	–	14	4	81	10·3	3 3 4	—	—	15 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
61	34	26	31	11	163	10·3	3 19 9	—	—	32 3 4	4 18 11	—	4 18 11	
56	57	23	21	16	173	9·7	3 1 9	—	4 0 0	50 0 0	6 13 9	1 5 0	7 18 9	
55	56	–	17	6	134	9·5	4 3 9	—	—	37 17 6	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
60	34	36	21	6	157	10·1	1 5 5	—	—	43 10 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
108	57	32	10	10	217	9·6	2 15 8	—	—	51 16 8	3 7 0	—	3 7 0	
29	15	12	7	6	69	10·3	0 10 3	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	0 19 6	—	0 19 6	
12	14	15	16	5	62	10·6	1 5 0	—	—	27 10 0	2 15 6	—	2 15 6	
62	31	12	6	4	115	11·	1 7 6	—	1 0 0	26 10 0	3 9 0	—	3 9 0	
37	38	26	13	7	121	9·5	2 4 8	—	9 0 0	36 6 8	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
50	22	15	15	4	106	9·	0 5 9	—	—	22 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
61	46	17	29	2	155	9·6	1 12 1	—	8 0 0	67 6 8	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
34	8	14	7	9	72	10·	1 13 8	—	—	18 13 4	—	—	[b]—	
[c]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 18 9	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	41	7	9	–	94	9·7	1 6 8	—	2 0 0	25 15 6	8 8 6	—	8 8 6	
37	24	22	15	3	101	9·1	2 5 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 13 0	—	1 13 0	
20	21	16	6	6	69	9·6	2 9 9	—	—	20 0 0	0 8 6	—	0 8 6	
50	44	–	17	12	123	10·1	1 12 1	—	0 10 0	39 0 0	3 18 5	15 0 0	18 18 5	
81	25	–	14	12	132	9·5	2 17 10	—	5 0 0	52 0 0	6 5 6	15 0 0	21 5 6	
24	21	14	4	7	70	13·8	—	—	7 0 0	30 16 8	2 10 3	6 0 0	8 10 3	
25	16	19	14	7	81	9·9	1 16 3	—	—	24 0 0	5 3 9	—	5 3 9	
59	43	17	6	–	125	9·4	2 10 4	—	—	24 0 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0	
20	28	17	18	11	94	9·4	3 9 5	—	7 0 0	45 10 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
31	27	12	8	5	83	8·5	0 18 9	—	—	20 0 0	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	
85	32	11	5	4	137	10·	0 8 9	—	—	24 0 0	0 7 0	—	0 7 0	
31	16	10	12	3	72	9·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	8 0 0	9 5 0	

[c] No return; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

[d] Temporarily inoperative.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
99	7093	Cloonclare,	Slievenakilla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	25	71	37	20	57	27
100	7128	Kiltoghert,	Kiltoghert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	105	212	62	51	113	42
101	7135	Cloone,	Drumkeilvy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	50	134	52	33	85	38
102	7173	Rossinver,	Rossinver,		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	31	106	43	23	66	31
103	7216	Mohill,	Mohill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	116	–	116	65
104	7217	Carrigallen,	Cornaugh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	36	66	23	27	50	25
105	7305	Kiltubbrid,	Rossy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	61	111	32	46	78	26
106	7397	Do.	Funshinagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	127	243	80	87	167	74
107	7435	Mohill,	Shragarn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	50	124	59	43	102	57
108	7475	Drumlease,	Gortnaskeagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	45	104	34	30	64	31
109	7495	Drumreilly,	Cornagee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	51	118	52	40	92	41
110	7570	Kiltubbrid,	Garvagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	72	–	72	27
111	7582	Drumreilly,	Allenview,		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	30	86	31	25	56	26
112	7669	Kiltubbrid,	Mohergregg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	153	–	90	90	30
113	7688	Drumlease,	Kilcoosy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	38	98	40	28	68	35
114	7711	Cloonclare,	Townyunshinagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	71	43	114	48	30	78	40
115	7729	Cloone,	Farnaght, f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	137	137	–	108	108	51
116	8048	Gortletera,	Mullaghbrack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	123	213	65	92	157	52
117	8074	Rossinver,	Uragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	58	134	45	42	87	39
118	8127	Cloone,	Augharan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	66	165	69	41	110	53
119	8138	Killargue,	Killorman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	39	84	32	35	67	30
120	8153	Cloonclare,	Ballaghabehy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	43	84	27	27	54	25
121	8174	Kiltoghert,	Cornashamogue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	68	147	56	43	99	48
122	8175	Mohill,	Curraghfoghra,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	78	163	55	50	105	51
123	8182	Drumreilly,	Gubbs and Drumdiffer, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	78	–	78	34
124	8188	Mohill,	Currawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	59	64	123	39	37	76	38
125	8196	Cloonclare,	Castlemile,		R.C.	–	R.C.	46	34	80	30	23	53	27
126	8197	Oughteragh,	Mayo,		–	E.C.	R.C.	58	44	102	34	35	69	32
127	8218	Killasnet,	Glencar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	53	142	56	37	93	36
128	8238	Drumreilly,	Gubbs and Drumdiffer, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	78	–	64	64	36
129	8267	Mohill,	Mohill, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	61	125	39	37	76	46
130	8268	Gortletera,	Foregles, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	76	–	76	29
131	8290	Cloone,	Cloonsaran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	60	132	50	37	87	34
132	8296	Feenagh,	Feenagh,		E.C.	–	–	53	52	105	35	35	70	24
133	8390	Cloonclare,	Manorhamilton (Masterson's),		E.C.	–	E.C.	112	–	112	70	–	70	41
134	8422	Mohill,	Shragarn, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	121	–	121	78	–	78	31
135	8423	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	–	62	62	24
136	8529	Inishmagrath,	Tullyhurke,		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	50	99	39	39	78	37
137	8536	Killanummery,	Adergoole,		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	42	85	25	27	52	24
138	8537	Rossinver,	Glenade,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	28	79	37	21	58	26
139	8595	Drumlease,	Greenane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	27	37	64	25	33	58	26
140	8617	Cloonclare,	Gortnalibbert,		E.C.	–	E.C.	40	26	66	34	20	54	25
141	8631	Bornacoola,	Cloonturk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	64	–	64	31
142	8641	Anaduff,	Dromod,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	58	109	38	47	85	36
143	8671	Cloone,	Broom-street,		E.C.	–	E.C.	52	51	103	26	34	60	29
144	8672	Cloonclare,	Carrygeengeere,		–	E.C.	R.C.	60	33	93	47	24	71	36
145	8673	Mohill,	Mohill, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	81	–	81	60	–	60	36
146	8674	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	87	87	–	74	74	46
147	8675	Killanummery,	Sracummer,		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	60	133	51	41	92	39
148	8833	Dromreilly,	Tullynahaia,		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	41	88	34	29	63	35
149	8840	Rossinver,	Derryloughan,		–	E.C.	E.C.	23	16	39	17	11	28	19
150	8846	Corracloone,	Corracloone,		–	E.C.	R.C.	112	61	173	64	44	108	39
151	8871	Innishmagrath,	Leckawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	49	113	49	39	88	37
152	8883	Dromreilly,	New Eden,		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	39	86	38	32	70	29
153	8891	Gortliteragh,	Foregles, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	92	–	72	72	30
154	8944	Bornacoola,	Cloonturk, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	66	66	35
155	9001	Cloonclare,	Boleyboy,		Diss.	–	Diss.	8	24	32	6	18	24	15
156	9005	Feenagh,	Glostermin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	43	117	63	35	98	38
157	9008	Cloone,	Drumbore,		E.C.	–	Diss.	27	32	59	19	18	37	20
158	9028	Do.	Cloone,		E.C.	–	E.C.	61	78	139	34	45	79	32
159	9114	Fenagh,	Fenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	55	150	63	38	101	32
160	9193	Innishmagrath,	Glackawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	33	78	38	26	64	29

[a] Residence free.

[b] Residence and garden free.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10	18	18	9	–	55	8·7	1 11 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
50	44	20	13	–	127	12·8	3 9 8	—	—	18 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
32	17	10	20	11	90	8·5	2 18 9	—	—	30 13 4	3 13 0	—	3 13 0	
33	30	13	7	3	86	10·7	1 13 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 18 6	—	1 18 6	
37	38	34	23	11	143	10·4	3 5 7	—	17 10 0	53 0 0	3 15 7	—	3 15 7	
22	22	7	3	–	54	9·1	0 5 0	—	—	20 0 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
50	18	11	3	–	82	8·5	0 18 0	—	—	16 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
90	61	23	15	2	191	9·6	2 0 6	—	—	44 0 0	1 1 6	—	1 1 6	
49	33	17	9	12	120	9·	1 7 9	—	6 0 0	35 10 0	1 16 2	—	1 16 2	
14	24	28	9	6	81	10·3	0 12 11	—	—	24 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	
40	35	10	7	4	96	9·3	—	—	—	26 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
42	30	–	7	–	79	11·5	0 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 16 0	—	3 16 0	
23	13	16	–	1	53	9·5	0 5 10	—	1 0 0	31 0 0	2 10 9	—	2 10 9	
65	24	7	5	3	104	12·	2 19 7	—	—	20 0 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	
15	24	23	6	5	73	9·9	1 0 6	—	—	24 0 0	3 19 6	—	3 19 6	
27	20	29	11	13	100	9·3	1 6 11	—	3 10 0	32 0 0	1 2 6	4 0 0	5 2 6	
14	50	26	13	5	108	11·6	0 17 2	—	—	38 16 8	3 12 1	—	3 12 1	
56	48	30	11	5	150	10·6	4 9 2	—	1 10 0	28 16 8	2 2 6	—	2 2 6	
53	15	16	12	5	101	9·3	2 14 0	—	4 0 0	26 5 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
61	43	8	11	4	127	8·8	2 17 9	—	1 0 0	35 13 4	2 6 6	—	2 6 6	
41	31	3	9	–	84	9·4	1 3 3	—	—	19 10 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
20	21	14	7	4	66	10·	1 6 9	—	—	14 18 4	0 3 0	—	0 3 0	
58	52	–	11	2	123	9·1	1 1 4	—	—	29 0 0	4 12 6	—	4 12 6	
42	38	19	28	3	130	10·6	0 13 0	—	—	24 15 0	2 14 6	—	2 14 6	
39	36	5	4	–	84	9·5	1 8 2	—	0 15 0	32 3 4	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
66	26	15	8	4	119	9·7	1 19 1	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 1	—	2 0 1	
22	14	14	8	6	64	9·6	0 14 5	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	
37	27	–	19	–	83	9·7	2 6 10	—	—	21 10 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	
52	34	13	9	8	116	12·4	2 5 0	—	—	31 0 0	4 1 8	—	4 1 8	
16	25	15	5	5	66	10·2	—	—	—	17 0 0	3 5 6	—	3 5 6	
82	16	–	–	–	98	5·3	0 10 9	—	2 10 0	22 16 8	1 17 9	—	1 17 9	
39	23	5	5	1	73	11·5	0 6 9	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	[b]—	
53	29	1	12	2	97	10·4	1 7 9	—	—	15 0 0	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
[c]—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
16	12	9	18	19	74	11·2	5 9 11	—	13 10 0	47 10 0	16 10 0	27 0 0	43 10 0	
40	26	22	15	5	108	10·2	1 11 10	—	—	24 0 0	1 14 7	5 0 0	6 14 7	
43	20	8	4	3	78	9·7	0 4 9	—	—	16 0 0	0 9 8	4 0 0	4 9 8	
36	21	20	6	2	85	9·7	0 10 7	—	—	18 0 0	2 13 0	—	2 13 0	
22	15	7	12	–	56	9·3	1 0 6	—	—	14 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0	
22	22	13	8	2	67	9·9	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
17	20	15	12	–	64	8·7	1 9 7	—	—	20 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
20	10	8	15	8	61	9·5	1 15 6	—	1 10 0	24 0 0	4 0 4	5 0 0	[a]9 0 4	
25	18	19	10	2	74	9·2	0 15 6	—	—	18 0 0	2 7 0	—	2 7 0	
40	28	22	10	8	108	11·	0 10 9	—	—	14 0 0	0 13 6	—	0 13 6	
32	12	10	3	5	62	9·	1 9 7	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
18	13	15	19	8	73	10·1	1 6 11	—	—	39 10 0	1 9 6	5 0 0	[b]6 9 6	
16	10	16	19	10	71	10·4	2 18 8	—	—	30 6 8	1 18 4	33 1 8	[a]35 0 0	
20	10	26	17	11	84	9·5	1 19 2	—	1 0 0	27 6 8	0 6 6	14 13 6	[a]15 0 0	
50	37	21	16	9	133	10·3	0 16 6	—	—	38 0 0	3 6 6	—	3 6 6	
31	22	7	–	–	60	7·4	0 10 4	—	—	18 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
7	4	14	6	–	31	9·8	1 13 11	—	—	15 0 0	1 5 0	—	[a]1 5 0	
71	52	–	19	8	150	9·8	1 0 9	—	—	18 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0	
43	29	4	9	2	87	8·7	1 1 4	—	—	15 0 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
31	23	6	8	1	69	8·2	0 10 6	—	—	18 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
32	21	10	4	3	70	9·5	1 15 2	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
30	20	12	11	3	76	9·3	1 7 2	—	—	26 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	
5	5	13	6	–	29	9·6	0 18 11	—	—	9 14 5	2 3 6	—	2 3 6	
42	32	7	5	5	91	9·	2 6 10	—	—	18 0 0	1 5 8	—	1 5 8	
20	10	9	7	2	48	9·	1 7 11	—	—	8 18 4	—	—	—	
43	24	13	15	2	97	10·	1 9 0	—	—	17 18 4	—	—	—	
60	39	9	10	1	119	9·1	2 7 3	—	—	24 0 0	0 18 0	—	0 18 0	
31	21	18	–	–	70	8·2	0 11 9	—	—	17 10 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	

[c] No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
161	9198	Drumreilly,	Tullyvacan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	34	71	33	30	63	39
162	9199	Killarga,	Gowlaun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	74	140	38	42	80	36
163	9222	Drumlease,	Moneyduff,	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	24	28	52	24	28	52	26
164	9254	Drumreilly,	Aughawillan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	109	234	72	71	143	47
165	9301	Killanummery,	Ardvarney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	59	126	49	38	87	37
166	9353	Carrigallen,	Newtown Gore, No. 1,		–	E.C.	E.C.	44	47	91	27	35	62	24
167	9354	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	29	72	29	22	51	21
168	9397	Cloone,	Drumnamore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	74	193	82	46	128	45
169	9438	Fenagh,	Drumany,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	48	112	54	36	90	48
170	9478	Drumreilly,	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	36	88	44	33	77	36
171	9533	Killasnet,	Killasnet,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	56	119	54	49	103	53
172	9534	Do.	Dohern,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	30	75	42	29	71	29
173	9554	Cloonclare,	Brockagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	46	54	100	36	51	87	56
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 173,					11,637	10120	21,757	7,849	6,952	14,801	6,780
			AGRICULTURAL AND WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.											
1	1125	Kiltoghert,	Leitrim 1st class Ag.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	112	–	112	76	–	76	41
2	3942	Cloone,	Drumadorn Ord. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	189	–	189	119	–	119	41
3	3419	Mohill,	Mohill Workhouse,		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	55	62	117	39	48	87	63
4	3533	Kiltoghert,	Carrick-on-Shan. do.		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	53	64	117	38	50	88	62
5	3669	Cloonclare,	Manorhamilton do.		–	P.L.G.	E.C.	41	33	74	31	19	50	40
			Total of Special Schools, 5,					450	159	609	303	117	420	247
			Grand Total for Co. Leitrim, 178,					12,087	10279	22,366	8,152	7,069	15,221	7,027

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	1056	Bekan,	Bracloon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	203	135	338	85	43	128	49
2	1057	Breaffy,	Breaffy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	46	135	48	31	79	29
3	1077	Killasser,	Attymachugh,	V.T.	–	Diss.	R.C.	113	70	183	59	31	90	36
4	1146	Balla,	Balla, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	98	–	98	60
5	1411	Aglish,	Aglish,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	125	92	217	78	52	130	47
6	1613	Killeden,	Kiltinagh, or Newtown Browne, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	259	259	–	157	157	52
7	1616	Kilcoleman,	Ballyfarnagh,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	92	197	57	51	108	53
8	1670	Burrishoole,	Newport Pratt, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	175	–	175	132	–	132	66
9	1671	Do.	Trienbeg,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	76	49	125	48	27	75	32
10	1672	Do.	Kilmore,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	71	50	121	44	30	74	28
11	1674	Do.	Molranny,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	39	107	57	31	88	36
12	1675	Do.	Deradda,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	89	71	160	63	45	108	44
13	1676	Crossboyne,	Ballindine, day m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	125	–	125	89	–	89	54
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	52	–	52	40	–	40	19
14	1750	Kilmore Moy,	Ballina, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	331	–	331	169	–	169	90
15	1849	Doonfeeny,	Portnahalla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	42	35	77	39	31	70	40
16	1851	Annagh,	Poolcapul or Logboy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	147	111	258	90	61	151	53
17	2030	Kilconduff,	Swineford, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	204	–	204	108	–	108	51
18	2085	Adragoole,	Rathkeel,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	67	160	55	46	101	43
19	2307	Achill,	Slievemore,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	82	65	147	51	45	96	50
20	2308	Do.	Derreens,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	148	62	210	87	28	115	38
21	2309	Do.	Dooega,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	63	39	102	41	21	62	33

a No return, b Residence free.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25	22	10	7	–	64	7·8	1 16 4	—	—	15 0 0	7 14 6	—	7 14 6	
38	39	22	10	–	109	9·9	1 5 9	—	—	19 10 0	2 11 0	—	2 11 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 14 8	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	[a]—	
115	68	–	10	–	193	9·4	1 15 6	—	—	29 0 0	3 11 0	—	3 11 0	
44	27	16	9	6	102	9·3	0 12 9	—	—	20 10 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
17	24	–	11	–	52	9·9	3 11 7	—	—	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
21	14	9	7	–	51	9·6	—	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	
78	29	16	12	–	135	9·2	1 15 8	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
57	31	9	15	–	112	16·	1 18 10	5 0 0	—	11 5 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6	
57	25	–	6	–	88	9·8	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	12 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
67	39	10	–	–	116	8·2	3 9 11	5 0 0	—	2 13 4	1 6 5	—	1 6 5	
52	16	–	7	–	75	9·1	1 7 3	4 0 0	—	3 15 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
62	29	–	6	3	100	10·3	1 12 3	4 10 0	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	
6,891	4,812	2,293	1,934	853	16,783		297 6 4	27 10 0	221 5 0	4,790 7 7	391 12 4	219 1 2	610 13 6	
24	21	23	8	14	90	10·2	—	1 17 9	1 0 0	61 0 0	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	
75	53	–	34	4	166	10·5	0 16 3	—	—	29 0 0	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
44	15	6	7	4	76	8·2	0 12 1	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	
53	15	5	5	3	81	8·6	5 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	13	7	3	–	45	8·2	4 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
218	117	41	57	25	458		10 17 5	1 17 9	2 10 0	90 0 0	0 18 6	12 0 0	12 18 6	
7,109	4,929	2,334	1,991	878	17,241		308 3 9	29 7 9	223 15 0	4,880 7 7	392 10 10	231 1 2	623 12 0	

MAYO—267 Schools.

103	24	–	39	11	177	10·	1 6 8	—	—	18 0 0	7 4 0	—	7 4 0	
43	23	3	20	3	92	9·5	1 15 9	—	—	27 0 0	1 18 6	3 0 0	4 18 6	
52	31	12	2	1	98	9·7	1 19 9	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	3 4 9	—	3 4 9	
42	26	9	26	7	110	9·5	5 0 9	—	3 0 0	60 15 0	—	15 0 0	[b]15 0 0	
71	55	–	26	3	155	11·2	0 10 5	—	0 10 0	31 6 8	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	
68	71	–	11	7	157	10·1	7 11 2	—	—	41 9 4	8 6 4	—	8 6 4	
76	51	13	8	–	148	9·6	—	—	—	23 10 0	8 17 0	1 10 0	10 7 0	
58	44	1	20	4	127	9·5	2 1 9	—	1 0 0	48 10 0	3 0 0	0 17 0	3 17 0	
47	31	17	11	5	111	9·5	0 16 8	—	0 15 0	36 6 8	—	5 0 0	[c]5 0 0	
32	24	18	12	–	86	9·2	0 12 9	—	1 0 0	18 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
53	18	–	9	5	85	9·3	1 5 0	—	2 0 0	25 15 0	2 4 6	5 0 0	[c]7 4 6	
59	37	20	9	5	130	9·4	1 8 3	—	1 10 0	42 0 0	3 18 1	—	3 18 1	
45	30	13	9	1	98	8·	1 0 2	—	—	42 18 4	10 1 6	9 0 0	[b]19 1 6	
11	28	–	13	–	52	19·	—	—	—	—	2 6 4	—	2 6 4	
85	51	–	40	17	193	9·6	7 10 7	—	1 10 0	95 15 0	17 1 6	—	17 1 6	
20	19	12	12	5	68	10·8	0 17 8	—	—	28 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
64	29	17	12	–	122	8·	2 16 3	—	—	8 15 0	7 19 0	—	7 19 0	
57	40	–	22	7	126	10·7	1 10 6	—	—	55 0 0	1 5 5	—	1 5 5	
27	43	–	16	8	94	10·1	1 10 11	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6	
49	33	13	5	3	103	11·	1 13 7	—	4 0 0	44 16 8	1 18 0	—	1 18 0	
77	23	9	10	–	119	9·7	2 14 4	—	1 10 0	20 5 0	0 17 0	—	0 17 0	
46	18	7	3	2	76	11·6	1 9 3	—	—	13 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	

c Residence free, and grass for cow.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
22	2342	Kilturra, . .	Doocastle, . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	–	78	78	26
23	2393	Kilgarvan, .	Bonniconlan, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	127	84	211	80	51	131	53
24	2823	Oughaval, .	Murrisk, . m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	65	–	65	59	–	59	26
25	2824	Do. .	Do. . f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	66	66	–	55	55	21
26	2826	Kilmovee, .	Tavrane, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	241	–	241	122	–	122	52
27	2827	Do. .	Do. . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	202	202	–	101	101	57
28	2830	Doonfeeny, .	Ballycastle, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	–	73	48	–	48	29
29	2912	Meelick, .	Culleens, . m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	200	–	200	104	–	104	52
30	2913	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	200	200	–	98	98	39
31	3027	Kilmore, .	Corclough, No. 2,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	83	54	137	44	20	64	38
32	3212	Do. .	Creeves, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	53	94	28	39	67	26
33	3268	Achill, .	Tonragee, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	32	23	55	23	16	39	25
34	3299	Kilcommon, .	Drimagallagh, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	49	122	50	31	81	34
35	3300	Do. .	Shraghnamonragh,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	70	42	112	41	21	62	27
36	3335	Kilfian, .	Tourahowen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	41	103	42	27	69	30
37	3559	Killala, .	Killala, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	59	–	59	27
38	3702	Toomore, .	Foxford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	85	–	85	36
39	3905	Burrishoole, .	Skirdagh, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	53	47	100	42	34	76	26
40	3906	Kilmena, .	Rosduane, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	107	67	174	54	29	83	32
41	3944	Kilbeagh, .	Cloonfane, . m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	112	–	112	46
42	3945	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	–	76	76	42
43	3946	Do. .	Barnacahoge, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	209	–	209	111	–	111	49
44	3947	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	207	207	–	129	129	38
45	3952	Kilmovee, .	Kilmovee, . m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	280	–	280	181	–	181	82
46	3953	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	221	221	–	126	126	63
47	3956	Kilcoleman, .	Ballaghaderreen, f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	317	317	–	174	174	77
48	3968	Do. .	Morneen,[b] . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	3969	Do. .	Cultiboe, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	62	46	108	31	24	55	28
50	4011	Do. .	Richmond,[b] f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	4098	Rathreagh, .	Tonroe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	34	69	26	27	53	24
52	4107	Turlough, .	Plovervale, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	81	35	116	36	19	55	20
53	4108	Kilmeena, .	Carraholly, . .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	97	87	184	54	47	101	45
54	4110	Achill, .	Currane, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	51	16	67	39	10	49	22
55	4176	Crossmolina, .	Lodge, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	61	149	52	41	93	45
56	4338	Moygownagh, .	Fairfield, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	40	100	38	25	63	32
57	4367	Doonfeeny, .	Ballycastle, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	–	56	40	–	40	23
58	4393	Do. .	Belderrig, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	16	64	34	17	51	22
59	4394	Balla, . .	Balla, . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C	–	176	176	–	116	116	69
60	4491	Oughaval, .	Tiernacroaghy, .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	34	25	59	23	17	40	22
61	4631	Burrishoole, .	Newport Pratt, f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	–	127	127	69
62	4793	Kilbeagh, .	Lowpark, . m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	249	–	249	106	–	106	47
63	4794	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	–	103	103	43
64	4795	Aghagower, .	Lankill, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	157	97	254	77	46	123	50
65	4796	Oughaval, .	Brackloon, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	51	79	130	36	39	75	24
66	4797	Do. .	Borris, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	93	91	184	54	53	107	46
67	4798	Aghagower, .	Carrakennedy, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	62	50	112	56	44	100	35
68	4828	Crossboyne, .	Ballindine, . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	–	97	97	56
69	4854	Oughaval, .	Kelladangan, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	43	47	90	29	34	63	24
70	4855	Do. .	Kelsallagh, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	71	73	144	47	37	84	52
71	4856	Do. .	Kilmore, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	51	41	92	31	27	58	31
72	4914	Adragoole, .	Massbrooke, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	81	65	146	53	41	94	45
73	5043	Ballysakeery, .	Lisglennon, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	15	18	33	11	16	27	13
74	5120	Kilcommon, .	Lehinch, . .	V.C.	E.C.	–	R.C.	123	97	220	79	61	140	72
75	5121	Islandeddy, .	Cloghernagh, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	111	61	172	78	44	122	43
76	5122	Kilgeever, .	Accony, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	78	70	148	58	59	117	66
77	5123	Do. .	Kelladoon, . .	V.C	–	E.C.	R.C.	120	93	213	78	58	136	54
78	5125	Ballintubber, .	Ballyburke, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	73	64	137	45	36	81	48
79	5126	Aughagowan, .	Derrycroff, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	52	23	75	35	14	49	21
80	5128	Kilgeever, .	Louisburgh, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	156	–	156	109	–	109	60
81	5129	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	178	178	–	116	116	68
82	5238	Ballynahaglish,	Lisaniskea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	68	125	40	50	90	37
83	5239	Do. .	Ballymacredmond,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	81	139	41	58	99	29
84	5472	Shrule, . .	Kilroe, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	90	83	173	68	62	130	60

a Residence Free. b Temporarily closed. c Closed during latter part of year; statistics taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Connaught : County of Mayo—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
46	22	16	14	–	98	10·2	0 8 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 12 0	—	1 12 0	
58	49	5	15	7	134	9·	2 17 9	—	2 0 0	44 0 0	1 6 4	0 15 0	2 1 4	
40	11	6	8	–	65	11·6	0 14 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	
44	18	–	4	–	66	10·4	0 10 0	—	—	10 1 8	—	—	—[a]	
94	54	21	13	6	188	11·5	—	—	—	26 15 6	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
74	44	12	13	6	149	10·4	4 13 0	—	—	26 10 0	4 8 6	—	4 8 6	
14	11	11	11	6	53	8·4	1 11 4	—	1 0 0	27 6 8	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
61	39	26	18	1	145	10·	1 12 5	—	—	34 0 0	2 9 0	—	2 9 0	
78	26	2	15	1	122	8·6	1 2 9	—	—	24 0 0	1 9 1	—	1 9 1	
29	19	10	7	–	65	10.4	—	—	—	23 15 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 6	
32	22	8	9	–	71	9·2	0 10 3	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
30	9	1	5	–	45	11·5	0 16 2	—	—	19 10 0	—	—	—	
43	28	8	17	4	100	11·6	2 12 7	—	4 0 0	31 6 8	1 1 6	1 10 0	[a]2 11 6	
25	23	7	11	2	68	10·1	2 4 3	—	—	22 13 4	0 12 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	
36	16	–	12	11	75	9·	2 1 6	—	—	17 10 0	3 19 3	—	3 19 3	
23	8	4	13	11	59	10·	1 0 0	—	3 0 0	28 0 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0	
42	18	19	8	4	91	11·3	0 17 1	—	—	20 0 0	3 9 7	—	3 9 7	
43	25	9	16	2	95	10·1	0 16 10	—	—	15 0 0	1 6 1	—	1 6 1	
71	31	15	11	5	133	11·	1 5 0	—	2 0 0	22 15 0	0 18 6	—	0 18 6	
27	53	20	19	2	121	9·	1 7 0	—	1 0 0	21 13 4	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
33	21	23	9	4	90	9·9	5 14 2	—	2 10 0	33 10 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6	
55	42	20	23	6	149	10·4	0 11 11	—	2 0 0	32 10 0	3 2 6	—	3 2 6	
84	36	–	11	3	134	9·7	2 15 1	—	—	16 0 0	5 13 0	0 15 0	6 8 0	
74	87	–	33	9	203	11·8	1 6 6	—	5 15 0	63 6 8	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	
72	38	9	23	11	153	12·	1 10 7	—	—	53 3 4	5 2 0	—	5 2 0	
76	62	–	41	21	200	10·7	3 2 8	—	17 0 0	70 1 8	3 4 2	18 0 0	21 4 2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49	38	–	21	–	108	10·3	1 13 8	—	—	7 10 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	13	8	9	2	49	11·5	0 14 5	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	
33	19	5	9	–	66	9·6	0 11 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
47	30	–	18	10	105	10·5	3 3 1	—	8 0 0	55 3 4	0 19 0	10 0 0	[a]10 19 0	
26	15	2	7	–	50	10·	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
27	46	–	16	18	107	10·2	2 12 3	—	5 10 0	39 10 0	5 15 0	—	5 15 0	
[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	13 5 0	—	—	—	
7	18	2	10	–	37	8·4	0 10 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
21	13	8	6	–	48	9·6	0 12 0	—	—	14 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
27	53	31	14	7	132	9·6	2 11 4	—	—	78 6 8	—	5 0 0	[a]5 0 0	
[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	—	—	
54	36	23	22	3	138	9·4	1 7 3	—	—	51 16 8	4 10 4	—	4 10 4	
52	30	16	17	10	126	10·2	3 18 9	—	—	34 0 0	2 13 0	0 10 0	3 3 0	
40	40	–	20	7	107	9·8	8 10 0	—	—	28 5 0	3 7 4	0 2 6	3 9 10	
43	50	12	29	12	146	9·8	1 10 3	—	2 0 0	39 0 0	2 16 1	5 0 0	7 16 1	
47	18	8	6	–	79	10·	0 8 1	—	—	8 0 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	
66	30	–	12	–	108	8·	1 13 3	—	—	29 0 0	1 7 0	4 0 0	[a]5 7 0	
35	24	29	16	–	104	8·6	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—	
39	41	14	7	4	105	9·7	7 6 8	—	1 0 0	45 6 8	11 16 8	10 0 0	[a]21 16 8	
30	18	10	7	–	65	8·	1 11 10	—	—	15 10 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	
56	39	15	10	–	120	8·6	2 4 0	—	2 5 0	27 0 0	6 1 9	2 10 0	8 11 9	
22	23	–	19	–	74	10·	0 5 0	—	—	16 0 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	
40	26	13	10	–	89	8·	1 15 7	—	—	24 10 0	1 0 6	—	1 0 6	
15	2	2	4	2	25	8·1	—	—	—	9 6 8	—	15 0 0	[a]15 0 0	
67	65	14	12	7	165	9·6	4 7 2	—	—	47 3 4	15 17 0	2 0 0	17 17 0	
46	43	18	18	10	135	10·5	1 5 0	—	—	52 5 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
57	33	21	27	2	140	9·6	1 8 4	—	—	35 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	5 10 0	
67	54	28	16	3	168	9·3	—	—	1 0 0	33 0 0	2 2 6	3 0 0	[a]5 2 6	
20	25	19	23	5	92	10·	1 16 8	—	1 0 0	43 3 4	3 9 0	—	[a]3 9 0	
25	15	17	10	3	70	11·6	1 12 8	—	—	10 8 4	0 14 11	—	0 14 11	
47	27	24	9	8	115	8·6	3 11 6	—	10 0 0	87 11 8	3 19 0	6 0 0	[a]9 19 0	
42	41	17	22	11	133	9·5	4 8 4	—	1 0 0	40 6 8	1 10 0	7 0 0	[a]8 10 0	
51	26	14	9	–	100	10·	0 15 9	—	—	23 6 8	1 1 6	3 0 0	4 1 6	
36	29	18	15	–	98	9·3	2 2 10	—	—	25 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
54	46	23	13	5	141	9·6	1 9 3	—	—	47 6 8	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	

d Temporarily closed; statistics taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
85	5476	Killala,	Ross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	37	70	22	25	47	24
86	5673	Killasser,	Loobnamock,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	73	164	51	44	95	33
87	5756	Burriscarra,	Burriscarra, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	–	127	90	–	90	42
88	5757	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	99	99	–	67	67	24
89	5937	Manulla,	Prison,		–	R.C.	R.C.	96	–	96	60	–	60	32
90	6020	Ballintubber,	Killavalla,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	80	78	158	48	38	86	39
91	6018	Drum,	Belcarra, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	128	–	128	78	–	78	39
92	6049	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	–	69	69	37
93	6088	Toomore,	Foxford, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	–	76	76	45
94	6099	Crossmolina,	Letterbrick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	71	145	50	47	97	31
95	6231	Adragoole,	Lahardane,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	94	88	182	58	56	114	48
96	6247	Oughaval,	Westport,temp.m.[b]		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
97	6304	Toomore,	Toomore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	162	126	288	89	75	164	63
98	6310	Ballysakeery,	Ballymachola,		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	36	104	41	24	65	27
99	6345	Moygawnagh,	Carn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	69	131	35	46	81	28
100	6416	Ballysakeery,	Cooneal,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	60	147	50	36	86	35
101	6431	Kilcommon,	Belmullet, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	111	111	56
102	6504	Oughaval,	Knappa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	154	106	260	69	51	120	42
103	6563	Drum,	Deerpark,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	55	126	33	32	65	25
104	6600	Aglish,	Castlebar, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	305	–	305	174	–	174	103
105	6601	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	144	–	81	81	50
106	6602	Manulla,	Manulla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	48	138	40	31	71	36
107	6608	Kilmeena,	Myna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	112	230	72	66	138	53
108	6609	Kilmore,	Kilmore Erris, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	–	85	48	–	48	31
109	6681	Tagheen,	Tagheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	176	–	74	74	42
110	6707	Ballyhean,	Ballyhean,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	80	154	53	55	108	51
111	6708	Kilasser,	Callow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	88	–	88	38
112	6711	Kilcommon,	Polatomas,		–	R.C.	R.C.	87	35	122	49	23	72	29
113	6712	Kilmeena,	Fahy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	83	183	51	47	98	31
114	6723	Drum,	Clogher, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	136	–	136	82	–	82	39
115	6724	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	–	54	54	26
116	6729	Ballynahaglish,	Rehins,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	87	174	71	71	142	52
117	6743	Adragoole,	Cloondaff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	143	130	273	88	71	159	69
118	6744	Do.	Rathbane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	100	79	179	60	41	101	45
119	6747	Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,		–	E.C.	R.C.	389	–	389	247	–	247	114
120	6761	Kilconduff,	Bracloon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	199	93	292	131	66	197	68
121	6762	Shrule,	Glencorrib, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	59	–	59	26
122	6763	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	59	59	25
123	6776	Killasser,	Knocknamonal,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	58	134	42	33	75	32
124	6794	Oughaval,	St. Patrick's,		R.C.	–	R.C.	61	76	137	42	54	96	41
125	6796	Aghagower	St. Joseph's,		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	74	173	63	51	114	50
126	6804	Killasser,	Knox,		R.C.	–	R.C.	163	101	264	83	56	139	65
127	6815	Cong,	Cong, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	101	–	101	63
128	6816	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	80	80	41
129	6830	Tagheen,	Ahena, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	76	–	76	41
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	41	–	41	26	–	26	16
130	6852	Kilbelfad,	Garracloon, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	98	–	98	40
131	6853	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	75	–	65	65	30
132	6862	Turlough,	Oughterard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	43	129	48	22	70	34
133	6926	Strade,	Strade,		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	53	149	74	38	112	50
134	6927	Backs,	Shraheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	53	129	50	25	75	40
135	6940	Moygownagh,	Moygownagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	37	99	37	24	61	32
136	6941	Oughaval,	Letterbruck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	48	86	33	32	65	26
137	6942	Lacken,	CarrowmorePalmer,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	49	107	53	44	97	40
138	6945	Bekan,	Bekan,		–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	81	–	81	33
139	7016	Kilcoleman,	Claremorris, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	68	68	45
140	7017	Kilasser,	Blackpatch,		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	97	185	42	53	95	35
141	7018	Do.	Carramore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	154	120	274	77	65	142	60
142	7054	Kilmore Moy,	Culleens, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	35	40	75	23	28	51	25
143	7076	Do.	Cross, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	180	180	–	129	129	66
144	7077	Ballynahaglish,	Pontoon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	41	85	36	35	71	26
145	7176	Lacken,	Rathlacken,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	47	105	42	33	75	30

[a] Closed during latter part of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—
59	46	–	10	4	119	9·6	0 10 3	—	—	24 13 4	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
68	16	15	9	2	110	10·2	1 16 9	—	2 10 0	40 13 4	4 8 10	—	[c]4 8 10
30	23	3	10	3	69	10·1	1 10 5	—	1 0 0	26 0 0	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
25	18	1	17	–	61	10·4	1 16 3	—	—	28 0 0	4 3 10	3 0 0	7 3 10
19	22	15	6	6	68	9·4	0 10 6	—	—	19 10 0	2 0 9	—	2 0 9
63	30	–	10	–	103	9·9	1 10 9	—	—	18 0 0	5 4 1	3 0 0	8 4 1
63	16	–	14	2	95	10·6	2 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 17 3	2 10 0	3 7 3
24	18	18	5	6	71	10·	1 2 0	—	—	34 6 8	2 7 5	—	2 7 5
47	60	–	13	1	121	10·1	1 9 3	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
46	40	15	9	7	117	9·	1 7 6	—	—	41 0 0	2 14 10	3 0 0	5 14 10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	50	43	21	–	232	10·7	3 7 11	—	—	51 6 8	1 0 0	3 10 0	4 10 0
33	12	2	27	–	74	10·1	0 11 3	—	—	18 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
53	19	14	16	–	102	8·4	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	—	—
41	39	–	15	1	96	8·7	1 6 7	—	2 0 0	27 1 8	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
51	31	15	16	8	121	7·1	—	—	3 5 0	34 0 0	6 10 0	—	6 10 0
70	48	10	19	2	149	10·	1 18 6	—	4 0 0	59 6 8	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
39	11	1	–	–	51	8·8	—	—	—	7 10 0	1 2 10	—	1 2 10
64	58	31	24	10	187	10·3	3 19 11	—	1 0 0	46 0 0	6 10 5	—	6 10 5
27	15	17	19	8	86	11·2	5 11 9	—	5 0 0	35 10 0	2 0 5	—	2 0 5
42	12	17	13	–	84	8·	0 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0
64	77	18	19	12	190	9·8	0 10 0	—	—	12 5 0	1 13 5	—	1 13 5
27	18	1	4	5	55	11·5	1 0 0	—	3 0 0	26 13 4	3 8 6	—	3 8 6
30	45	–	12	–	87	9·4	2 11 0	—	—	20 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
44	38	22	15	4	123	9·2	1 13 0	—	—	29 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
63	28	–	5	2	98	11·6	1 3 7	—	—	28 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
53	40	–	5	–	98	8·9	1 3 9	—	—	9 6 8	1 13 6	—	1 13 6
58	38	17	15	–	128	9·1	2 1 2	—	3 0 0	33 15 0	2 17 9	—	2 17 9
39	25	8	13	7	92	9·8	1 14 9	—	—	15 0 0	5 8 2	0 7 0	5 15 2
28	15	7	11	–	61	9·6	1 11 11	—	—	9 14 5	2 2 0	—	2 2 0
53	45	25	21	10	157	12·5	1 17 10	—	1 0 0	46 0 0	1 8 0	—	1 8 0
86	46	25	19	7	183	9·8	1 11 5	—	—	18 0 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	7 14 0
63	64	11	10	5	153	9·9	3 8 2	—	—	24 8 4	2 9 8	—	2 9 8
133	98	41	33	20	325	10·3	5 19 9	—	—	87 16 8	2 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0
145	55	44	22	4	270	10·	2 2 4	—	—	26 0 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	3 10 0
22	21	8	13	6	70	10·	1 6 9	—	—	15 0 0	1 0 3	—	1 0 3
32	9	12	7	6	66	8·2	1 10 1	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—
34	31	3	1	–	69	9·8	1 9 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
57	29	18	14	1	119	9·	0 13 3	—	1 0 0	34 10 0	—	—	—
68	39	18	9	3	137	9·	2 2 9	—	—	30 0 0	7 2 11	—	7 2 11
119	34	–	13	3	169	8·8	2 0 7	—	—	36 5 0	3 1 6	—	3 1 6
67	32	14	6	5	124	9·	3 7 4	—	8 0 0	26 1 8	7 6 10	—	7 6 10
36	29	9	6	4	84	11·	1 1 5	—	—	24 0 0	4 1 4	—	4 1 4
42	50	–	20	6	118	11·	1 8 7	—	1 10 0	27 15 0	5 11 6	2 0 0	7 11 6
2	8	–	13	–	23	17·	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	—	1 8 0
38	22	–	42	7	110	11·7	3 15 7	—	1 0 0	49 5 0	—	22 10 0	[c]22 10 0
37	25	–	9	4	75	10·8	1 0 11	—	1 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
40	27	10	7	–	84	8·9	0 19 7	—	—	15 0 0	5 16 5	—	5 16 5
60	45	32	10	–	147	10·3	1 17 5	—	—	24 0 0	6 1 6	—	6 1 6
59	17	4	7	–	87	10·	0 8 2	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
22	24	13	15	–	74	9·9	1 9 8	—	—	24 15 0	—	0 7 0	0 7 0
41	20	8	4	–	82	10·3	1 0 0	—	—	15 5 0	—	—	—
37	25	20	15	9	106	10·9	1 10 5	—	1 0 0	40 16 8	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
64	31	–	22	–	117	10·6	0 19 3	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	[c]5 0 0
41	24	5	8	–	78	10·	1 5 0	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
71	26	–	26	5	128	8·9	0 10 9	—	—	20 0 0	2 8 3	—	2 8 3
74	41	10	27	10	162	8·9	2 3 4	—	1 0 0	55 0 0	2 16 7	—	2 16 7
26	15	3	14	–	58	8·	1 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 1 1	—	1 1 1
77	23	27	11	8	146	9·4	4 16 8	—	4 10 0	43 1 8	—	14 0 0	14 0 0
35	16	7	6	1	65	10·5	0 9 7	—	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
38	24	14	15	–	91	8·2	1 11 8	—	—	14 10 0	—	—	—

[b] Temporarily closed.

[c] Residence free.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
146	7218	Killasser,	Callow, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	158	–	75	75	35
147	7313	Killala,	Killala, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	66	66	40
148	7338	Achill,	Duogh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	40	104	55	32	87	48
149	7347	Kilcommon,	Belmullet, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	119	–	119	66
150	7369	Kiledan,	Bracloon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	298	–	298	146	–	146	55
151	7373	Kildacommoge,	Keeloges, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	81	–	81	34
152	7374	Ballintubber,	Ballintubber,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	86	59	145	59	38	97	38
153	7398	Attymos,	Treenlaur, temp.		–	R.C.	R.C.	93	70	163	35	25	60	25
154	7408	Crossmolina,	Rathmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	75	177	54	48	102	39
155	7482	Kilmore Moy,	Tully Egan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	152	310	33	32	65	28
156	7519	Kilbeagh,	Cloonta,		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	76	173	57	43	100	39
157	7520	Kildacommoge,	Keeloges, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	58	58	27
158	7571	Ballysakeery,	Ballybroney,		–	E.C.	E.C.	17	34	51	10	25	35	21
159	7654	Kilbeagh,	Cloonlyon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	103	202	59	53	112	65
160	7655	Do.	Gorthoon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	159	96	255	88	65	153	55
161	7656	Do.	Glan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	106	235	74	77	151	64
162	7657	Do.	Tawnyinah,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	90	206	64	65	129	69
163	7706	Kilcommon,	Geesala,		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	34	112	52	18	70	29
164	7749	Robeen,	Ballygarries,		R.C.	–	R.C.	150	114	264	106	77	183	91
165	7750	Kilcoleman,	Derrinacarta,		R.C.	–	R.C.	137	95	232	69	56	125	55
166	7777	Do.	Cloghans,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	93	233	86	55	141	76
167	7795	Shrule,	Shrule, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	184	–	184	113	–	113	66
168	7796	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	99	99	57
169	7806	Kilcoleman,	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	79	88	167	59	63	122	46
170	7816	Do.	Loughaunnamon,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	155	118	273	82	54	136	60
171	7835	Kilcommon,	Glencastle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	46	113	39	26	65	26
172	7879	Do.	Doolough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	46	117	41	26	67	27
173	7903	Do.	Fishing Station,[b]	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
174	7921	Achill,	Achillbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	20	7	27	17	7	24	19
175	7922	Burrishoole,	Rossgalive,		R.C.	–	R.C.	108	70	178	66	37	103	35
176	7987	Ballinakill,	Innisboffin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	144	–	144	104	–	104	52
177	7988	Do.	Cloonamore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	90	–	60	60	32
178	8006	Crossboyne,	Crossboyne,		–	E.C.	R.C.	99	71	170	62	37	99	37
179	8012	Kilfian,	Ballinkinletra,		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	46	95	41	36	77	28
180	8031	Kilmolara,	The Neale,		E.C.	–	E.C.	53	51	104	36	28	64	23
181	8061	Kilcommon,	Barnatra,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	30	120	41	16	57	23
182	8117	Aghamore,	Doogary,		–	R.C.	R.C.	151	110	261	62	45	107	55
183	8128	Kilcommon,	Doohooma,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	43	112	61	35	96	46
184	8134	Turlough,	Crimlin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	114	70	184	55	35	90	43
185	8154	Kilcommon,	Doona,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	34	97	35	25	60	23
186	8160	Kilcoleman,	Cross, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	–	124	100	–	100	46
187	8161	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	107	–	93	93	47
188	8212	Bohola,	Carrowgalda,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	88	162	36	50	86	32
189	8228	Kilcoleman,	Ballaghaderreen, i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	18	97	115	12	55	67	27
190	8284	Kilcommon,	Ballymonelly,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	27	25	52	20	17	37	17
191	8291	Manulla,	Prizon, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	86	86	–	54	54	27
192	8298	Ballycroy,	Drienlaur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	14	99	113	7	73	80	20
193	8302	Angharale,	Westport, No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	66	47	113	40	29	69	42
194	8309	Achill,	Bunacurry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	49	49	20
195	8348	Killyever,	Inishturk,		–	E.C.	R.C.	24	23	47	19	19	38	16
196	8391	Kilmovee,	Kilmovee, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	179	–	179	90	–	90	43
197	8392	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	165	–	110	110	64
198	8402	Clare Island,	Lecarrew,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	41	111	39	19	58	22
199	8410	Kilgarvan,	Carra,		R.C.	–	R.C.	117	102	219	61	59	120	48
200	8452	Aughagower,	Aughagower,		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	57	133	42	42	84	35
201	8471	Killala,	Kilcummin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	39	41	80	26	31	57	19
202	8538	Kilgarvan,	Bofield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	104	68	172	48	36	84	33
203	8547	Achill Island,	Valley, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	46	–	46	20
204	8548	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	61	–	48	48	22
205	8559	Kilmore,	Kilmore Erris,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	46	–	37	37	23
206	8560	Do.	Shanahee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	32	89	35	21	56	29
207	8596	Becan,	Lurganboy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	151	133	284	78	53	131	49

[b] Residence free.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
73	17	–	3	1	94	11·9	0 19 9	—	—	20 0 0	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
27	17	6	13	11	74	9·	1 10 5	—	1 0 0	26 16 8	2 0 8	—	2 0 8
32	25	7	8	6	78	9·	1 5 3	—	—	27 15 0	—	—	—
44	46	7	21	17	135	9·1	1 19 0	—	1 10 0	28 16 8	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
93	47	29	16	–	185	9·6	2 15 3	—	—	46 10 0	5 14 7	—	5 14 7
33	43	14	10	6	106	11·	0 16 9	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
28	26	19	18	9	100	10·	3 6 6	—	—	43 18 4	2 6 0	5 0 0	7 6 0
47	10	1	–	1	59	9·8	0 11 3	—	—	18 0 0	0 8 8	—	0 8 8
29	29	14	3	–	75	10·5	2 9 4	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—
40	26	7	5	–	78	7·8	1 0 0	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—
80	27	7	5	6	125	10·4	1 0 3	—	—	34 0 0	1 15 6	—	1 15 6
43	22	7	2	–	74	8·2	1 8 3	—	—	16 0 0	1 9 9	—	1 9 9
10	9	9	7	–	35	8·9	0 7 0	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	—
108	22	9	4	5	148	9·8	1 4 9	—	—	35 3 4	—	—	—
125	50	–	7	–	182	9·8	1 16 6	—	—	25 0 0	—	—	—
112	31	18	3	3	162	9·	1 11 7	—	—	41 10 0	—	—	—
130	25	–	4	8	167	9·	1 2 1	—	1 0 0	49 6 8	—	—	—
28	19	16	15	–	78	10·	0 11 6	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	[a]—
62	41	39	26	16	184	10·5	1 5 3	—	—	48 13 4	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
114	57	–	24	4	199	8·5	4 16 5	—	—	38 0 0	3 5 6	1 0 0	4 5 6
55	68	–	21	17	161	10·9	3 1 0	—	—	43 13 4	9 13 3	—	9 13 3
61	38	15	20	21	150	9·5	1 8 6	—	—	69 0 0	3 18 7	10 0 0	[a]13 18 7
36	27	11	18	10	102	10·	4 6 5	—	—	32 0 0	3 4 6	10 0 0	[a]13 4 6
45	46	22	7	10	130	9·9	2 10 6	—	—	16 0 0	4 4 10	—	4 4 10
93	37	20	9	–	159	9·6	2 19 10	—	—	37 6 8	—	—	—
24	22	–	23	–	69	10·5	0 11 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 6 0	—	3 6 0
27	25	18	18	–	88	10·5	0 14 0	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	--	—	—	—
17	2	3	2	–	24	9·6	0 5 0	—	—	6 15 0	—	—	—
63	40	33	11	–	147	9·8	0 14 3	—	—	27 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
51	29	18	14	8	120	10·	2 0 9	—	4 0 0	48 3 4	—	—	—
42	18	6	8	2	76	8·4	0 10 11	—	—	32 10 0	—	—	—
65	36	7	10	4	122	9·	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	25 3 4	5 6 0	—	5 6 0
29	20	15	15	–	79	10·6	1 0 0	—	—	23 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
35	12	–	7	–	54	10·6	0 8 9	—	—	24 0 0	—	2 10 0	[a2] 10 0
46	25	22	3	–	96	9·	1 5 6	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
134	46	–	13	2	195	9·9	1 15 0	—	—	24 6 8	2 7 0	—	2 7 0
54	31	11	12	–	108	10·6	1 2 3	—	—	18 0 0	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
68	23	14	8	6	119	8·2	2 4 4	—	—	33 10 0	2 8 5	—	2 8 5
27	34	–	17	3	81	11·	2 4 4	—	—	9 0 0	0 4 7	—	0 4 7
49	30	14	6	2	101	10·7	1 6 10	—	—	29 15 0	—	—	—
41	20	13	13	6	93	10·8	1 7 2	—	—	24 0 0	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
73	25	11	3	4	116	11·7	1 2 4	—	—	22 0 0	—	—	—
82	33	–	–	–	115	7·3	1 8 3	—	—	13 16 8	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
6	5	11	2	–	24	10·	1 2 3	—	—	28 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
19	21	–	21	–	61	10·1	0 11 11	—	—	20 0 0	1 15 10	—	1 15 10
43	17	8	6	–	74	8·1	0 14 4	—	—	17 2 2	—	—	[a]—
32	19	–	11	8	70	9·4	4 3 1	—	—	42 0 0	—	15 0 0	[a]15 0 0
7	12	7	6	–	32	9·	0 17 2	—	—	15 10 0	—	—	—
15	11	6	8	–	40	9·4	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
84	34	–	10	2	130	8·2	1 5 7	—	—	26 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
45	43	–	37	13	138	9·9	5 5 10	—	2 10 0	64 0 0	6 3 6	—	6 3 6
26	18	11	5	1	61	9·5	1 8 0	—	—	15 0 0	1 5 5	—	1 5 5
111	24	13	16	4	168	9·1	1 9 4	—	—	31 16 8	—	—	—
40	19	6	16	10	91	10·8	2 12 3	—	—	15 0 0	3 9 6	—	3 9 6
42	6	2	8	9	67	13·7	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	8 0 0	[a]8 0 0
51	22	–	18	2	93	13·	0 11 5	—	—	37 16 8	—	—	—
16	8	–	10	–	34	9·	0 11 3	—	—	23 8 4	—	—	—
27	11	2	8	–	48	10·	0 10 6	—	—	11 5 0	—	—	—
17	8	4	3	2	34	9·1	1 0 0	—	—	19 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
27	19	5	8	–	59	9·8	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 6 0	—	1 6 0
103	59	42	18	3	225	11·5	1 7 3	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0

[b] Temporarily closed.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
208	8619	Knock, . .	Knock, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	102	99	201	65	52	117	66
209	8620	Templemore, .	Knocksaxon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	73	63	136	46	47	93	28
210	8700	Mayo, . .	Mayo, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	117	229	60	61	121	57
211	8710	Kilbeagh, .	Toanroe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	97	219	76	69	145	71
212	8719	Kilyeever, .	Carranisky, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	95	82	177	62	49	111	63
213	8736	Kilmore Erris, .	Aughleam, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	56	34	90	33	25	58	29
214	8737	Doonfeeny, .	Palm Hill, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	54	47	101	32	25	57	29
215	8740	Templemore, .	Cloongee, . m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	101	–	101	69	–	69	33
216	8741	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	92	92	–	55	55	24
217	8757	Kilcommon Erris	Carratigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	50	25	75	34	17	51	22
218	8825	Killedan, . .	Treenaghleragh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	226	126	352	99	67	166	62
219	8826	Kilbride, . .	Kilbride, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	32	42	74	22	31	53	31
220	8892	Kilcoleman, .	Claremorris, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	158	–	158	99	–	99	56
221	8907	Kilmore Moy, .	Charles-street, Ballina, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	54	53	107	31	41	72	50
222	8928	Ballycroy, .	Tallagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	86	64	150	53	38	91	34
223	9030	Killedan, .	Cleragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	98	194	65	69	134	56
224	9040	Ballysakeery, .	Newtown White, .		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	64	50	114	46	38	84	49
225	9107	Bohola, . .	Lismirrane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	247	171	418	119	104	223	90
226	9115	Westport, .	Derrygorman, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	80	181	55	35	90	47
227	9116	Innisboffin, .	Innishark, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	29	20	49	26	18	44	25
228	9117	Turlough, .	Park, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	82	209	61	40	101	44
229	9118	Kilmaine, . .	Kilmaine, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	–	88	64	–	64	36
230	9119	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	66	66	37
231	9239	Kilconduff, .	Tumgesh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	141	–	141	104	–	104	46
232	9240	Aghamore, .	Aghamore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	176	145	321	105	87	192	94
233	9255	Mayo, . .	Facefield, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	94	196	59	43	102	36
234	9256	Ballyhean, .	Westland, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	18	27	45	10	12	22	17
235	9277	Kilconduff, .	Tumgesh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	120	–	66	66	27
236	9386	Becan, . .	Becan, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	–	82	82	35
237	9456	Killala, . .	Tooreen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	44	54	98	43	53	96	34
238	9465	Oughaval, .	Lecanvey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	63	118	42	51	93	50
239	9502	Achill, . .	Belfarsad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	34	21	55	33	21	54	30
240	9531	Kilcommon, .	Bangor-Erris, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	49	25	74	45	23	68	32
241	9535	Ballinrobe, .	Cregduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	34	81	37	30	67	42
242	9544	Annagh, . .	Ballyhaunis, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	114	54	168	97	47	144	76
243	9555	Doonfeeny, .	Ballinglen, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	38	31	69	24	26	30	19
244	9556	Islandeady, .	Curnanoole, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	71	170	55	54	109	67
245	9557	Achill, . .	Bullsmouth, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	33	74	35	29	64	30
246	9576	Crossmolina, .	Crossmolina, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	101	234	105	86	191	127
247	9585	Kilfian, . .	Doonanarrow, .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	b
248	9586	Bohola, . .	Carrowgowan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	50	108	41	33	74	66
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 248, .					20,559	16241	36,800	12,448	9,993	22,441	10325
			AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND PRISON SCHOOLS.											
1	7075	Cong, . .	Cross 1st class Agl.		–	R.C.	R.C.	237	–	237	160	–	160	79
2	1058	Castlemore, .	Brusna Ordinary Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	86	188	65	56	121	63
3	1074	Kilcoleman, .	Ballaghaderin do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	309	–	309	187	–	187	88
4	1412	Kilturra, . .	Doocastle do.	v.r.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	77	–	77	38
5	2290	Kilbelfad, .	Cloughans do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	75	50	125	57	40	97	48
6	4692	Ballynahaglish, .	Carrogorra do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	108	202	56	60	116	53
7	7327	Kilbeagh, .	Roosky 1st class Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	179	93	272	82	45	127	51
8	5215	Kilmore Moy, .	Ballina Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	129	540	669	82	379	461	231
9	7713	Killeenduff, .	Swineford do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	99	357	456	56	242	298	163

[a] Residence free.

[b] Returns not available.

1865.—Province of Connaught : County of Mayo—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
69	73	43	15	3	203	10·7	1 19 9	—	—	32 13 4	5 10 0	—	5 10 0	
63	42	15	10	–	130	9·4	1 5 3	—	—	—	1 16 2	—	1 16 2	
95	64	22	6	–	187	10·1	3 1 7	—	—	25 0 0	6 1 1	4 0 0	10 1 1	
73	71	40	13	5	202	9·5	6 11 6	—	1 0 0	44 6 8	2 11 3	—	2 11 3	
46	58	22	8	–	134	9·6	1 13 8	—	—	26 3 4	8 4 10	2 10 0	10 14 10	
35	18	–	6	4	63	9·3	0 13 0	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
61	9	9	3	–	82	9·8	1 8 3	—	—	6 5 0	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	
38	23	–	8	2	71	10·	0 5 4	—	5 10 0	39 5 0	0 7 9	—	0 7 9	
45	8	–	–	1	54	8·8	0 8 0	—	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	
25	25	6	4	–	60	9·8	2 10 5	—	—	18 0 0	3 14 8	—	3 14 8	
103	59	43	19	4	228	9·5	2 13 6	—	—	41 0 0	4 17 6	—	4 17 6	
23	17	13	7	–	60	18·2	0 8 6	—	—	16 0 0	—	—	[a]—	
16	27	24	10	12	89	9·8	—	—	—	24 5 0	13 2 2	—	13 2 2	
21	15	12	9	5	62	9·8	4 14 8	—	—	42 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 0 0	
44	36	16	14	–	110	9·8	0 5 0	—	—	15 13 4	0 10 0	—	[a]0 10 0	
67	53	22	21	–	163	11·	2 6 2	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
27	20	13	12	12	84	8·6	3 10 7	—	—	26 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	
155	96	39	26	5	321	10·4	9 3 2	—	—	69 1 8	4 15 9	—	4 15 9	
58	41	33	6	1	139	10·	3 15 9	—	—	47 18 4	0 7 0	—	0 7 0	
28	8	6	3	–	45	8·9	0 5 6	—	—	16 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	
60	13	19	11	2	105	9·6	1 14 1	—	—	29 10 0	4 14 11	—	4 14 11	
28	25	14	14	–	81	10·3	1 15 3	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	
36	28	16	5	–	85	10·1	1 7 0	—	—	16 0 0	5 8 11	—	5 8 11	
45	28	1	20	2	96	9·2	2 9 11	—	—	20 15 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
70	86	2	39	9	206	9·8	7 13 11	—	—	39 1 8	10 17 1	—	10 17 1	
34	63	22	3	–	122	8·	1 5 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 4 10	3 0 0	6 4 10	
13	5	–	10	1	29	9·2	0 15 3	—	—	6 13 4	—	22 0 0	22 0 0	
42	18	12	1	–	73	10·	1 5 3	—	—	17 6 8	0 7 3	—	0 7 3	
78	27	–	–	–	105	9·8	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
54	20	13	11	–	98	9·1	1 13 11	4 10 0	—	16 6 8	1 1 0	5 0 0	6 1 0	
45	43	–	28	–	116	9·1	2 1 10	4 10 0	—	21 6 8	3 10 8	—	3 10 8	
41	14	–	–	–	55	7·2	1 8 1	4 10 0	—	12 10 0	—	—	—	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	—	—	
53	28	–	–	–	81	9·7	3 19 7	4 0 0	—	2 10 0	2 10 6	—	2 10 6	
115	43	–	9	1	168	10·7	1 10 6	5 0 0	—	2 10 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	
16	6	3	7	5	37	10·7	1 10 6	5 0 0	—	—	—	38 0 0	38 0 0	
94	51	–	25	–	170	11·7	1 9 8	4 10 0	—	4 0 0	5 3 3	—	5 3 3	
54	7	–	8	4	73	8·4	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	2 10 0	1 15 2	—	1 15 2	
123	75	–	30	6	234	9·5	2 6 2	6 10 0	—	—	2 18 5	—	2 18 5	
[b]–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 9 4	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
51	42	–	15	–	108	11·7	2 2 7	4 0 0	—	—	0 13 6	—	0 13 6	
12,242	7,512	2,552	3,099	885	26,290		430 15 4	51 10 0	155 0 0	6,654 16 5	586 7 7	463 1 6	1,049 9 1	
104	53	26	18	12	213	10·	2 7 5	1 0 0	2 10 0	51 16 8	—	24 0 0	[a]24 0 0	
79	42	23	15	6	165	9·8	—	—	3 15 0	67 0 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	[a]7 10 0	
129	76	–	22	12	239	10·	5 18 6	—	4 0 0	66 16 8	7 17 8	11 17 4	19 15 0	
62	19	13	5	13	112	10·2	1 14 9	—	3 0 0	53 10 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
35	33	8	17	5	98	9·	1 3 9	1 9 3	—	35 16 8	2 0 0	14 0 0	[a]16 0 0	
80	14	14	13	–	121	7·8	3 0 5	—	1 0 0	38 3 4	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
82	26	22	9	4	143	9·	3 1 0	1 9 3	—	56 10 0	—	—	—	
232	100	68	12	45	457	6·6	—	—	14 0 0	95 16 8	—	—	—	
167	78	25	22	13	305	7·8	5 17 3	—	16 15 0	62 15 0	6 18 4	—	6 18 4	

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
10	3859	Kilmore Moy, .	Ballina Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	54	103	157	40	63	103	77
11	4253	Aglish, . .	Castlebar do.		–		R.C.	34	34	68	23	26	49	33
12	4727	Oughaval, .	Westport do.		–		R.C.	50	38	88	34	24	58	42
13	4895	Kilconduff, .	Swineford do.		–		R.C.	56	70	126	35	40	75	57
14	5117	Ballinrobe, .	Ballinrobe do.		–		R.C.	64	92	156	39	60	99	83
15	6143	Kilcoleman, .	Claremorris do.		–		R.C.	47	33	80	22	21	43	38
16	6198	Burrishoole, .	Newport do.		–		R.C.	29	33	62	20	23	43	29
17	8474	Kilmore, . .	Belmullet do.		–		R.C.	36	32	68	25	23	48	32
18	9221	Killala, . .	Killala do.		–		R.C.	17	16	33	13	11	24	23
19	3412	Aglish, . .	Castlebar Gaol, .		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	25	5	30	17	3	20	17
			Total of Special Schools, 19, .					1,777	1,690	3,467	1,090	1,116	2,206	1,245
			Grand Total for Co. Mayo, 267, .					23,336	17,931	40,267	13,538	11,109	24,647	11,570

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	1080	Aughrim, . .	Rodeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	93	224	110	79	189	58
2	1081	Boyle, . .	Boyle, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	310	–	310	186	–	186	79
3	1082	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	264	264	–	213	213	83
4	1083	Cam, . .	Carrick, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	74	76	150	44	47	91	86
5	1086	Kilkeevan, .	Castlerea, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	107	–	107	59
6	1087	Do. . .	Termon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	98	218	64	50	114	50
7	1344	Dysart, . .	Ballintleva, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	155	–	155	77	–	77	84
8	1345	Kiltoom, . .	Ballybay, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	140	–	73	73	27
9	1524	Dysart, . .	Ballintleva, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	–	61	61	30
10	1558	Kiltoom, . .	Famore, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	79	161	59	57	116	49
11	1681	Lissonuffy, .	Carniskagh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	86	–	86	34
12	1753	Elphin, . .	Elphin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	102	–	102	48
13	1850	Killukin, . .	Cortober, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	122	–	122	73
14	1860	Kiltoom, . .	Ballybay, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	–	133	60	–	60	24
15	2327	Kilcolagh, .	Mantua, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	160	–	160	95	–	95	42
16	2328	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	101	101	52
17	2427	Kiltevan, . .	Kiltevan, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	163	–	163	86	–	86	40
18	2494	Killukin, . .	Cortober, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	178	178	–	121	121	68
19	2854	Boyle, . .	Doon, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	–	60	59	–	59	26
20	2864	Kilronan, . .	Greaghnafarna, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	101	197	69	72	141	79
21	2915	Lissonuffy, .	Curraghroe, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	150	–	150	105	–	105	39
22	2916	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	138	–	96	96	36
23	2967	Boyle, . .	Kiltycreightan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	66	142	57	40	97	50
24	2968	Kilcorkey, .	Bellanagare, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	174	–	174	103	–	103	45
25	2969	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	107	107	44
26	2970	Boyle, . .	Deerpark, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	74	148	40	36	76	39
27	3070	Lissonuffy, .	Carniskagh, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	74	74	34
28	3120	Ardcarn, . .	Crosna, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	84	–	84	56	–	56	27
29	3121	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	43	101	144	31	71	102	52
30	3456	Roscommon, .	Roscommon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	324	–	324	194	–	194	77
31	3506	Boyle, . .	Corrigeenroe, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	141	–	96	96	47
32	3582	Do. . .	Drum and Erris, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	89	48	137	61	37	98	41
33	3591	Athleague, .	Athleague, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	155	–	155	75	–	75	32
34	3604	Drum, . .	Cornafulla, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	–	58	58	31
35	3611	Kilteevan, .	Kilteevan, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	75	75	36
36	3695	Elphin, . .	Elphin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	–	87	87	42
37	3910	Tibohine, .	Lisdrumneill, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	199	137	336	130	77	207	80
38	3911	St. John's, .	St. John's, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	59	46	105	44	38	82	31
39	3961	Tibohine, .	Frenchpark, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	78	–	78	45

[a] Free residence.

[b] No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT : County of MAYO—*continued.*

UNION, AND PRISON SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
46	22	6	6	5	85	7·5	5 0 6	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
25	13	4	3	–	45	9·2	0 8 6	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
43	10	8	10	–	71	9·5	0 10 6	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
50	14	1	1	–	66	6·8	4 3 9	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
52	19	6	11	4	92	8·5	4 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	5	6	–	–	36	7·2	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
24	11	9	2	–	46	9·8	0 18 5	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
b–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	7	5	4	–	28	8·	1 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
b–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,247	542	244	170	119	2,322		43 3 5	3 13 6	57 10 0	528 5 0	24 6 0	64 17 4	89 3 4
13,489	8,054	2,796	3,269	1,004	28,612		474 3 9	55 3 6	212 10 0	7,183 1 5	610 13 7	527 18 10	1,138 12 5

ROSCOMMON—187 Schools.

69	56	22	21	25	193	11·1	1 8 11	—	1 0 0	30 10 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0
75	42	15	45	17	194	9·5	2 14 1	—	3 0 0	80 3 4	6 2 9	—	6 2 9
90	81	–	19	10	200	11·	3 15 2	—	—	57 6 8	1 8 9	—	1 8 9
55	30	12	18	1	116	8·	0 10 3	—	—	23 10 0	3 5 0	—	3 5 0
44	22	–	34	4	104	12·	3 17 10	—	3 0 0	57 11 8	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
80	44	–	27	–	151	11·7	1 11 3	—	—	31 0 0	1 18 0	1 0 0	2 18 0
39	27	13	15	5	99	9·9	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 13 6	—	0 13 6
41	7	17	9	5	79	8·5	0 10 6	—	2 10 0	31 5 0	—	—	—
25	23	11	12	3	74	9·2	1 10 3	—	—	24 0 0	1 3 0	—	1 3 0
50	35	20	10	5	120	8·1	0 10 3	—	—	16 3 4	0 15 3	—	0 15 3
45	25	8	21	4	103	9·2	0 17 5	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
32	31	32	24	15	134	10·7	1 5 6	—	—	31 0 6	1 4 6	—	1 4 6
40	27	18	23	12	120	9·5	1 15 4	—	9 0 0	68 10 0	6 12 6	—	6 12 6
24	26	10	16	4	80	10·5	0 13 8	—	—	23 0 0	0 1 7	—	0 1 7
31	60	–	17	9	117	11·	1 6 3	—	—	30 3 4	3 3 6	—	a3 3 6
43	47	–	20	7	117	10·1	3 3 1	—	3 0 0	25 3 4	1 12 0	—	1 12 0
37	23	16	23	8	107	11·8	1 10 0	—	—	38 0 0	5 12 0	0 10 0	6 2 0
27	30	22	35	17	131	10·1	1 14 3	—	1 10 0	53 0 0	6 2 3	—	6 2 3
15	19	–	14	6	54	9·5	1 6 11	—	—	18 0 0	2 17 3	—	2 17 3
75	34	27	10	9	155	9·8	2 4 5	—	4 0 0	62 10 0	5 19 6	—	5 19 6
73	20	9	6	1	109	8·7	0 19 8	—	—	37 5 0	1 11 6	—	1 11 6
53	22	15	10	8	108	10·1	1 14 6	—	—	20 0 0	1 9 10	—	1 9 10
47	19	10	15	2	93	10·5	2 11 3	—	—	26 0 0	3 2 10	—	3 2 10
46	44	16	9	7	122	10·6	1 4 2	—	—	35 0 0	1 15 6	—	1 15 6
44	25	15	11	6	101	11·	1 6 8	—	2 10 0	33 0 0	1 14 0	—	1 14 0
45	48	–	31	6	130	9·4	1 7 1	—	—	18 0 0	2 15 2	—	2 15 2
29	23	6	24	–	82	11·	0 16 0	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 6	—	1 3 6
c–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 18 2	—	—	32 0 0	—	—	—
43	28	21	17	18	127	8·8	3 8 0	—	4 10 0	51 5 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
74	71	31	27	16	219	9·9	3 19 10	—	—	60 5 0	8 18 2	—	a8 18 2
32	22	27	22	10	113	9·	10 12 11	—	2 0 0	58 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
41	17	18	14	7	97	10·2	1 6 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 18 4	—	3 18 4
25	34	–	14	7	80	11·2	1 11 6	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
24	35	–	12	7	78	10·6	1 6 6	—	—	24 0 0	1 18 2	—	1 18 2
30	26	21	10	–	87	11·	—	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
32	26	15	17	9	99	9·7	2 17 9	—	—	16 0 0	5 0 9	—	5 0 9
98	80	30	18	11	238	9·7	4 9 8	—	0 10 0	53 13 4	7 12 2	1 5 0	8 17 2
35	24	16	13	7	95	10·2	1 5 3	—	—	27 6 8	1 14 11	—	1 14 11
28	28	12	15	10	93	10·3	1 12 8	—	1 10 0	30 3 4	10 15 5	—	10 15 5

c Closed last quarter ; attendance taken from Inspector's report.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
40	3963	Tisrara, . .	Tessaragh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	110	103	213	64	65	129	47
41	4099	Kilmeane, .	Ballymurry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	65	65	27
42	4101	Killummod, .	Finnor, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	68	139	53	46	99	54
43	4104	Fuerty, . .	Fuerty, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	75	185	74	50	124	52
44	4111	Kiltrustan, .	Kiltrustan, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	109	–	109	68	–	68	38
45	4112	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	[b]	–	83	83	37
46	4195	St. Peter's, .	Deerpark, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	179	–	179	87	–	87	42
47	4196	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	–	56	56	28
48	4217	Kilcolagh, .	Ballinameen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	164	–	164	126	–	126	55
49	4368	Athleague, .	Athleague, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	155	–	102	102	51
50	4392	Bumlin, . .	Strokestown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	–	120	78	–	78	46
51	4490	Clonfinlough, .	Clonfree, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	166	–	166	101	–	101	46
52	4491	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	150	–	86	86	35
53	4519	Kilcolagh, .	Knockglas, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	67	–	67	31
54	4603	Kilronan, .	Ballyfarnon, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	63	59	122	45	42	87	34
55	4799	Tibohine, .	Frenchpark, f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	161	–	110	110	60
56	4800	Termonbarry, .	Roosky, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	90	–	90	40
57	4801	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	91	91	45
58	4955	Killinvoy, .	Knockcroghery, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	70	–	70	34
59	4956	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	102	–	79	79	33
60	5216	Kilmore, . .	Kilmore, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	88	70	158	51	52	103	52
61	5220	Ardcarn, . .	Woodbrook, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	74	49	123	50	33	83	41
62	5407	Clooncreff, .	Kinard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	54	132	45	28	73	38
63	5611	Killummod, .	Croghan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	119	73	192	88	49	137	78
64	5650	Clonfinlough, .	Aughnadarry, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	134	122	256	92	79	171	74
65	5658	Termonbarry, .	Whitehall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	111	–	71	71	27
66	5733	Tibohine, .	Kingsland, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	102	100	202	63	60	123	55
67	5811	Kilgefin, . .	Ballagh, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	212	157	369	113	92	205	92
68	5843	Taughmaconnell,	Taughmaconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	170	–	170	100	–	100	39
69	5844	Elphin, . .	Killynagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	164	–	164	100	–	100	52
70	5845	Creagh, . .	Creagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	120	42	162	67	24	91	44
71	5923	Elphin, . .	Elphin, No. 2, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	156	–	156	112	–	112	62
72	5924	Do. . .	Do., No. 2, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	115	115	–	88	88	41
73	5973	Clontuskert, .	Ballyleague, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	120	90	210	72	54	126	65
74	6100	Kilronan, .	Keadue, . m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	111	–	111	83	–	83	45
75	6101	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	83	83	–	69	69	31
76	6106	Kilbride, . .	Carrownalasson, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	129	73	202	63	40	103	41
77	6158	Kilkeevin, .	Castlereagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	–	120	120	60
78	6298	Kilnamanagh, .	Callow, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	108	–	108	72	–	72	34
79	6299	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	144	–	90	90	38
80	6344	Fuerty, . .	Castlecoote, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	77	139	37	50	87	39
81	6357	Elphin, . .	Cloonculiaan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	92	224	90	60	150	49
82	6417	Tumna, . .	Cootehall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	33	104	137	21	72	93	53
83	6466	Athleague, .	Scardane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	81	179	64	53	117	59
84	6682	Kilronan, .	Greaghacorragh, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	88	78	166	51	58	109	53
85	6683	Taughmaconnell,	Taughmaconnell, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	105	–	74	74	33
86	6777	Kilglass, . .	Knockhall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	97	207	52	43	95	36
87	6908	Bumlin, . .	Strokestown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	116	–	61	61	32
88	7040	Clooncreff, .	Cuilmore, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	125	84	209	57	39	96	49
89	7041	Elphin, . .	Flaskagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	77	80	157	48	55	103	59
90	7055	Drumatemple, .	Drumatemple, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	202	202	–	142	142	42
91	7078	Taughmaconnell,	Castlesampson, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	79	195	60	48	108	35
92	7094	Kilronan, . .	Cartron, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	55	107	33	40	79	33
93	7195	Moore, . .	Mount Welcome, .	V.C.	–	Pres.	R.C.	112	79	191	64	43	107	53
94	7203	Elphin, . .	Killinagh, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	89	89	42
95	7287	Ardcarn, . .	Bridgecarton, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	79	–	79	35
96	7288	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	89	89	41
97	7328	Bumlin, . .	Cordrummon, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	87	79	166	52	52	104	54
98	7382	Tibohine, .	Loughlynn, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	202	202	–	133	133	65
99	7399	Ardcarn, . .	Woodfield, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	152	–	152	94	–	94	41
100	7400	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	87	–	74	74	36
101	7401	Do. . .	Laphoil, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	–	80	57	–	57	32
102	7402	Do. . .	Clegna, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	82	–	82	44

[a] Free residence.

[b] Returns not available.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
66	41	30	20	5	162	11·	1 15 3	—	—	34 5 0	1 0 3	—	1 0 3
16	23	12	7	11	69	9·8	—	—	—	24 0 0	2 8 0	—	2 8 0
37	32	–	33	19	121	10·4	1 9 2	—	2 0 0	52 5 0	7 4 0	—	7 4 0
102	29	–	9	5	145	9·1	1 7 9	—	—	38 0 0	3 8 6	1 0 0	[a]4 8 6
25	20	5	6	3	59	8·3	0 13 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6
41	40	–	9	–	90	9·7	0 13 5	—	—	13 16 8	0 16 6	—	0 16 6
55	22	13	23	4	117	9·8	1 19 9	—	—	27 15 0	4 8 11	—	4 8 11
26	22	–	13	8	69	8·8	—	—	—	15 3 4	0 11 1	—	0 11 1
38	39	27	21	11	136	11·1	2 19 2	—	—	46 0 0	7 8 10	—	7 8 10
50	34	20	9	2	115	10·	3 0 10	—	—	34 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0
32	31	–	16	9	88	9·	1 6 8	—	—	29 0 0	9 10 0	—	9 10 0
46	24	30	22	7	129	9·6	1 13 0	—	—	18 0 0	5 10 8	—	5 10 8
44	44	14	11	–	113	10·3	0 18 10	—	—	17 1 1	1 16 6	—	1 16 6
34	16	10	5	5	76	8·	0 12 3	—	—	18 0 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6
44	22	11	5	8	90	10·2	1 7 3	—	—	34 6 8	3 13 1	—	3 13 1
55	37	18	15	7	132	9·6	2 10 1	—	1 0 0	37 0 0	4 11 7	—	4 11 7
37	18	18	13	11	97	10·7	2 13 4	—	—	41 0 0	5 7 9	—	5 7 9
45	35	11	7	2	100	9·1	1 8 2	—	—	45 6 8	2 13 4	—	2 13 4
45	33	1	13	4	96	9·	3 1 6	—	—	28 0 0	1 5 6	—	1 5 6
36	12	14	14	7	83	10·9	—	—	—	20 0 6	2 6 8	—	2 6 8
46	41	19	20	5	131	10·7	0 16 9	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—
21	24	10	15	9	79	9·	5 7 1	—	—	45 10 0	3 13 6	—	3 13 6
38	32	9	14	4	97	10·5	1 7 5	—	—	21 3 7	2 17 6	—	2 17 6
40	32	32	23	25	152	10·	3 19 4	—	1 0 0	47 0 0	6 11 6	—	6 11 6
122	45	23	14	4	208	9·5	3 2 4	—	2 10 0	58 0 0	4 4 6	—	4 4 6
38	30	4	3	–	75	10·8	0 10 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	—	3 10 0
64	37	31	12	5	149	9·3	4 16 5	—	—	26 0 0	4 16 0	—	4 16 0
110	75	35	17	22	259	8·8	3 2 8	—	3 0 0	69 3 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
39	47	33	10	6	135	10·7	2 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
61	14	–	10	20	111	10·6	3 10 6	—	1 10 0	45 10 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	[a]12 0 0
52	33	5	19	14	123	8·7	4 16 6	1 0 0	5 10 0	32 17 9	2 19 5	—	2 19 5
55	26	11	17	9	118	11·3	1 12 3	—	4 10 0	34 10 0	10 0 0	—	[a]10 0 0
40	20	12	9	7	88	9·5	2 18 9	—	—	20 1 11	—	—	—
54	39	17	31	9	150	7·8	2 14 8	—	2 0 0	23 0 0	3 10 0	0 11 0	4 1 0
30	24	–	17	18	89	11·9	1 10 0	—	9 0 0	70 8 4	4 15 0	10 0 0	[a]14 15 0
[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 10 7	—	2 0 0	37 16 8	0 17 0	10 0 0	[a]10 17 0
67	45	19	14	5	150	10·3	3 5 2	—	1 0 0	24 10 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0
57	31	–	13	13	114	11·5	3 18 5	—	—	41 16 8	6 4 1	—	6 4 1
35	15	16	6	8	80	9·4	1 2 9	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
39	37	11	9	1	97	9·7	4 3 9	—	1 10 0	20 1 8	1 14 8	—	[a]1 14 8
47	32	–	13	1	93	10·7	1 7 3	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 10	—	0 10 10
77	51	18	16	8	170	10·2	1 13 1	—	—	15 0 0	2 18 0	—	2 18 0
49	31	12	16	14	122	8·2	2 13 7	—	1 0 0	27 3 4	6 13 7	—	6 13 7
70	52	–	20	5	147	7·6	3 1 9	—	—	35 10 0	4 7 6	—	[a]4 7 6
64	28	26	20	9	147	9·8	4 18 10	—	1 10 0	48 0 0	1 15 6	5 0 0	6 15 6
34	34	18	5	3	94	10·8	1 7 5	—	—	18 0 0	0 15 6	—	0 15 6
68	47	–	10	–	125	8·5	0 14 3	—	—	38 16 8	5 19 6	1 0 0	6 19 6
35	19	9	9	2	74	10·5	2 8 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 7 0	—	3 7 0
56	31	–	17	8	112	12·	0 10 3	—	—	42 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
36	55	17	17	9	134	11·	5 0 9	—	3 0 0	61 6 8	4 9 11	10 0 0	[a]14 9 11
60	42	26	7	7	142	10·	1 11 6	—	—	22 0 0	0 12 6	—	0 12 6
56	14	6	11	4	91	9·	1 5 3	—	—	11 5 0	1 3 2	—	1 3 2
37	26	13	14	–	90	9·5	1 5 9	—	—	30 0 0	2 14 6	—	2 14 6
59	53	–	19	7	138	10·	3 0 4	—	—	55 6 8	5 10 11	12 0 0	17 10 11
24	20	5	44	16	109	10·3	1 12 6	—	3 0 0	27 6 8	5 0 8	5 0 0	10 0 8
27	19	18	18	6	88	8·4	1 5 0	—	—	18 0 0	4 7 0	—	4 7 0
25	33	–	22	14	94	9·2	6 3 4	—	5 10 0	39 0 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6
35	34	17	9	16	111	9·8	1 16 0	—	—	36 3 4	0 12 0	20 0 0	[a]20 12 0
66	33	–	20	10	129	10·6	1 17 6	—	4 0 0	72 0 0	1 10 7	44 10 0	16 0 7
40	39	5	31	20	126	9·8	2 1 2	—	1 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 6	—	3 0 6
27	16	8	15	12	78	9·	4 5 10	—	2 0 0	28 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
30	21	–	4	2	57	9·5	1 4 8	—	—	26 10 0	0 10 0	—	0 10 0
20	22	20	10	15	87	10·9	1 19 6	—	1 10 0	32 0 0	2 12 6	—	2 12 6

[e] School closed last quarter of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.
								Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			
					Clerical.	Lay.		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
103	7496	Drumatemple,	Drumatemple, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	183	–	183	114	–	114	41
104	7524	St. John's,	Lloyd,		R.C.	–	R.C.	98	77	175	73	61	134	43
105	7701	Kilronan,	Keadue, i.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	51	84	135	31	58	89	49
106	7704	Kiltullagh,	Cloonfad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	177	129	306	103	71	174	83
107	7742	Lissonuffy,	Derryhanny,		–	E.C.	R.C.	31	29	60	29	20	49	24
108	7797	Ardcarn,	Kilfaughna, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	41	87	128	33	71	104	47
109	7808	Tumna,	Laughill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	57	–	57	57	33
110	7810	Ardcarn,	Ballyfermoyle, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	39	55	94	29	53	82	38
111	7851	Do.	Clegna, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	–	76	76	38
112	7852	Kilmore,	Dangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	156	–	156	109	–	109	50
113	7853	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	170	–	117	117	58
114	7863	Kilronan,	Mountallen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	–	128	85	–	85	38
115	7864	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	–	99	99	51
116	7981	Tumna,	Drumboylan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	72	–	72	32
117	7985	Ardcarn,	Derreenargan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	61	–	61	38
118	7997	Kilglass,	Slatta,		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	69	163	51	40	91	36
119	8032	Carn,	Brideswell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	85	197	74	51	125	56
120	8041	Tissara,	Mount Talbot,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	56	118	44	45	89	40
121	8051	Kilukin,	Clasagarry,		–	E.C.	R.C.	76	65	141	45	45	90	38
122	8093	Killinvoy,	Mount Plunket,		–	R.C.	R.C.	40	85	125	47	56	103	42
123	8111	Ardcarn,	Derreenargan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	165	–	116	116	52
124	8112	Tumna,	Drumboylan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	96	–	72	72	36
125	8135	Kiltevan,	Clooncellan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	118	109	227	87	66	153	55
126	8139	Bassilick,	Rathmile, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	–	97	97	52
127	8200	Oran,	Cloonicolgan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	75	171	66	56	122	57
128	8239	St. Peter's,	Clonown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	113	–	113	71	–	71	37
129	8240	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	–	53	53	26
130	8250	Creagh,	Newtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	68	160	43	32	75	34
131	8292	Kilcolagh,	Ballinameen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	174	174	–	129	129	61
132	8376	Tibohine,	Cloonarrow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	136	–	136	91	–	91	40
133	8377	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	153	–	99	99	47
134	8411	Do.	De Freyne, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	190	–	190	108	–	108	46
135	8499	Oran,	Runnamoat,		R.C.	–	R.C.	52	90	142	32	56	88	41
136	8561	Boyle,	Corrigeenroe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–[b]	88	–	88	43
137	8570	Tibohine,	Lisacull, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	268	–	268	155	–	155	83
138	8571	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	373	373	–	182	182	81
139	8581	Do.	De Freyne, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	–	87	87	29
140	8638	Kilronan,	Ballyfarnon, No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	94	83	177	62	60	122	60
141	8648	Drum,	Drumpark, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	92	–	92	53	–	53	27
142	8649	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	–	59	59	26
143	8683	Ardcarn,	Ardeash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	38	100	40	27	67	30
144	8738	Kilglass,	Ballyfeeny,		–	E.C.	R.C.	62	75	137	50	59	109	58
145	8812	Boyle,	Doon, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	–	66	66	29
146	8820	Kilkeevin,	Cloonsuck, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	134	–	86	86	41
147	8834	Kilcorkey,	Tully,		–	E.C.	R.C.	116	97	213	52	52	104	48
148	8876	Eastersnow,	Knockroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	90	68	158	60	40	100	32
149	8920	Bumlin,	Strokestown,		E.C.	–	E.C.	37	24	61	24	17	41	26
150	8945	Boyle,	Tivanagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	56	127	57	36	93	37
151	8980	Kiltullagh,	Granlahan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	172	–	95	95	36
152	8991	Clontuskert,	Weekfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	126	223	46	60	106	47
153	8992	Clonfinlough,	Clooncagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	112	61	173	80	46	126	65
154	9014	Creagh,	Attirory, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	–	80	58	–	58	30
155	9015	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	80	–	53	53	25
156	9103	Boyle,	Ardsallagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	46	91	38	39	77	40
157	9104	Creeve,	Boheroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	47	79	126	25	60	85	35
158	9140	Ogulla,	Tulsk,		–	E.C.	R.C.	168	114	282	94	62	156	79
159	9200	Kilglass,	Druminardly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	94	78	172	75	66	141	55
160	9208	Tibohine,	Mullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	88	88	176	54	54	108	76
161	9216	St. Peter's,	Cloonakilla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	134	–	134	70	–	70	29
162	9217	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	146	–	77	77	35
163	9218	Boyle,	Grange,		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	69	156	71	56	127	55
164	9219	Kilmore,	Ballagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	86	197	75	56	131	41
165	9257	Moor,	Derrylahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	96	212	56	43	99	42

[a] Residence free.

[b] Returns not available.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Roscommon—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
68	33	17	5	2	125	10·	3 10 0	—	—	19 10 0	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	
63	51	-	49	2	168	12·6	1 4 11	—	—	21 15 0	0 8 6	2 0 0	2 8 6	
61	16	16	7	-	103	6·	—	—	6 10 0	41 8 4	2 14 0	10 0 0	[a]12 14 0	
126	71	25	10	6	238	10·2	2 2 1	—	1 0 0	34 6 8	12 19 0	—	12 19 0	
22	8	8	12	1	51	10·	1 8 0	—	1 10 0	27 6 8	6 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
44	29	-	28	7	108	9·	7 1 6	—	—	22 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
21	11	9	9	7	57	12·	7 9 4	—	—	14 0 0	0 18 4	—	0 18 4	
32	24	6	17	4	83	8·2	3 14 6	—	—	16 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 6 0	
43	20	-	11	8	72	8·5	3 4 1	—	—	31 16 8	2 12 0	—	2 12 0	
53	29	25	19	11	137	10·2	2 1 0	—	1 10 0	30 6 8	1 17 8	—	1 17 8	
47	29	37	14	12	139	9·2	1 13 5	—	—	34 0 0	2 5 7	—	2 5 7	
12	20	12	26	13	113	10·5	1 8 11	—	1 0 0	35 16 8	3 6 9	—	3 6 9	
41	43	17	19	5	116	9·8	6 4 8	—	—	22 1 8	2 18 0	—	2 18 0	
41	21	-	9	10	84	10·5	1 1 4	—	—	17 10 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	
27	16	8	9	13	73	9·	0 11 0	—	—	32 0 0	2 13 0	—	2 13 0	
66	32	9	8	3	119	9·	0 17 4	—	—	18 0 0	9 0 1	1 10 0	10 10 1	
73	25	12	14	11	134	10·	1 8 7	—	—	34 0 0	2 15 6	—	2 15 6	
67	31	-	3	1	105	10·8	0 13 3	—	—	16 0 0	0 16 7	—	0 16 7	
30	23	14	21	15	103	10·6	1 6 10	—	—	32 0 0	5 7 6	—	5 7 6	
41	22	9	6	4	82	11·7	—	—	—	25 10 0	2 6 8	—	2 6 8	
69	55	-	14	7	145	9·5	5 15 6	—	—	19 8 10	2 13 2	—	2 13 2	
37	17	12	14	6	83	9·8	0 10 1	—	—	16 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
58	68	-	34	5	165	10·3	2 4 4	—	—	36 10 0	6 3 0	—	6 3 0	
29	23	29	15	3	88	10·4	2 2 6	—	1 0 0	28 13 4	1 16 8	—	1 16 8	
76	53	23	5	7	164	9·	4 4 5	—	—	16 0 0	0 19 0	—	0 19 0	
28	15	18	7	8	76	10·3	0 16 3	—	1 0 0	24 0 0	4 3 8	—	4 3 8	
32	14	7	3	4	60	9·2	0 13 9	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	—	1 19 0	
29	37	8	11	4	89	10·7	—	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 9	—	3 7 9	
54	45	-	24	13	136	9·	6 10 1	—	2 0 0	45 6 8	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
37	37	2	19	16	103	10·6	2 15 9	—	—	28 0 0	4 17 0	—	4 17 0	
42	42	3	20	4	111	9·5	1 13 9	—	—	16 0 0	4 3 9	—	4 3 9	
68	42	16	11	2	139	13·2	2 15 8	—	1 10 0	30 6 8	5 15 6	—	5 15 6	
57	39	19	6	-	118	11·2	1 19 10	—	—	22 13 4	0 16 9	—	[a]0 16 9	
19	46	17	11	8	95	10·	2 11 5	—	1 0 0	20 3 4	—	—	[b]	
82	91	-	30	15	219	10·7	2 8 3	—	—	48 0 0	4 11 6	—	4 11 6	
132	41	-	14	10	197	9·1	2 17 11	—	1 10 0	50 3 4	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
48	36	20	8	1	107	9·	1 5 9	—	—	16 0 0	2 10 0	—	[a]2 10 0	
32	50	21	27	12	142	13·2	7 3 10	—	8 10 0	47 6 8	6 7 9	10 0 0	16 7 9	
38	24	-	3	-	65	8·2	1 5 5	—	—	19 10 0	2 8 7	—	2 8 7	
32	21	11	4	2	70	9·8	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 5 5	—	2 5 5	
38	16	2	9	7	72	9·2	0 15 6	—	—	28 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	
36	28	30	21	14	129	10·	1 15 4	—	—	38 0 0	3 10 0	11 0 0	14 10 0	
35	13	-	16	3	67	9·3	0 18 9	—	—	16 16 8	1 17 0	—	1 17 0	
42	16	16	8	-	82	10·5	3 8 10	—	1 0 0	14 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	
63	48	7	16	6	134	9·9	3 11 11	—	—	45 13 4	0 8 0	6 0 0	[c]8 8 0	
77	28	33	16	-	154	8·2	1 17 10	—	—	15 0 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0	
21	7	12	7	-	47	9·3	2 0 0	—	—	27 7 6	12 8 8	30 0 0	[d]42 8 8	
51	32	-	10	6	99	11·3	1 8 6	—	—	14 7 6	1 13 6	—	1 13 6	
82	49	20	10	-	111	12·	3 2 0	—	—	24 0 0	8 4 0	—	8 4 0	
50	38	26	5	8	132	9·4	2 7 7	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 1	—	2 1 1	
50	56	19	16	10	151	9·8	5 12 3	—	4 0 0	46 0 0	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	
24	30	11	8	6	79	10·1	—	—	1 0 0	21 0 0	2 19 4	—	2 19 4	
34	24	9	8	-	75	11·	—	—	—	14 10 0	1 1 10	—	1 1 10	
26	41	7	7	4	85	9·2	3 19 8	—	—	25 13 4	4 3 4	—	4 3 4	
38	14	7	8	4	71	10·4	1 7 9	—	—	23 0 0	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
85	56	30	25	16	212	9·1	3 5 8	—	—	53 5 0	12 2 6	2 10 0	14 12 6	
79	47	8	5	1	140	10·2	3 4 2	—	—	21 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
36	54	19	21	8	138	11·	1 11 8	—	—	38 6 0	6 11 6	—	6 11 6	
23	16	24	10	3	76	10·7	1 9 8	—	—	10 12 6	2 16 2	—	2 16 2	
29	36	10	3	2	85	9·7	0 11 3	—	—	20 0 0	2 19 11	—	2 19 11	
31	52	-	27	4	117	10·4	3 9 6	—	—	21 5 0	6 4 9	—	6 4 9	
58	18	14	17	6	113	8·7	0 17 6	—	—	21 5 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	
41	38	15	18	2	117	9·	2 0 3	—	—	32 0 0	6 1 0	—	6 1 0	

c Free Residence and garden.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
166	9362	Rahara, . .	Rahara, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	65	137	54	56	110	54
167	9369	Boyle, . .	Tarmon, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	43	24	67	22	13	35	16
168	9382	Tarmonbarry, .	Tarmonbarry, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	70	54	124	46	39	85	35
169	9383	Do. . .	Whitehall, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	101	–	101	45
170	9387	Creeve, . .	Cloonahee, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	178	–	178	127	–	127	65
171	9431	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	179	–	118	118	64
172	9455	Ardcarn, . .	Emla, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	20	107	127	18	81	99	58
173	9517	Dysart, . .	Feevagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	–	91	72	–	72	48
174	9518	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	75	–	75	75	39
175	9536	Basilick, . .	Castleplunket, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	62	136	51	43	94	60
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 175, .					13,511	12662	26,173	8,713	8,519	17,232	7,941
			AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, AND POOR LAW UNION SCHOOLS.											
1	5783	St. John's, .	Glanduff 1st class Ag		R.C.	–	R.C.	105	96	201	71	70	141	86
2	1607	Drum, . .	Cornafulla Ord. Agr.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	–	107	60	–	60	32
3	1866	Taghboy, . .	Ballyforan do.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	153	106	259	99	72	171	62
4	4100	Tibohine, .	Loughglynn do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	141	–	141	76
5	7292	Kilmaine, .	Ballymurray do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	58	–	58	31
6	8405	Dysart, . .	Ballymintan do.		–	E.C.	R.C.	138	98	236	71	49	120	55
7	7238	Roscommon, .	Roscommon Convt. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	556	556	–	466	466	233
8	7722	St. Peter's, .	St. Peter's do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	613	613	–	445	445	220
9	3289	Boyle, . .	Boyle Workhouse,		–	Poor Law Guardians.	R.C.	47	83	130	40	58	98	76
10	3878	Roscommon, .	Roscommon do.		–		R.C.	50	110	160	30	69	99	65
11	4933	Kilkevin, . .	Castlerea do.		–		R.C.	72	110	182	45	69	114	90
12	6122	Bumlin, . .	Strokestown do.		–		R.C.	64	108	172	40	71	111	94
			Total of Special Schools, 12, .					1,039	1,880	2,919	655	1,369	2,024	1,120
			Grand Total for Co. Roscommon, 187,					14,550	14542	29,092	9,368	9,888	19,256	9,061

COUNTY OF

		ORDINARY TOWN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.												
1	1090	Emlaghfad, .	Emlaghnaghtan, .	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	93	59	152	57	35	92	49
2	1092	Kilmactigue, .	Largan, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	96	59	155	65	44	109	33
3	1093	Do. .	Banada, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	312	28	340	177	16	193	76
4	1097	Kilmacallen, .	Greyfort, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	67	196	84	41	125	49
5	1099	Kilcoleman, .	Monasteredan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	182	–	182	133	–	133	65
6	1100	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	139	–	96	96	43
7	1101	Kilmorgan, .	Kilmorgan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	66	61	127	39	41	80	38
8	1102	Kilshalvy, .	Killavel, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	188	160	348	119	99	218	74
9	1214	Achonry, . .	Carrowmore, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	118	97	215	61	63	124	49
10	1349	Kilmactigue, .	Kilmactigue, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	246	166	412	147	101	248	69
11	1413	Ballysadare, .	Lissaneena, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	–	132	73	–	73	33
12	1414	Aghanagh, .	Gortalough, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	121	–	92	92	44
13	1433	Kilmactranny, .	Geevagh, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	138	–	107	107	53
14	1525	Ballysadare, .	Camphill, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	129	–	91	91	42
15	1526	Do. .	Lissaneena, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	187	187	–	66	66	28
16	1682	Easky, . .	Clooneenmore, .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	143	130	273	70	65	135	50
17	1853	Achonry, . .	Tubbercurry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	169	–	169	109	–	109	53
18	2013	Killerry, . .	Ballintogher, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	137	–	137	74	–	74	34
19	2032	Do. .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	–	72	72	36
20	2536	Killaraght, .	Cloonloogh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	122	250	90	82	172	60
21	2760	Dromard, .	Dromard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	30	84	42	26	68	34

[a] Residence free.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
51	34	24	6	5	120	9·6	0 16 1	—	—	16 15 0	3 5 9	—	3 5 9
9	6	4	5	5	29	9·5	0 14 6	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	10 0 0	13 10 0
62	–	8	11	2	83	9·6	2 0 11	1 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0
34	31	17	12	5	99	12·4	0 11 1	—	—	14 17 6	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
65	53	–	20	4	142	11·	—	—	—	18 6 8	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
45	53	–	20	–	118	10·	4 19 2	4 10 0	—	24 6 8	3 15 0	10 0 0	13 15 0
60	26	12	7	10	115	9·4	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	42 15 6	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
50	15	19	6	1	91	10·2	1 15 7	4 10 0	—	5 16 8	0 8 6	—	0 8 6
45	11	11	8	–	75	10·2	1 14 5	4 10 0	—	5 8 10	0 11 0	—	0 11 0
55	38	–	43	–	136	11·	2 18 6	4 0 0	—	2 10 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
8,148	5,644	2,085	2,600	1,194	19,671		377 7 7	23 10 0	133 0 0	5,274 6 4	615 7 1	203 16 0	819 3 1
53	32	51	17	10	163	11·5	3 13 4	2 1 1	—	46 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
34	33	–	14	7	88	10·4	0 11 3	1 6 6	—	44 16 8	2 0 7	—	2 0 7
67	47	14	29	–	157	10·1	2 9 3	—	—	44 13 4	0 15 6	10 0 0	10 15 6
59	56	–	20	15	150	10·3	2 12 10	—	0 15 0	72 5 0	3 1 6	21 0 0	24 1 6
21	23	13	7	7	71	10·6	2 14 5	—	1 10 0	44 10 0	0 7 6	17 12 0	17 19 6
43	21	34	11	5	114	10·7	0 12 3	—	—	41 0 0	1 14 0	29 10 1	[a]31 4 1
251	93	64	40	45	493	8·8	4 19 1	—	9 10 0	114 6 8	—	—	—
239	59	61	54	35	448	8·8	8 16 8	—	8 10 0	97 16 8	—	—	—
50	15	14	11	7	97	8·	1 5 6	—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—
51	23	7	3	–	84	9·7	2 0 3	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
105	13	–	6	–	124	7·8	4 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	33	10	9	6	116	10·5	6 15 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,031	448	268	221	137	2,105		41 1 3	3 7 7	30 5 0	505 8 4	10 9 1	78 12 1	89 1 2
9,179	6,092	2,353	2,821	1,331	21,776		418 8 10	26 17 7	163 5 0	5,779 14 8	625 16 2	282 8 1	908 4 3

SLIGO—129 Schools.

56	19	–	30	5	110	9·2	1 15 1	—	—	24 3 4	5 4 3	—	5 4 3
43	21	21	11	9	105	9·8	1 6 1	—	—	27 0 0	—	—	—
145	65	26	5	1	242	9·6	2 0 3	—	—	71 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 16 0
76	50	–	24	11	155	10·7	3 16 0	—	—	40 0 0	3 16 0	—	3 16 0
37	54	33	25	16	165	11·3	2 4 1	—	—	47 0 0	1 5 0	—	1 5 0
40	26	22	15	10	113	10·5	0 10 9	—	—	36 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
30	32	14	9	8	93	10·6	2 7 2	—	—	24 16 8	5 12 0	—	5 12 0
104	65	23	21	30	243	9·2	3 18 10	—	—	67 0 0	5 12 6	—	5 12 6
69	86	22	13	3	193	9·3	5 19 4	—	—	38 0 0	4 11 0	0 10 0	[a]5 1 0
169	62	44	25	4	304	9·8	3 18 11	—	0 10 0	53 13 4	1 5 0	0 10 0	1 15 0
36	29	–	16	3	84	9·6	4 16 9	—	3 0 0	24 0 0	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
41	34	10	10	9	104	10·2	7 14 11	—	—	33 13 4	0 16 6	—	0 16 6
25	28	34	21	17	125	9·9	3 5 1	—	5 0 0	58 16 8	3 2 8	—	[a]3 2 8
24	30	16	14	3	87	9·6	1 2 6	—	—	34 0 0	0 9 0	—	0 9 0
28	22	14	10	3	77	10·4	0 13 7	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 15 0
50	41	24	19	16	150	9·9	4 15 0	—	—	33 16 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
54	26	18	16	7	121	10·	—	—	4 10 0	55 6 8	6 5 0	0 10 0	6 15 0
29	28	16	20	8	101	9·8	2 4 6	—	—	28 0 0	4 14 1	—	4 14 1
24	19	8	17	8	76	10·2	1 16 6	—	—	27 13 4	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
94	40	24	17	17	192	9·4	1 11 2	—	—	41 0 0	3 15 6	—	3 15 6
27	20	14	3	–	64	10·2	2 1 8	—	—	18 0 0	5 0 1	—	5 0 1

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
22	2859	Toomour,	Keash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	129	71	200	72	39	111	56
23	2972	Killaspugbrone,	Grange Drumsby,		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	47	104	46	31	77	37
24	2994	Skreen,	Ballinlig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	55	40	95	44	31	75	34
25	2996	Achonry,	Tubbercurry, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	211	211	–	140	140	59
26	3122	Kilmactranny,	Hollywood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	6	30	36	45	23	68	36
27	3128	Dromard,	Ballaghcarna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	128	92	220	74	54	128	64
28	3301	Ahamlish,	Belhallow, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	125	–	125	82	–	82	43
29	3302	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	–	–	89	89	–	64	64	35
30	3337	Skreen,	Carrowcaslan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	60	57	117	47	45	92	41
31	3455	Do.	Carrowmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	49	132	57	27	83	42
32	3750	Ahamlish,	Grange,		R.C.	–	R.C.	204	129	333	114	72	186	82
33	3767	Emlaghaad,	Ballymote,		R.C.	–	R.C.	116	101	217	63	57	120	58
34	3771	Ahamlish,	Cliffoney, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	–	94	94	46
35	3758	Killaspugbrone,	Strandhill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	58	11	69	38	8	46	27
36	3924	Easky,	Gwenlagh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	76	55	131	45	35	80	25
37	4105	Skreen,	Skreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	60	129	44	40	84	35
38	4106	Templeboy,	Kilraskelter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	80	87	167	62	64	126	67
39	4159	Kilfree,	Carn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	106	97	203	82	78	160	53
40	4160	Do.	Mullaghroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	104	206	84	80	164	66
41	4161	Do.	Choonacaw,		R.C.	–	R.C.	152	102	254	97	65	162	65
42	4308	Templeboy,	Ballyceeskeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	74	73	147	55	54	109	51
43	4353	Ahamlish,	Cliffoney, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	178	–	178	102	–	102	51
44	4186	Achonry,	Achonry, m.	v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	111	–	111	76	–	76	42
45	1487	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	72	–	51	51	29
46	4189	Kilmactigue,	Castlerock,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	79	84	163	50	54	104	45
47	4545	Castleconnor,	Corbally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	132	85	217	72	43	115	45
48	4618	Ahamlish,	Castlegal, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	57	26	83	35	19	54	28
49	4619	Castleconnor,	Stokane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	76	82	158	29	36	65	29
50	4681	Kilfree,	Kilfree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	107	113	220	86	86	172	64
51	4802	Achonry,	Cloonacool, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	220	–	220	128	–	128	65
52	4803	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	130	–	101	101	57
53	4901	Kilmacowen,	Kilmacowen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	68	–	68	64	–	64	29
54	5217	Shancaugh,	St. James's Well,		R.C.	–	R.C.	99	80	179	60	43	103	46
55	5251	Drumcliff,	Rathcormack, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	92	–	92	39
56	5444	Calry,	Colgagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	64	50	114	53	37	90	40
57	5612	Ahamlish,	Mullaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	52	153	73	44	117	51
58	5925	Kilglass,	Inniscrone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	69	65	134	47	44	91	47
59	6080	Killoran,	Rockfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	121	96	217	83	64	147	67
60	6103	Ahamlish,	Castlegal, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	83	61	144	68	56	124	53
61	6159	St. John's,	Ballydoogan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	78	48	126	41	26	67	28
62	6197	Kilglass,	Culleens,		R.C.	–	R.C.	123	97	220	74	54	128	54
63	6249	Ballysumaghan,	Sooey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	99	170	51	58	109	55
64	6272	Ahamlish,	Breaghwy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	122	233	63	74	137	61
65	6379	Kilmacshalgan,	Lecarrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	125	75	200	68	49	117	40
66	6385	Kilmactranny,	Kilmactranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	59	96	33	53	86	41
67	6432	Kilvarnet,	Ballynacarrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	85	52	137	48	35	83	40
68	6566	Killoran,	Cappagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	133	96	229	65	55	120	48
69	6567	Kilmore Moy,	Corimbla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	50	120	40	35	75	29
70	6591	Killaraght,	Killaraght,		R.C.	–	R.C.	111	80	191	54	43	97	43
71	6896	Kilmore Moy,	Crockettstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	91	94	185	66	61	127	63
72	6928	Kilmacallan,	Annagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	67	83	150	45	59	104	49
73	7251	Cloonoghill,	Carroreagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	110	98	208	62	59	121	48
74	7410	Ballysadare,	Ballysadare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	80	195	73	57	130	59
75	7411	Castleconnor,	Tully,		R.C.	–	R.C.	95	50	145	40	27	67	26
76	7618	Kilmore Moy,	Mullanes,		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	106	254	91	59	150	45
77	7653	Castleconnor,	Carragarry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	39	90	31	27	58	36
78	7761	Achonry,	Bunnacarnagh,		–	R.C.	R.C.	187	142	329	124	92	216	73
79	7873	Kilcoleman,	Clogher,		Pres.	–	Pres.	30	25	55	24	18	42	25
80	7874	Killadoon,	Mount Town,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	58	120	47	41	88	33
81	7923	St. John's,	Carrowroe,		–	R.C.	R.C.	106	68	174	69	49	118	57
82	7962	Kilglass,	Quigebar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	62	36	98	52	32	84	45
83	8013	Ballynakill,	Coolbock,		R.C.	–	R.C.	112	99	211	66	65	131	63

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of Connaught: County of Sligo—*continued.*

Rural Schools.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			
							In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
26	28	22	34	22	132	10·9	4 6 11	—	2 10 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	
37	19	11	15	–	82	10·3	1 15 11	—	—	20 0 0	1 9 3	—	1 9 3	
21	25	12	19	–	78	9·2	3 1 5	—	—	22 6 8	2 7 3	—	2 7 3	
93	33	12	17	–	155	11·	3 3 1	—	—	32 0 0	1 16 6	0 5 0	2 1 6	
24	18	–	18	11	68	11·	1 15 0	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 6	2 0 0	5 13 6	
67	43	16	27	9	162	9·	4 11 9	—	—	57 18 4	7 17 9	—	7 17 9	
19	10	22	24	13	94	11·1	2 16 3	—	2 5 0	44 6 8	3 18 8	20 0 0	[a]23 18 8	
b–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 11 0	—	—	29 15 0	0 18 1	20 0 0	20 18 1	
44	21	1	24	6	96	9·5	1 17 8	—	1 0 0	55 11 8	3 16 6	—	3 16 6	
37	38	7	13	2	97	8·7	1 9 6	—	—	27 10 0	4 16 2	—	4 16 2	
134	–	41	33	17	224	9·3	3 5 8	—	—	44 0 0	6 6 3	—	6 6 3	
115	17	–	13	7	153	9·1	2 10 11	—	1 0 0	38 10 0	8 12 2	—	8 12 2	
31	27	23	12	10	103	9·5	—	—	—	50 0 0	1 15 5	25 0 0	[a]26 15 5	
27	11	19	6	–	63	8·9	—	—	—	21 10 0	1 11 0	—	1 11 0	
28	33	14	14	1	90	9·3	1 5 3	—	—	18 0 0	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	
17	25	6	8	6	77	10·5	2 3 0	—	—	29 3 4	4 10 0	—	4 10 0	
33	53	29	19	8	141	9·6	2 6 3	—	—	46 15 0	2 8 6	6 0 0	8 8 6	
54	45	27	9	15	148	8·9	1 6 6	—	—	40 0 0	2 5 2	—	2 5 2	
66	41	34	19	18	178	9·	2 4 8	—	—	57 10 0	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	
77	51	15	9	19	171	9·2	3 0 7	—	—	62 0 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
46	47	15	12	7	121	9·5	1 14 10	—	—	44 0 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0	
46	36	–	24	24	130	10·	3 6 10	—	4 10 0	76 13 4	4 3 4	25 0 0	29 3 4	
23	28	–	23	14	88	10·3	1 8 3	—	5 0 0	47 10 0	9 1 4	—	[a]9 1 4	
22	14	–	18	–	54	10·2	1 16 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 1 0	—	[a]3 1 0	
62	27	13	5	2	109	10·	1 6 6	—	—	46 0 0	—	—	—	
46	58	–	28	8	140	9·1	2 16 4	—	1 0 0	48 0 0	2 13 2	—	2 13 2	
32	19	–	9	5	65	9·1	0 13 0	—	2 10 0	24 0 0	0 14 10	7 10 0	8 4 10	
27	34	–	13	–	74	8·7	0 17 3	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	
64	44	30	19	10	167	10·6	1 0 0	—	—	39 13 4	0 15 6	—	0 15 6	
67	55	30	12	8	172	11·4	3 17 3	—	—	48 10 0	1 10 8	—	1 10 8	
52	36	22	6	–	116	9·5	2 4 1	—	—	32 0 0	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
21	17	15	6	–	59	10·8	0 7 0	—	—	15 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
32	27	16	11	18	104	11·2	1 11 2	—	—	25 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	[a]4 0 0	
76	35	–	6	4	121	9·7	3 6 2	—	—	24 0 0	0 18 7	—	0 18 7	
33	19	19	19	7	103	11·8	1 2 6	—	—	28 13 4	2 5 0	—	2 5 0	
51	48	11	20	10	140	9·9	1 17 10	—	3 0 0	42 0 0	1 10 8	10 0 0	11 10 8	
40	24	13	9	6	92	10·6	1 10 0	—	—	36 0 0	10 1 5	—	10 1 5	
45	39	24	28	13	149	10·6	4 1 9	—	7 0 0	57 17 9	4 13 6	—	4 13 6	
56	31	28	11	9	135	8·8	2 15 0	—	2 0 0	47 6 8	0 8 6	10 0 0	10 8 6	
23	23	8	25	–	79	9·9	1 8 2	—	—	17 16 4	0 16 0	—	0 16 0	
72	55	–	20	11	158	9·9	1 16 11	—	—	34 0 0	4 15 0	—	4 15 0	
43	36	12	20	8	119	10·9	1 6 3	—	3 0 0	38 3 4	4 4 9	—	4 4 9	
88	47	16	9	8	168	8·7	1 10 6	—	—	42 3 4	9 0 8	—	9 0 8	
47	31	13	11	6	108	9·6	1 5 0	—	—	36 0 0	8 19 6	—	8 19 6	
31	32	9	8	11	91	9·6	6 14 9	—	0 15 0	32 6 8	1 0 4	—	1 0 4	
50	29	9	13	2	103	9·6	1 12 11	—	3 0 0	42 0 0	5 3 9	—	5 3 9	
70	35	22	14	3	144	9·6	2 0 5	—	—	36 13 4	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	
43	32	14	9	–	98	10·	0 11 2	—	—	19 10 0	1 16 2	—	1 16 2	
40	42	20	17	5	124	11·	2 7 2	—	—	32 0 0	4 11 6	—	4 11 6	
85	35	21	12	4	157	8·8	1 12 6	—	—	44 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
42	31	12	17	4	106	11·	1 12 4	—	—	34 14 5	2 15 4	—	2 15 4	
73	41	8	16	7	145	9·2	4 6 11	—	—	32 0 0	3 17 0	—	3 17 0	
78	33	12	15	11	149	8·8	3 5 7	—	—	56 0 0	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	
44	24	–	16	6	90	9·7	1 1 7	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
81	56	29	29	5	200	10·2	2 13 5	—	—	22 18 7	—	—	—	
24	14	9	8	3	58	8·	1 7 8	—	—	24 0 0	—	—	—	
151	43	31	12	11	248	10·2	2 10 8	—	4 0 0	60 3 4	7 17 0	6 0 0	13 17 0	
17	8	1	8	4	38	8·7	—	—	1 10 0	18 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	
27	37	4	12	8	88	9·6	1 15 8	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
32	41	46	16	9	144	10·	2 5 1	—	1 0 0	80 11 8	7 2 6	5 0 0	[a]12 2 6	
21	26	12	10	15	87	10·1	5 5 6	—	1 10 0	25 13 4	5 10 0	—	[a]5 10 0	
36	49	22	20	21	148	11·2	1 19 5	—	—	39 0 0	6 14 0	—	[a]6 14 0	

b School closed last quarter of year.

I.—List of Schools in operation on the 31st December,

ORDINARY TOWN AND

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Religious Denomination of Head Teacher.	Attendance for the Year.						
					Clerical.	Lay.		Total number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.
								Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
84	8042	Toomour, .	Caracrory, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	66	61	127	50	48	98	37
85	8068	Kilmacallan, .	Ross, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	101	73	174	70	53	123	54
86	8086	Drumrat, . .	Culfada, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	135	125	260	72	62	134	52
87	8119	Calry, . .	Carrickoneilleen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	51	30	81	39	24	63	31
88	8120	Easky, . .	Easky, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	96	73	169	72	54	126	49
89	8176	Kilshalvey, .	Tunnagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	71	73	144	40	41	81	29
90	8235	Calry, . .	Drumcashel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	36	64	100	15	38	53	21
91	8463	Drumcliff, .	Rathcormack, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	137	–	98	98	42
92	8472	Killerry, . .	Crossboy, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	115	91	206	76	55	131	63
93	8482	Killaspugbrone,	Mannionstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	12	47	59	6	44	50	25
94	8554	Easky, . .	Rathlee, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	15	19	34	13	14	27	12
95	8610	Drumdoney, .	Drumdoney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	93	64	157	67	43	110	42
96	8628	Achonry, . .	Powellsboro', .		R.C.	–	R.C.	142	120	262	73	60	133	66
97	8650	Drumcliff, .	Ballywillan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	115	91	206	73	54	127	58
98	8651	Kilmacowan, .	Kilmacowan, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	113	–	84	84	33
99	8688	Kilmaschalgan,	Dunbaken, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	48	46	94	34	35	69	27
100	8758	Toomore, .	Granimore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	67	60	127	41	38	79	28
101	8772	Drumcliff, .	Carney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	124	66	190	78	46	124	57
102	8835	Killoran, . .	Killoran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	103	90	193	69	64	133	62
103	8946	Drumcliff, .	Rosses, Lower, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	72	64	136	53	44	97	42
104	8981	Aghanna, . .	Castlebaldwin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	48	40	88	41	29	70	29
105	9016	Killaspugbrone,	Coney Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	26	22	48	25	20	45	22
106	9171	Drumcliff, .	Rockley, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	18	30	48	17	25	42	23
107	9172	Kilmacshalgan,	Gleneaskey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	37	44	81	28	40	68	31
108	9201	St. John's, .	St. John's, . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	50	55	105	27	30	57	33
109	9202	Skreen, . .	Derk, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	30	33	63	25	25	50	30
110	9220	Cloonaghill, .	Bunenadden, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	148	–	148	74	–	74	35
111	9308	Drumcliff, .	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	131	–	131	74	–	74	32
112	9309	Do. .	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	–	63	63	34
113	9316	Kilmacshalgan,	Carrowcar, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	44	87	131	30	49	79	32
114	9427	Cloonaghill, .	Bunenadden, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	–	63	63	28
115	9466	Killadoon, .	Cloonagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	45	59	104	34	35	69	29
116	9519	Kilmacallen, .	Drumlahan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	70	72	142	60	65	125	60
117	9580	Aughanagh, .	Ballinafad, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	97	–	97	80	–	80	40
			Total of Ordinary Schools, 117, .					10,058	8,344	18,402	6,386	5,486	11,872	5,203
			MODEL, AGRICULTURAL, CONVENT, POOR LAW UNION, AND LUNATIC ASYLUM SCHOOLS.											
1	8206	Saint John's, .	Sligo Dist. Mod.m.	v.c.	–	Conns.of Nat. Ed.	R.C.	137	–	137	94	–	94	72
2	8207	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		E.C.	–	110	110	–	76	76	63
3	8208	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–		Pres.	44	40	84	30	25	55	45
4	1213	Kilmactranny, .	Geevagh Ord. Agrl.	v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	131	–	131	99	–	99	54
5	1347	Ballysadare, .	Camphill do.	v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	159	–	159	109	–	109	57
6	6484	Achonry, . .	Curry do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	235	164	399	125	92	217	96
7	7348	Kilmactranny, .	Upper Arigna do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	54	36	90	36	24	60	29
8	5851	St. John's, .	Sligo Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	637	637	–	355	355	222
9	3339	Do. . .	Sligo Workhouse,.		–	P.L.G.	R.C.	–	68	68	–	48	48	40
10	6500	Kilmacshalgan,	Dromore West do.		–		R.C.	26	20	46	19	17	36	23
11	8219	Achonry, . .	Tubbercurry do.		–		R.C.	41	29	70	24	21	45	32
12	9032	St. John's, .	SligoLunaticAsylum,		The	Gov.	R.C.	39	21	60	27	17	44	31
			Total of Special Schools, 12, .					866	1125	1,991	563	675	1,238	764
			Grand Total for Co. Sligo, 129,					10,924	9,469	20,393	6,949	6,161	13,110	5,967

a Residence free.

1865.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of SLIGO—*continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Children on the Rolls during the last Quarter of the Year, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books, and their Average Age.							Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Average Age.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
42	18	15	15	3	93	9·6	1 11 7	—	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
62	29	–	31	14	136	10·4	1 14 6	—	2 10 0	35 10 0	2 1 2	—	2 1 2
65	35	11	17	8	136	9·	1 19 4	—	—	38 0 0	5 6 0	—	5 6 0
17	15	7	20	9	68	9·8	1 0 0	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 3	—	2 1 3
57	40	17	19	4	137	9·4	1 17 1	—	—	40 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
46	23	12	8	6	95	8·9	3 8 10	—	—	27 6 8	5 11 6	—	5 11 6
23	6	16	4	3	52	9·3	0 11 6	—	—	15 16 8	0 9 6	—	0 9 6
38	29	17	18	14	116	10·5	—	—	—	34 0 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0
43	40	29	31	5	148	10·7	6 7 4	—	6 10 0	54 11 8	6 11 3	5 0 0	[a]11 11 3
18	10	8	7	1	44	9·9	1 1 7	—	—	20 0 0	0 14 0	—	0 14 0
11	3	11	–	2	27	9·	0 7 10	—	—	9 6 8	—	14 13 4	14 13 4
58	36	–	22	3	119	9·7	1 8 2	—	—	23 17 9	1 9 0	—	1 9 0
108	49	15	3	3	178	8·4	1 9 5	—	—	38 0 0	10 1 6	2 10 0	12 11 6
61	45	25	19	11	161	9·7	1 8 3	—	1 10 0	39 0 0	7 0 4	—	7 0 4
19	23	18	12	12	84	9·5	1 8 6	—	1 0 0	22 0 0	2 6 3	—	2 6 3
37	20	–	13	4	74	8·9	2 5 5	—	—	24 15 0	—	12 0 0	12 0 0
38	21	9	5	4	77	9·3	1 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
40	34	38	20	17	149	11·2	2 18 0	—	1 10 0	40 0 0	5 14 1	—	5 14 1
67	40	29	14	9	159	10·	1 5 0	—	—	30 10 0	3 4 0	—	3 4 0
37	32	16	19	10	114	10·8	3 0 1	—	—	27 0 0	5 10 0	—	5 10 0
69	14	–	10	1	94	9·6	1 10 2	—	—	15 0 0	1 19 6	—	1 19 6
10	11	11	14	–	46	11·9	0 10 0	—	—	19 10 0	1 16 0	—	1 16 0
23	8	11	7	–	49	8·9	2 1 8	—	—	14 0 0	3 11 6	—	3 11 6
27	20	10	7	–	64	8·7	1 5 4	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—
37	9	–	–	–	46	7·1	0 11 8	—	—	14 0 0	1 14 1	10 0 0	11 14 1
22	19	12	–	–	53	8·6	1 5 3	—	—	12 16 8	—	—	—
59	17	18	2	3	99	9·5	1 9 3	—	—	26 0 0	4 4 0	—	4 4 0
37	19	11	15	–	82	9·8	2 6 6	—	—	29 5 0	3 3 7	—	3 3 7
39	31	7	4	–	81	11·	1 7 3	—	—	23 10 0	2 10 4	—	2 10 4
35	27	17	10	–	89	8·9	1 1 2	—	—	18 0 0	5 13 6	—	5 13 6
41	26	6	4	–	77	9·5	2 13 0	—	—	15 0 0	3 18 0	—	3 18 0
27	23	–	18	–	68	10·4	2 3 1	4 10 0	—	10 0 0	2 19 6	—	2 19 6
56	36	32	7	3	134	10·8	1 13 3	4 10 0	—	7 0 0	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
13	31	7	7	3	61	9·3	1 6 10	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5,609	3,616	1,695	1,687	811	13,418		246 18 11	13 0 0	72 19 0	3,900 11 6	394 13 1	246 19 10	641 12 11
–	3	32	29	34	98	12·	5 10 3	4 11 9	—	}			
–	11	32	20	27	90	12·2	15 0 0	13 2 4	—	} 509 2 6	86 8 7	—	86 8 7
33	22	8	–	–	63	5·7	—	—	—	}			
42	13	25	14	14	108	11·3	1 7 3	—	—	75 0 0	1 13 9	5 8 4	[a]7 2 1
35	43	3	21	12	114	9·9	2 19 6	—	4 0 0	76 10 0	2 1 0	—	2 1 0
164	89	15	36	16	320	9·9	7 1 8	—	6 0 0	56 3 4	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
20	23	16	6	–	65	10·3	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 17 6	—	0 17 6
176	57	68	53	38	392	11·	12 19 1	3 5 5	13 0 0	98 8 4	22 0 1	—	22 0 1
21	13	10	3	7	54	10·8	8 1 6	—	11 10 0	—	—	—	—
22	6	5	–	–	33	7·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	18	3	1	–	50	8·1	1 15 4	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
15	5	12	10	5	47	26·5	1 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
556	303	229	193	153	1,434		55 16 1	20 19 6	37 10 0	839 4 2	114 1 11	5 8 4	119 10 3
6,165	3,919	1,924	1,880	964	14,852		302 15 0	33 19 6	110 0 0	4,739 15 8	508 15 0	252 8 2	761 3 2

II.—County and Provincial Summaries of the foregoing 6,372

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year.							No. of Children on the Rolls the Year, with indicated by		
		Total No. of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.			Average daily Attendance.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ulster:											
Antrim,	479	46,297	37,925	84,222	25,734	21,669	47,403	26,749	22,271	14,581	6,535
Armagh,	179	15,705	13,724	29,429	9,873	8,870	18,743	9,870	8,815	6,067	1,982
Cavan,	243	15,726	13,344	29,070	9,889	8,668	18,557	8,874	8,913	6,028	2,895
Donegal,	300	20,564	15,674	36,238	12,660	9,916	22,576	11,371	12,493	7,174	2,622
Down,	348	27,796	22,792	50,588	17,817	14,402	32,219	18,283	15,693	10,049	4,032
Fermanagh,	127	7,993	5,962	13,955	4,940	3,849	8,789	4,294	4,166	2,942	1,126
Londonderry,	222	14,072	12,023	26,095	8,740	7,604	16,344	9,015	7,361	5,053	2,258
Monaghan,	153	11,250	8,735	19,985	7,003	5,431	12,434	5,968	6,038	4,306	1,559
Tyrone,	306	19,665	14,991	34,656	12,152	9,520	21,672	11,336	11,109	6,797	2,415
Total,	2,357	179,068	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424
Munster:											
Clare,	202	14,590	13,994	28,584	9,975	9,640	19,615	10,172	8,849	6,290	1,962
Cork,	549	43,300	46,714	90,014	29,154	32,571	61,725	35,821	26,535	17,833	7,248
Kerry,	224	17,384	18,626	36,610	12,189	13,023	25,212	14,374	11,415	7,096	2,685
Limerick,	195	15,113	18,347	33,460	10,578	12,832	23,410	13,475	9,078	6,191	2,280
Tipperary,	278	19,033	20,072	39,105	12,758	13,894	26,652	14,905	10,822	8,149	3,301
Waterford,	110	7,981	7,783	15,764	5,325	5,332	10,667	6,168	5,069	3,124	1,256
Total,	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732
Leinster:											
Carlow,	59	3,702	4,436	8,138	2,670	3,215	5,885	3,041	2,877	1,832	575
Dublin,	219	21,938	27,062	49,000	13,102	16,656	29,758	17,390	17,133	8,173	2,097
Kildare,	99	6,668	6,500	13,168	4,475	4,617	9,092	5,095	4,143	2,600	1,076
Kilkenny,	166	10,734	10,342	21,076	7,555	7,445	15,000	8,353	6,624	4,760	1,075
King's,	97	6,545	6,655	13,200	4,145	4,548	8,693	4,622	4,266	2,744	740
Longford,	93	6,650	5,591	12,241	4,262	3,785	8,047	4,025	4,196	2,485	923
Louth,	85	6,620	7,027	13,647	4,426	4,742	9,168	4,888	4,562	2,496	1,196
Meath,	164	8,889	7,938	16,827	6,091	5,624	11,715	6,408	4,438	3,131	2,001
Queen's,	91	6,242	6,432	12,674	4,150	4,443	8,593	4,479	3,945	2,654	1,036
Westmeath,	133	7,806	7,477	14,783	4,954	5,237	10,191	5,371	3,971	3,420	1,535
Wexford,	148	7,625	9,383	17,008	5,308	6,398	11,706	6,238	5,016	3,455	1,339
Wicklow,	88	6,078	5,582	11,660	3,938	3,711	7,649	3,959	3,659	2,360	649
Total,	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242
Connaught:											
Galway,	254	19,474	18,395	37,869	12,338	12,321	24,659	13,040	12,797	7,304	2,435
Leitrim,	178	12,087	10,279	22,366	8,152	7,069	15,221	7,027	7,109	4,929	2,334
Mayo,	267	22,336	17,931	40,267	13,538	11,109	24,647	11,570	13,489	8,054	2,796
Roscommon,	187	14,550	14,542	29,092	9,368	9,888	19,256	9,061	9,179	6,092	2,353
Sligo,	129	10,924	9,469	20,393	6,949	6,161	13,110	5,967	6,165	3,919	1,924
Total,	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,739	30,298	11,842
Summary:											
Ulster,	2,357	179,068	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424
Munster,	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732
Leinster,	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242
Connaught,	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,739	30,298	11,842
Total,	6,372	475,437	446,647	922,084	304,218	294,190	598,408	321,209	282,196	182,088	70,240

Schools (5,873 Ordinary, and 499 Special), shown Unitedly.

during the last Quarter of their proficiency, as the Lesson Books.			Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums, and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9,100	3,470	55,957	1,523 19 11	219 1 2	634 1 0	22,574 11 3	5,331 12 8	719 9 0	6,051 1 8
3,284	1,287	21,435	467 18 10	97 2 5	189 5 0	7,699 16 1	1,432 18 3	589 11 6	2,022 9 9
2,835	1,299	21,970	419 11 8	34 7 11	151 12 0	7,116 6 4	663 5 6	141 2 0	804 7 6
3,057	1,303	26,649	498 0 7	72 11 11	311 10 0	8,457 13 7	904 4 7	555 6 2	1,459 10 9
5,348	2,004	37,126	1,095 12 0	62 3 6	637 5 4	14,901 8 3	3,917 16 7	753 19 3	4,671 15 10
1,242	552	10,128	201 16 7	28 9 5	81 10 0	3,355 0 6	343 19 6	97 3 0	441 7 6
2,366	1,155	18,195	558 3 10	94 4 5	212 0 0	7,887 8 4	1,434 12 9	1,312 5 10	2,746 18 7
2,190	784	14,877	353 6 4	41 3 6	84 0 0	4,675 15 5	702 18 11	288 2 10	991 1 9
3,251	1,349	24,921	621 11 0	78 6 6	197 10 0	8,954 13 7	1,361 6 4	549 4 11	1,910 11 3
32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 0 0	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7
3,478	1,325	21,904	507 13 4	24 6 1	265 10 0	6,948 8 5	1,150 10 10	163 11 0	1,314 1 10
9,926	5,860	67,402	1,640 19 9	450 10 0	720 19 9	21,987 19 6	4,115 0 6	691 13 8	4,806 14 2
4,414	2,489	28,099	636 13 10	90 0 1	214 10 0	7,905 17 8	1,223 8 2	293 0 4	1,516 8 6
3,841	3,418	24,868	679 11 4	63 3 5	296 11 8	9,590 18 2	2,073 17 7	491 0 0	2,564 17 7
4,315	2,584	29,171	779 6 10	104 3 9	341 5 10	10,508 4 7	2,116 0 5	297 5 0	2,413 5 5
1,530	974	11,953	257 16 3	29 16 5	87 0 0	3,821 3 4	811 1 9	412 8 5	1,223 10 2
27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8
809	531	6,624	140 2 3	11 10 10	100 0 0	2,093 19 3	248 5 0	43 3 6	291 8 6
4,011	2,206	33,620	816 6 0	178 5 3	588 0 0	13,956 11 1	2,298 12 1	1,291 11 2	3,590 3 3
1,366	853	10,088	268 3 11	24 17 2	167 3 4	4,174 12 5	707 9 0	172 9 10	879 18 10
2,504	1,426	16,389	479 3 1	26 12 4	211 0 0	5,840 19 11	872 3 0	323 10 1	1,195 13 1
1,335	587	9,672	248 11 4	68 5 4	108 10 0	3,151 13 1	581 16 3	199 17 9	781 14 0
1,178	580	9,362	159 8 5	11 0 0	150 10 0	2,689 3 4	267 4 6	65 5 0	332 9 6
1,219	683	10,156	212 11 3	9 0 0	101 10 0	2,972 17 11	494 3 9	245 7 0	739 10 9
1,719	1,330	12,619	353 15 5	24 2 3	181 10 0	4,922 14 3	733 1 0	359 17 7	1,122 18 7
1,183	638	9,456	241 5 7	50 4 5	163 10 0	3,414 5 5	397 9 1	196 15 0	594 4 1
1,567	700	11,193	199 17 3	53 3 6	121 10 0	3,482 16 7	467 11 2	140 15 0	608 6 2
2,100	1,062	12,972	274 6 0	29 4 8	94 15 0	4,023 8 6	789 10 4	134 13 5	924 3 9
1,195	645	8,568	222 10 10	39 16 2	85 10 0	2,819 14 1	514 5 11	270 2 4	784 8 3
20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9
3,469	1,468	27,473	533 18 7	89 7 9	287 3 4	7,932 0 9	1,013 17 2	266 3 5	1,280 0 7
1,991	878	17,241	308 3 9	29 7 9	223 15 0	4,880 7 7	392 10 10	231 1 2	623 12 0
3,269	1,004	28,612	474 3 9	55 8 6	212 10 0	7,133 1 5	610 13 7	527 18 10	1,138 12 5
2,821	1,331	21,776	418 8 10	26 17 7	163 5 0	5,779 14 8	625 16 2	282 8 1	908 4 3
1,880	964	14,852	302 15 0	33 19 6	110 0 0	4,739 15 8	508 15 0	252 8 2	761 3 2
13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5
32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 13 4	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7
27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8
20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9
13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5
93,893	46,739	675,156	15,895 13 4	2,250 12 6	7,494 12 3	230,413 0 11	39,135 18 2	12,338 15 3	51,474 13 5

III.—County and Provincial Summaries

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year.							No. of Children on the Rolls the Year, with indicated by		
		Total No. of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.			Average daily Attendance.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ulster:											
Antrim,	453	42,502	34,080	76,582	23,682	19,274	42,956	23,551	20,723	13,252	5,865
Armagh,	168	14,681	12,083	26,764	9,210	7,906	17,116	8,759	8,286	5,604	1,754
Cavan,	232	15,091	12,475	27,566	9,486	8,183	17,619	8,322	8,449	5,782	2,726
Donegal,	284	19,740	14,905	34,645	12,154	9,434	21,588	10,793	11,925	6,870	2,503
Down,	341	27,277	21,476	48,753	17,482	13,555	31,037	17,422	15,094	9,778	3,902
Fermanagh,	123	7,897	5,585	13,482	4,871	3,578	8,449	4,087	4,032	2,864	1,052
Londonderry,	209	13,311	10,808	24,119	8,235	6,849	15,084	8,097	6,912	4,811	2,044
Monaghan,	141	10,582	7,953	18,535	6,558	4,927	11,485	5,351	5,651	4,075	1,438
Tyrone,	290	18,798	14,069	32,867	11,650	8,939	20,589	10,572	10,630	6,514	2,260
Total,	2,241	169,879	133,434	303,313	103,328	82,595	185,923	96,954	91,702	59,550	23,544
Munster:											
Clare,	182	13,084	11,534	24,618	9,003	8,081	17,084	8,719	7,581	5,578	1,848
Cork,	498	38,348	33,227	71,575	26,147	22,848	48,995	27,641	20,750	14,938	5,624
Kerry,	202	16,058	12,780	28,838	10,879	8,846	19,725	10,879	9,057	5,956	2,071
Limerick,	174	14,152	11,967	26,119	9,959	8,509	18,468	10,226	6,675	5,097	1,956
Tipperary,	252	17,763	15,077	32,840	11,994	10,111	22,105	11,844	9,020	6,984	2,754
Waterford,	97	7,007	6,380	13,387	4,760	4,384	9,144	5,137	4,341	2,714	1,100
Total,	1,405	106,412	90,965	197,377	72,742	62,779	135,521	74,546	57,424	41,267	15,353
Leinster:											
Carlow,	54	3,168	3,088	6,256	2,321	2,256	4,577	2,294	2,041	1,427	519
Dublin,	180	17,697	15,701	33,398	10,320	9,372	19,692	10,736	11,970	5,737	1,407
Kildare,	84	5,608	4,622	10,230	3,789	3,197	6,986	3,765	3,138	2,143	765
Kilkenny,	150	9,943	8,703	18,646	6,988	6,114	13,102	7,165	5,738	4,238	906
King's,	83	5,872	4,394	10,266	3,709	2,909	6,618	3,319	3,226	2,189	561
Longford,	87	6,116	4,963	11,079	3,940	3,367	7,307	3,591	3,747	2,291	884
Louth,	77	6,169	4,327	10,496	4,124	2,902	7,026	3,556	3,231	2,046	984
Meath,	152	7,833	6,710	14,543	5,402	4,771	10,173	5,409	3,767	2,793	1,750
Queen's,	81	5,959	4,450	10,409	4,016	3,009	7,025	3,537	3,078	2,288	803
Westmeath,	124	6,891	5,990	12,881	4,715	4,185	8,900	4,617	3,458	3,043	1,318
Wexford,	134	7,030	6,031	13,061	4,941	4,235	9,176	4,659	3,601	2,958	1,052
Wicklow,	83	5,818	4,822	10,640	3,782	3,259	7,041	3,590	3,393	2,225	600
Total,	1,289	88,104	73,801	161,905	58,047	49,576	107,623	56,238	50,388	33,378	11,549
Connaught:											
Galway,	225	16,735	13,546	30,281	10,562	8,873	19,435	9,696	10,023	6,251	1,918
Leitrim,	173	11,637	10,120	21,757	7,849	6,952	14,801	6,780	6,891	4,812	2,293
Mayo,	248	20,559	16,241	36,800	12,448	9,993	22,441	10,325	12,242	7,512	2,552
Roscommon,	175	13,511	12,662	26,173	8,713	8,519	17,232	7,941	8,148	5,644	2,085
Sligo,	117	10,058	8,344	18,402	6,386	5,486	11,872	5,203	5,609	3,616	1,695
Total,	938	72,500	60,913	133,413	45,958	39,823	85,781	39,945	42,913	27,835	10,543
Summary:											
Ulster,	2,241	169,879	133,434	303,313	103,328	82,595	185,923	96,954	91,702	59,550	23,544
Munster,	1,405	106,412	90,965	197,377	72,742	62,779	135,521	74,546	57,424	41,267	15,353
Leinster,	1,289	88,104	73,801	161,905	58,047	49,576	107,623	56,238	50,388	33,378	11,549
Connaught,	938	72,500	60,913	133,413	45,958	39,823	85,781	39,945	42,913	27,835	10,543
Total,	5,873	436,895	359,113	796,008	280,075	234,773	514,848	267,683	242,427	162,030	60,989

of the 5,873 Ordinary Schools only.

during the last Quarter of their proficiency, as the Lesson Books.			Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
			In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8,368	2,803	51,011	1,230 13 8	165 8 7	572 11 0	17,599 7 3	4,411 6 7	687 14 0	5,099 0 7
2,975	1,013	19,632	413 0 2	46 17 1	177 15 0	6,168 12 6	1,132 19 2	538 14 7	1,671 13 9
2,728	1,207	20,892	375 9 8	24 0 0	133 2 0	6,309 4 8	587 10 11	127 2 0	714 12 11
2,910	1,246	25,454	474 2 1	60 12 0	294 0 0	8,125 11 11	859 3 9	436 15 3	1,295 19 0
5,165	1,879	35,818	1,015 6 10	56 12 6	604 5 4	13,633 8 9	3,736 5 7	753 19 3	4,490 4 10
1,296	546	9,790	189 8 2	27 9 5	69 10 0	3,200 5 6	329 1 6	82 8 0	411 9 6
2,205	978	16,950	460 8 10	38 0 0	189 10 0	6,233 13 8	1,129 12 8	1,202 5 10	2,331 18 6
2,026	679	13,869	294 19 3	13 5 5	70 10 0	3,975 10 2	597 16 8	266 2 10	863 19 6
3,123	1,199	23,726	543 9 0	50 16 3	185 0 0	7,915 3 9	1,201 18 8	547 4 11	1,749 3 7
30,796	11,550	217,142	4,996 17 8	483 1 3	2,296 3 4	73,155 18 2	13,985 15 6	4,642 6 8	18,628 2 2
3,052	1,169	19,228	428 0 6	15 10 0	222 0 0	6,321 5 6	1,064 14 8	87 5 0	1,151 19 8
8,185	4,728	54,225	1,225 5 4	61 10 0	453 19 9	18,426 17 2	3,969 3 1	498 13 8	4,467 16 9
3,559	1,842	22,485	456 18 11	74 10 0	110 10 0	6,649 1 8	1,184 18 9	230 9 7	1,415 8 4
3,125	2,993	19,846	543 15 2	41 9 0	230 11 8	7,865 0 9	1,876 5 4	353 0 0	2,229 5 4
3,682	2,081	24,521	584 19 6	32 2 10	280 10 10	8,785 17 2	1,990 0 0	297 5 0	2,287 5 0
1,282	824	10,261	198 19 8	14 10 0	69 0 0	3,519 0 4	707 15 4	358 10 11	1,066 6 3
22,885	13,637	150,566	3,437 19 1	239 11 10	1,366 12 3	51,567 2 7	10,792 17 2	1,825 4 2	12,618 1 4
689	433	5,109	84 7 2	2 0 0	44 10 0	1,725 0 6	243 5 6	15 0 0	258 5 6
2,146	917	22,177	416 12 2	49 3 5	260 10 0	8,009 10 8	1,179 2 11	1,260 11 2	2,439 14 1
1,099	638	7,783	205 3 7	20 11 1	87 3 4	2,925 17 9	588 18 4	121 8 0	710 6 4
2,242	1,248	14,372	394 5 0	7 10 0	170 10 0	5,316 19 9	787 3 5	255 14 0	1,042 17 5
1,023	404	7,403	169 0 11	14 0 0	51 10 0	2,367 4 1	383 14 8	191 17 9	575 12 5
1,072	541	8,535	140 5 8	11 0 0	122 0 0	2,506 11 8	247 17 4	53 5 0	301 2 4
1,005	595	7,861	171 11 2	9 0 0	63 10 0	2,508 18 4	460 11 11	230 7 0	690 18 11
1,529	1,153	10,992	277 0 0	19 0 6	154 0 0	4,063 4 0	664 15 1	331 17 7	996 12 8
1,017	546	7,732	182 0 4	38 19 0	109 10 0	3,057 3 1	397 9 1	196 15 0	594 4 1
1,426	599	9,844	167 16 8	53 3 6	95 10 0	3,220 4 7	421 9 6	106 5 0	527 14 6
1,731	849	10,191	207 9 5	21 10 0	51 15 0	3,143 5 8	679 13 3	53 3 6	732 16 9
1,123	582	7,923	204 1 7	39 16 2	73 10 0	2,709 4 8	488 7 10	240 2 4	728 10 2
16,102	8,505	119,922	2,619 13 8	285 13 8	1,283 18 4	41,553 4 9	6,542 8 10	3,056 6 4	9,598 15 2
2,877	1,109	22,178	383 10 4	85 17 6	143 5 0	5,987 0 0	800 0 11	230 10 0	1,030 10 11
1,934	853	16,783	297 6 4	27 10 0	221 5 0	4,790 7 7	391 12 4	219 1 2	610 13 6
3,099	885	26,290	430 15 4	51 10 0	155 0 0	6,654 16 5	586 7 7	463 1 6	1,049 9 1
2,600	1,194	19,671	377 7 7	23 10 0	133 0 0	5,274 6 4	615 7 1	203 16 0	819 3 1
1,687	811	13,418	246 18 11	13 0 0	72 10 0	3,900 11 6	394 13 1	246 19 10	641 12 11
12,197	4,852	98,340	1,735 18 6	201 7 6	725 0 0	26,607 1 10	2,788 1 0	1,363 8 6	4,151 9 6
30,796	11,550	217,142	4,996 17 8	483 1 3	2,296 3 4	73,155 18 2	13,985 15 6	4,642 6 8	18,628 2 2
22,885	13,637	150,566	3,437 19 1	239 11 10	1,366 12 3	51,567 2 7	10,792 17 2	1,825 4 2	12,618 1 4
16,102	8,505	119,922	2,619 13 8	285 13 8	1,283 18 4	41,553 4 9	6,542 8 10	3,056 6 4	9,598 15 2
12,197	4,852	98,340	1,735 18 6	201 7 6	725 0 0	26,607 1 10	2,788 1 0	1,363 8 6	4,151 9 6
81,980	38,544	585,970	12,790 8 11	1,209 14 3	5,671 15 11	192,883 7 4	34,109 2 6	10,887 5 8	44,996 8 2

IV.—County and Provincial Summaries

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year.							No. of Children on the Rolls the Year, with indicated by		
		Total No. of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.			Average daily Attendance.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ulster:											
Antrim,	26	3,795	3,845	7,640	2,052	2,395	4,447	3,198	1,548	1,329	670
Armagh,	11	1,024	1,641	2,665	663	964	1,627	1,111	529	463	228
Cavan,	11	635	869	1,504	405	535	938	552	464	246	169
Donegal,	16	824	769	1,593	506	482	988	578	568	304	119
Down,	7	519	1,316	1,835	335	847	1,182	861	599	271	130
Fermanagh,	4	96	377	473	69	271	340	207	134	78	74
Londonderry,	13	761	1,215	1,976	505	755	1,260	918	449	242	214
Monaghan,	12	668	782	1,450	445	504	949	617	307	231	121
Tyrone,	16	867	922	1,789	502	581	1,083	764	479	283	155
Total,	116	9,189	11,736	20,925	5,480	7,334	12,814	8,806	5,157	3,447	1,880
Munster:											
Clare,	20	1,506	2,460	3,966	972	1,559	2,531	1,453	1,268	712	114
Cork,	51	4,952	13,487	18,439	3,007	9,723	12,730	8,180	5,785	2,895	1,624
Kerry,	22	1,926	5,846	7,772	1,310	4,177	5,487	3,495	2,358	1,140	614
Limerick,	21	961	6,380	7,341	619	4,323	4,942	3,149	2,403	1,094	324
Tipperary,	26	1,270	4,995	6,265	764	3,783	4,547	3,061	1,892	1,165	547
Waterford,	13	974	1,403	2,377	575	948	1,523	1,031	728	410	156
Total,	153	11,589	34,571	46,160	7,247	24,513	31,760	20,369	14,344	7,416	3,379
Leinster:											
Carlow,	5	534	1,348	1,882	349	959	1,308	747	836	405	56
Dublin,	39	4,241	12,261	16,502	2,782	7,284	10,066	6,654	5,163	2,436	690
Kildare,	15	1,060	1,878	2,938	686	1,420	2,106	1,330	1,005	457	311
Kilkenny,	16	791	1,639	2,430	567	1,331	1,898	1,188	886	522	169
King's,	14	673	2,261	2,934	436	1,639	2,075	1,303	1,040	555	179
Longford,	6	534	628	1,162	322	418	740	434	449	194	39
Louth,	8	451	2,700	3,151	502	1,840	2,142	1,332	1,331	450	212
Meath,	12	1,056	1,228	2,284	689	853	1,542	999	671	338	251
Queen's,	10	283	1,982	2,265	134	1,434	1,568	942	867	366	233
Westmeath,	9	415	1,487	1,902	239	1,052	1,291	754	513	377	217
Wexford,	14	595	3,352	3,947	367	2,163	2,530	1,579	1,415	497	287
Wicklow,	5	260	760	1,020	156	452	608	369	266	135	49
Total,	153	10,893	31,524	42,417	7,029	20,845	27,874	17,631	14,442	6,732	2,693
Connaught:											
Galway,	29	2,739	4,849	7,588	1,776	3,448	5,224	3,344	2,774	1,053	517
Leitrim,	5	450	159	609	303	117	420	247	218	117	41
Mayo,	19	1,777	1,690	3,467	1,090	1,116	2,206	1,245	1,247	542	244
Roscommon,	12	1,039	1,880	2,919	655	1,369	2,024	1,120	1,031	448	268
Sligo,	12	866	1,125	1,991	563	675	1,238	764	556	303	229
Total,	77	6,871	9,703	16,574	4,387	6,725	11,112	6,720	5,826	2,463	1,299
Summary:											
Ulster,	116	9,189	11,736	20,925	5,480	7,334	12,814	8,806	5,157	3,447	1,880
Munster,	153	11,589	34,571	46,160	7,247	24,513	31,760	20,369	14,344	7,416	3,379
Leinster,	153	10,893	31,524	42,417	7,029	20,845	27,874	17,631	14,442	6,732	2,693
Connaught,	77	6,871	9,703	16,574	4,387	6,725	11,112	6,720	5,826	2,463	1,299
Total,	499	38,542	87,534	126,076	24,143	59,417	83,560	53,526	39,769	20,058	9,251

of the 499 Special Schools only.

during the last Quarter of their proficiency, as the Lesson Books.			Aid granted by the Board.					Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
			In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.		School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
732	667	4,946	293 6 3	53 12 7	61 10 0	4,975 4 0		920 6 1	31 15 0	952 1 1
309	274	1,803	54 18 8	50 5 4	11 10 0	1,536 3 7		299 19 1	50 16 11	350 16 0
107	92	1,078	44 2 0	10 7 11	18 10 0	807 1 8		75 14 7	14 0 0	89 14 7
147	57	1,195	23 18 6	11 19 11	17 10 0	332 1 8		45 0 10	93 10 11	143 11 9
133	125	1,308	80 5 2	5 11 0	33 0 0	1,167 19 6		181 11 0	—	181 11 0
46	6	338	12 8 5	1 0 0	12 0 0	154 15 0		14 18 0	15 0 0	29 18 0
161	177	1,243	97 15 0	56 4 5	22 10 0	1,653 14 8		305 0 1	110 0 0	415 0 1
164	105	1,008	58 7 1	27 18 1	13 10 0	700 5 3		105 2 3	22 0 0	127 2 3
128	150	1,195	78 2 0	27 10 3	12 10 0	1,039 9 10		159 7 8	2 0 0	161 7 8
1,977	1,653	14,114	743 3 1	244 9 6	202 10 0	12366 15 2		2,106 19 7	344 2 10	2,451 2 5
426	156	2,676	79 12 10	8 16 1	43 10 0	627 2 11		85 16 2	76 6 0	162 2 2
1,741	1,132	13,177	415 14 5	389 0 0	267 0 0	3,561 2 4		145 17 5	193 0 0	338 17 5
855	647	5,614	179 14 11	15 10 1	104 0 0	1,256 16 0		38 9 5	62 10 9	101 0 2
716	425	4,962	135 16 2	21 14 5	66 0 0	1,725 17 5		197 12 3	138 0 0	335 12 3
633	503	4,650	194 7 4	72 0 11	60 15 0	1,722 7 5		126 0 5	—	126 0 5
248	150	1,692	58 16 7	15 6 5	18 0 0	302 3 0		103 6 5	53 17 6	157 3 11
4,619	3,013	32,771	1064 2 3	522 7 11	559 5 0	9,195 9 1		697 2 1	523 14 3	1,220 16 4
120	98	1,515	55 15 1	9 10 10	55 10 0	368 18 9		4 19 6	28 3 6	33 3 0
1,865	1,289	11,443	399 13 10	129 1 10	327 10 0	5,947 0 5		1119 9 2	31 0 0	1,150 9 2
267	215	2,255	63 0 4	4 6 1	80 0 0	1,248 14 8		118 10 8	51 1 10	169 12 6
262	178	2,017	84 18 1	19 2 4	40 10 0	524 0 2		84 19 7	67 16 1	152 15 8
312	183	2,269	79 10 5	54 5 4	57 0 0	784 9 0		198 1 7	8 0 0	206 1 7
106	39	827	19 2 9	—	28 10 0	182 11 8		19 7 2	12 0 0	31 7 2
214	88	2,295	41 0 1	—	33 0 0	463 19 7		33 11 10	15 0 0	48 11 10
190	177	1,627	76 15 5	5 1 9	27 10 0	929 10 3		98 5 11	28 0 0	126 5 11
166	92	1,724	59 5 3	11 5 5	54 0 0	357 2 4		—	—	—
141	101	1,349	32 0 7	—	26 0 0	262 12 0		46 1 3	34 10 0	80 11 3
369	213	2,781	66 16 7	7 14 8	43 0 0	880 2 10		109 17 1	81 9 11	191 7 0
72	63	585	18 9 3	—	12 0 0	110 9 5		25 18 1	30 0 0	55 18 1
4 084	2,736	30,687	996 7 8	240 8 3	789 10 0	12059 11 1		1,859 2 3	387 1 4	2,246 3 7
592	359	5,295	150 8 3	3 10 3	143 18 4	1,945 0 9		213 16 3	35 13 5	249 9 8
57	25	458	10 17 5	1 17 9	2 10 0	90 0 0		0 18 6	12 0 0	12 18 6
170	119	2,322	43 8 5	3 18 6	57 10 0	528 5 0		24 6 0	64 17 4	89 3 4
221	137	2,105	41 1 3	3 7 7	30 5 0	505 8 4		10 9 1	78 12 1	89 1 2
193	153	1,434	55 16 1	20 19 6	37 10 0	839 4 2		114 1 11	5 8 4	119 10 3
1,233	793	11,614	301 11 5	33 13 7	271 13 4	3,907 18 3		363 11 9	196 11 2	560 2 11
1,977	1,653	14,114	743 3 1	244 9 6	202 10 0	12366 15 2		2,106 19 7	344 2 10	2,451 2 5
4,619	3,013	32,771	1064 2 3	522 7 11	559 5 0	9,195 9 1		697 2 1	523 14 3	1,220 16 4
4,084	2,736	30,687	996 7 8	240 8 3	789 10 0	12059 11 1		1,859 2 3	387 1 4	2,246 3 7
1,233	793	11,614	301 11 5	33 13 7	271 13 4	3,907 18 3		363 11 9	196 11 2	560 2 11
11913	8,195	89,186	3105 4 5	1040 19 3	1822 18 4	37529 13 7		5,026 15 8	1451 9 7	6,478 5 3

V.—Provincial Summaries of the 6,372 Ordinary

Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year.							No. of Children on the Rolls the Year, with indicated by		
		Total No. of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls during the Year.			Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.			Average daily Attendance.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ulster:											
Ordinary Schools,	2,241	169,879	133,434	303,313	103,328	82,595	185,923	96,954	91,702	59,550	23,544
Special ,,	116	9,189	11,736	20,925	5,480	7,334	12,814	8,806	5,157	3,447	1,880
Total, . .	2,357	179,068	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424
Munster:											
Ordinary Schools,	1,405	106,412	90,965	197,377	72,742	62,779	135,521	74,546	57,424	41,267	15,353
Special ,,	153	11,589	34,571	46,160	7,247	24,513	31,760	20,369	14,344	7,416	3,379
Total, . .	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732
Leinster:											
Ordinary Schools,	1,289	88,104	73,801	161,905	58,047	49,576	107,623	56,238	50,388	33,378	11,549
Special ,,	153	10,893	31,524	42,417	7,029	20,845	27,874	17,631	14,442	6,732	2,693
Total, . .	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242
Connaught:											
Ordinary Schools,	938	72,500	60,913	133,413	45,958	39,823	85,781	39,945	42,913	27,835	10,543
Special ,,	77	6,871	9,703	16,574	4,387	6,725	11,112	6,720	5,826	2,463	1,299
Total, . .	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,739	30,298	11,842

VI.—Provincial Summaries of the 6,372 Ordinary

Ulster:											
Ordinary and Special Schools, .	2,357	179,068	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424
Munster:											
Ordinary and Special Schools, .	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732
Leinster:											
Ordinary and Special Schools, .	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242
Connaught:											
Ordinary and Special Schools, .	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,739	30,298	11,842
Total, . .	6,372	475,437	446,647	922,084	304,218	294,190	598,408	321,209	282,196	182,088	70,240

VII.—Grand Total of the 6,372 Ordinary and

Total of Ordinary,	5,873	436,895	359,113	796,008	280,075	234,773	514,848	267,683	242,427	162,030	60,989
Total of Special, .	499	38,542	87,534	126,076	24,143	59,417	83,560	53,526	39,769	20,058	9,251
Grand Total,	6,372	475,437	446,647	922,084	304,218	294,190	598,408	321,209	282,196	182,088	70,240

and Special Schools shown Separately.

during the last Quarter of their proficiency, as the Lesson Books.			Aid granted by the Board.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		
III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums, and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30,796	11,550	217,142	4,996 17 8	483 1 3	2,296 3 4	73,155 18 2	13,985 15 6	4,642 6 8	18,628 2 2
1,977	1,653	14,114	743 3 1	244 9 6	202 10 0	12,366 15 2	2,106 19 7	344 2 10	2,451 2 5
32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 13 4	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7
22,885	13,637	150,566	3,437 19 1	239 11 10	1,366 12 3	51,567 2 7	10,792 17 2	1,825 4 2	12,618 1 4
4,619	3,013	32,771	1,064 2 3	522 7 11	559 5 0	9,195 9 1	697 2 1	523 14 3	1,220 16 4
27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8
16,102	8,505	119,922	2,619 13 8	285 13 8	1,283 18 4	41,553 4 9	6,542 8 10	3,056 6 4	9,598 15 2
4,084	2,736	30,687	996 7 8	240 8 3	789 10 0	12,059 11 1	1,859 2 3	387 1 4	2,246 3 7
20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9
12,197	4,852	98,340	1,735 18 6	201 7 6	725 0 0	26,607 1 10	2,788 1 0	1,363 8 6	4,151 9 6
1,233	793	11,614	301 11 5	33 13 7	271 13 4	3,907 18 3	363 11 9	196 11 2	560 2 11
13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5

and Special Schools shown Unitedly.

32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 13 4	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7
27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8
20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9
13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5
93,893	46,739	675,156	15,895 13 4	2,250 13 6	7,494 12 3	230,413 0 11	39,135 18 2	12,338 15 3	51,474 13 5

Special Schools shown Separately and Unitedly.

81,980	38,544	585,970	12,790 8 11	1,209 14 3	5,671 13 11	192,883 7 4	34,109 2 6	10,887 5 8	44,996 8 2
11,913	8,195	89,186	3,105 4 5	1,040 19 3	1,822 18 4	37,529 13 7	5,026 15 8	1,451 9 7	6,478 5 3
93,893	46,739	675,156	15,895 13 4	2,250 13 6	7,494 12 3	230,413 0 11	39,135 18 2	12,338 15 3	51,474 13 5

VIII.—List of Seventy-one Schools on the Suspended List at end of year 1865.

County.	Parish.	School.		Roll No.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	m.	31
Do.,	Ballycor,	Ballycor,		1351
Do.,	Armoy,	Breen,	f.	1503
Do.,	Culfeightrin,	Ballyverdock,	f.	1787
Do.,	Tullyrusk,	Dundrod,	f.	5537
Do.,	Shankill,	Cavehill,	f.	6633
Cavan,	Annaghcliffe,	Curlurgan,		129
Do.,	Killeshandra,	Coronary,	m.	143
Do.,	Annagcliffe,	Coolboyogue,	f.	158
Do.,	Mullagh,	Killeter,	f.	2334
Do.,	Annagh,	Kilnaleck,		3370
Donegal,	Fahan, Lower,	Ballymacarney,		2408
Do.,	Muff,	Ture,	f.	2999
Do.,	Fahan, Lower,	Tullydish,		3684
Do.,	Conwal,	Templedouglas,	f.	8092
Down,	Dunsfort,	Ballydock,	m.	2900
Fermanagh,	Magheraculmoney,	Tulnaquiggy,		288
Londonderry,	Templemore,	Shantallagh,		1536
Do.,	Do.,	Molenan,	m.	1570
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1571
Do.,	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Drumgarner,	f.	2486
Monaghan,	Tedavnet,	Tullycronan,	f.	4653
Tyrone,	Clogher,	Eskra,	m.	393
Do.,	Donagheady,	Donagheady,		1260
Do.,	Clogher,	Eskra,	f.	1890
Do.,	Kilskerry,	Feglish,	f.	3277
Clare,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	m.	443
Do.,	Kilmoon,	Caherbullog,	m.	3198
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	3199
Do.,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	f.	5314
Cork,	Brigoun,	Mitchelstown,	m.	504
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	505
Do.,	Blarney,	Blarney,	f.	1542
Do.,	Ardnageehy,	Killuntine,		3049
Do.,	Kilmichael,	Dromleigh,	f.	3509
Do.,	Britway,	Britway,	f.	3994
Do.,	Doneraile,	Skeehanabeg,	m.	4128
Kerry,	Dingle,	Dingle,	m.	1278
Do.,	Kenmare,	Kenmare,	f.	2850
Do.,	Tuosist,	Daurus,	f.	7122
Limerick,	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,	f.	4014
Tipperary,	Cloughprior,	Carney,	m.	2076
Waterford,	Tallow,	Kilcalf,	m.	3490
Do.,	Mothill,	Coolnahorna,	f.	4137
Do.,	Tallow,	Ballyduff,	f.	4318
Kildare,	Dunmanogue,	Levitstown,	f.	2712
Kilkenny,	Powerstown,	Skeavostheen,		1155
Do.,	Lisluning,	Mullinakill,	f.	3877
Do.,	Aghaviller,	Newmarket,		6518
King's,	Kilbride,	Tullamore,	m.	829
Do.,	Birr,	Thomastown,	f.	2414
Longford,	Columbkill,	Cloneen,		2372
Do.,	Clonahard,	Clonahard,	f.	2691
Louth,	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's,	f.	846
Do.,	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	m.	1305
Do.,	Termonfeckin,	Cartown,	f.	2004
Meath,	Kilshairn,	Mount Hanover,	f.	1176
Do.,	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,		3147
Do.,	Kildalkey,	Carnisle,	f.	3812
Westmeath,	Ballymorin,	Newbristy,	m.	1313
Wexford,	Ballyhoge,	Galbally,	f.	1491
Galway,	Abbey,	Briersfield,		990
Do.,	Lickerig,	Lickerig,	f.	1009
Do.,	Ballinakill,	Tully,		1319
Do.,	Moyrus,	Ballinafad,		1329
Do.,	Kilbeacanty,	Killafeen,	m.	1325
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1520
Do.,	Clontuskert,	Clontuskert,	f.	3292
Do.,	Kilcummin,	Outerard,	f.	4787
Mayo,	Kilconduff,	Swinceford,	i.	2031
Do.,	Crossmolina,	Richmond,	m.	4010

IX.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1865; with Summaries in Counties and Provinces.

ULSTER—15 Schools.

County of Antrim, ... Nil.

County of Armagh, ... Nil.

County of Cavan, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9421	Kildrumsherdan, .	Lamgelton, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

County of Donegal, ... 6 Schools.

8685	Lettermacaward, .	Dooey Rock, . .	1	35	25	60	In Board.
8686	Do. . .	Ducarry, . . .	2	35	25	60	
9141	Drumholme, .	Laghey, . . .	3	40	20	60	Do.
9142	Inishmacsaint, .	Bundoran, . . m.	4	75	–	75	Do.
9143	Do. . .	Do. f.	5	–	75	75	
9577	Burt, . . .	Carrowan, . . .	6	40	20	60	—
		Total, . .	6	225	165	390	

County of Down, ... Nil.

County of Fermanagh, . . . 6 Schools.

7866	Cleenish, . .	Mullaghdun, . .	1	40	35	75	In Board.
9071	Enniskillen, .	Enniskillen Dis. Mod. m.	2	140	–	140	
9072	Do. . .	Do. f.	3	–	80	80	
9073	Do. . .	Do. i.	4	40	40	80	
9467	Killasher, . .	Lisblake, . . .	5	60	40	100	
9503	Cleenish, . .	Mullymesker, . .	6	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .	6	320	230	550	

County of Londonderry, . . . 1 School.

9559	Greenlough, . .	Moneystaghan, . .	1	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .	1	40	35	75	

County of Monaghan, . . . Nil.

County of Tyrone, ... 1 School.

7952	Drumragh, . .	Cavanacaw, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

IX.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1865—MUNSTER.

MUNSTER—30 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE, ... 6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9390	Kilfarboy, . .	Rockmount, . . m.	1	75	–	75	} In Trustees.
9391	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	
9424	Kilmanaheen, .	Runneen, . . m.	3	75	–	75	—
9425	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	75	75	—
9507	Kilmacduane, .	Tullybrack, . . m.	5	75	–	75	—
9508	Do. . .	Do. f.	6	–	75	75	—
		Total, . .	6	225	225	450	

COUNTY OF CORK, ... 8 Schools.

9144	Kilbrin, . .	Curras, . . m.	1	75	–	75	—
9145	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	—
9162	Kilmonogue, .	Belgooley, . . .	3	60	40	100	In Trustees.
9385	Drishane, . .	Rathduane, m.	4	75	–	75	—
9406	Do. . .	Do. f.	5	–	75	75	—
9448	Kilshanig, . .	Glenogue, . . .	6	40	35	75	In Board.
9537	Ballinadee, . .	Ballinadee, . . .	7	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9588	Drimoleague, .	Knuckeenbwee, . .	8	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .	8	330	295	625	

COUNTY OF KERRY, ... 11 Schools.

7843	Kilshinane, . .	Rathea, . . m.	1	90	–	90	} In Trustees.
7844	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	60	60	
8349	Prior, . . .	Ballinskelligs, . m.	3	100	–	100	} In Board.
8350	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	100	100	
9302	Killaha, . .	Glenflesk, . . .	5	60	60	120	Do.
9304	Aghadoe, . .	Raheen, . . m.	6	100	–	100	—
9384	Do. . .	Do. f.	7	–	100	100	—
9422	Ballinahaglish, .	Spa, ... m.	8	75	–	75	} In Trustees.
9423	Do. . .	Do. f.	9	–	75	75	
9524	Kilmoyly, . .	Banna, . . . m.	10	100	–	100	—
9525	Do. . .	Do. f.	11	–	100	100	—
		Total, . .	11	525	495	1,020	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK, ... 2 Schools.

9401	Monagay, . .	Monagay, . . m.	1	100	–	100	} In Trustees.
9402	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	100	100	
		Total, . .	2	100	100	200	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, ... 3 Schools.

9310	Dolla or Kilmore, .	Slievephelim, . .	1	40	35	75	—
9449	Relickmurray and Athasel, . .	Ballycarron, . . m.	2	75	–	75	} In Board.
9450	Do. . .	Do. f.	3	–	75	75	
		Total, . .	3	115	110	225	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, . Nil.

IX.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1865—Leinster.

LEINSTER—5 Schools.

County of Carlow, ... Nil.
County of Dublin, ... Nil.
County of Kildare, ... Nil.
County of Kilkenny, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
8014	Kilfane, . .	Kilfane, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

King's County, ... Nil.
County of Longford, ... Nil.
County of Louth, ... 2 Schools.

9371	Clonkeen, . .	Stormonstown, . m.	1	60	–	60	In Trustees.
9565	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	2	–	60	60	
		Total, . .	2	60	60	120	

County of Meath, ... Nil.
Queen's County, ... Nil.
County of Westmeath, ... 2 Schools.

8995	Faughalstown, .	Faughalstown, . m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustees.
8996	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	
		Total, . .	2	75	75	150	

County of Wexford, ... Nil.
County of Wicklow, ... Nil.

CONNAUGHT—17 Schools.

County of Galway, ... 9 Schools.

8717	Killeely, . .	Rahassane, . . m.	1	100	–	100	In Board.
8718	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	100	100	
8838	Killursa, . .	Headford, . . m.	3	100	–	100	In Trustees.
8839	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	100	100	
8973	Killeany, . .	Cloghonower, . .	5	60	40	100	—
8974	Killursa, . .	Claran, . . m.	6	100	–	100	—
8975	Do. . .	Do. f.	7	–	100	100	—
9079	Rahoon, . .	Barna, . . . f.	8	–	100	100	In Trustees.
9566	Moyrus, . .	Murvey, . . f.	9	–	60	60	In Board.
		Total, . .	9	360	500	860	

County of Leitrim, ... 1 School.

8976	Kiltoghart, . .	Kilnagross, . . .	1	60	60	120	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	60	60	120	

IX.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1865—CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

COUNTY OF MAYO, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
8431	Partry, . . .	Corrig, ...	1	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON, ... 5 Schools.

9093	Lisacul, . .	Brierfield, . . .	1	60	40	100	—
9303	Moore, . . .	Earlspark, . . .	2	35	25	60	In Board.
9468	Kilglass, . .	Ballyfeeny, . . .	3	60	40	100	Do.
9496	Kilronan, . .	Ardcollum, . . m.	4	75	—	75	In Trustees.
9497	Do. . . .	Do. . . f.	5	—	75	75	
		Total, . .	5	230	180	410	

COUNTY OF SLIGO, ... 1 School.

9004	Ahamlish, . .	Mount Temple, . .	1	40	35	75	In Trustees.
		Total, . . .	1	40	35	75	

IX.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1865—*continued.*

SUMMARIES IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

Summary of Ulster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Antrim,	–	–	–	–
Armagh,	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	60	40	100
Donegal,	6	225	165	390
Down,	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	6	320	230	550
Londonderry,	1	40	35	75
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–
Tyrone,	1	60	40	100
Total,	15	705	510	1,215

Summary of Leinster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Carlow,	–	–	–	–
Dublin,	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	60	40	100
King's,	–	–	–	–
Longford,	–	–	–	–
Louth,	2	60	60	120
Meath,	–	–	–	–
Queen's,	–	–	–	–
Westmeath,	2	75	75	150
Wexford,	–	–	–	–
Wicklow,	–	–	–	–
Total,	5	195	175	370

Summary of Munster.

Clare,	6	225	225	450
Cork,	8	330	295	625
Kerry,	11	525	495	1,020
Limerick,	2	100	100	200
Tipperary,	3	115	110	225
Waterford,	–	–	–	–
Total,	30	1,295	1,225	2,520

Summary of Connaught.

Galway,	9	360	500	860
Leitrim,	1	60	60	120
Mayo,	1	60	40	100
Roscommon,	5	230	180	410
Sligo,	1	40	35	75
Total,	17	750	815	1,565

Summary in Provinces of the Foregoing.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ulster,	15	705	510	1,215
Munster,	30	1,295	1,225	2,520
Leinster,	5	195	175	370
Connaught,	17	750	815	1,565
Total,	67	2,945	2,725	5,670

APPENDIX K.

I.—List of One Hundred and Fifty-four Operation Schools to which Grants were made during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Note.—In cases marked thus (*) the Grants were subsequently cancelled.

ULSTER—52 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—9 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9451	Larne,	North End, Larne, m.
9462	Ardclinis,	Waterfoot.
9479	Shankhill,	Shankhill-road, i.
9484	Do.	Winetavern-street Mill.
9488	Larne,	North End, Larne, f.
9538	Billy,	Ballinagore.
9543	Shankhill,	Linfield, i.
9589	Billy,	Billy, f.
9600	Killead,	Dungonnell.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—5 Schools.

9489	Drumcree,	Derryall.
9509	Loughgall,	Ballytyrone.
9545	Drumcree,	Kilmoriarty.
9546	Tartaraghan,	Derrinrard.
9581	Mullaghbrack,	Tannaghmore.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—6 Schools.

9433	Larah,	Ravenswood.
9469	Templeport,	Altachullin.
9504	Ballintemple,	Legaginney, m.
9505	Do.	Do. f.
9573	Denn,	Killataine.
9582	Knockbride,	Derrydamph.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—5 Schools.

9439	Tullyfern,	Ballyan.
9440	Conway,	Ballaghstrang.
9470	Killybegs,	Rosdin.
9471	Conwall,	Meentatole.
9526	All Saints,	Newtowncunningham, i.

COUNTY OF DOWN—4 Schools.

9459	Donaghmore,	Dromantine.
9463	Killinchy,	Drumreagh.
9480	Magheradrool,	Ballinahinch, f.
9590	Drumbo,	Miltown.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—2 Schools.

9574	Enniskillen,	Mary-street, Enniskillen.
9591	Devenish,	Cashelnadrea, m.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—10 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9434	Ballynascreen,	Drummard.
9441	Glendermott,	Clooney-terrace.
9498	Maghera,	Curran.
9506	Drumachose,	Drumachose.
9510	Clondermot,	Faughanbridge.
9511	Tamlagh O'Crilly,	Hervey-hill.
9568	Magherafelt,	Drumrainey.
9587	Drumachose,	N.T.Limavady Workho.
9592	Maghera,	Ampertain, m.
9593	Do.	Do. f.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—3 Schools.

9472	Magheracloon,	Drummond.
9512	Clones,	Smithborough.*
9594	Clontibret,	Lackagh, f.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—8 Schools.

9464	Drumragh,	Gillygooley.
9473	Carnteel,	Carnteel.
9487	Kilskeery,	Derlea.
9490	Donoughmore,	Kilnaslee.
9513	Do.	Donaghmore, m.
9514	Do.	Do. f.*
9522	Drumglass,	Dungannon Workhouse.
9575	Lower Badoney,	Cashel.

MUNSTER—33 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—3 Schools.

9436	Kilfearagh,	Kilfearagh.
9547	Dysart,	Inagh, f.
9571	Ditto,	Ditto, m.

COUNTY OF CORK—11 Schools.

9445	Cloyne,	Cloyne, i.
9474	Templebreedy,	Crosshaven.
9486	Canovee,	Canovee, f.
9523	Kilacounenagh,	Castletown, f.
9539	Clounmult,	Clonmult, f.
9553	Garrycloyne,	Blarney Village, (3).
9563	St. Finbar's,	St. Michael's.
9572	Skull,	Rosbrin, f.
9583	Kilcatherine,	Ballycrovane.
9601	Cloyne,	Ballycottin, m.
9602	Ditto,	Ditto, f.

COUNTY OF KERRY—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9452	Keel,	Shanakeale.
9485	Dingle,	Ballycanneen.
9491	Brosna,	Brosna, f.
9569	Aghadoe,	Fosso, f.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—6 Schools.

9481	Kilreedy major,	Bulgaden, m.
9482	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9548	Fedamore,	Carnane, f.
9578	St. Patrick's,	St. Patrick's, f.
9595	Ditto,	Ditto, m.
9596	Lower Connelloe,	Duxtown.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—6 Schools.

9499	Kilkeary,	Kilkeary.
9520	Nenagh,	Nenagh Gaol, m.
9521	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9527	Bourney,	Boulabane.
9549	Modreeney,	Newtown.
9550	Corbally,	Knock.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—3 Schools.

9446	Lismore and Mocollop,	Ballysaggart.
9528	Kinsalebeg,	Piltown, f.
9529	Ditto,	D'Loughtane.

LEINSTER—27 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—1 School.

9492	Balscadden,	Balscadden.

COUNTY OF KILDARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—1 School.

9530	St. Canice,	St. Canice, f.

KING'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

9493	Lusmagh,	Ballymacoolahan, m.
9494	Ditto,	Ditto, f.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—2 Schools.

9560	Killashee,	Clondara.
9564	Killoe,	Gaigue.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9475	Barronstown,	Kilcurley.
9515	Drumcar,	Willistown, f.

COUNTY OF MEATH—4 Schools.

9442	Enniskeen,	Ervey.
9483	Rodanstown,	Dolanstown.
9597	Kilmainham Wood,	Edengora, m.
9598	Ditto,	Ditto, f.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Nil.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—8 Schools.

9435	St. Mary's,	Coosan, f.
9447	Killina,	Clonmellon.
9476	Ballyloughloe,	Dunlom.
9495	St. Mary's,	Clonbroney.
9500	Killina,	Clonmellon, m.
9501	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9540	Killough,	Killough, m.
9541	Ballyloughloe,	Ditto, f.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—4 Schools.

9453	Inch,	Coolgreany.
9532	St. James's,	Boderan.
9579	Skreen,	Skreen, f.
9603	Kilnahue,	Monasaid.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—3 Schools.

9454	Blackditches,	Blackditches.
9516	Redcross,	Redcross, No. 1.
9599	Ditto,	Ditto, No. 2.

CONNAUGHT—42 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—18 Schools.

9437	Liskeevy,	Belmont.
9443	Ballynakill,	Tully, m.
9444	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9457	Oranmore,	Castlegar, m.
9458	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9460	Kilchreest,	Kilchreest.
9461	Boyounagh,	Cashel.
9477	Killursa,	Headford, f.
9542	Kilcummin,	Lettermullen.
9551	Clonfert,	Kylemore.
9552	Ditto,	Laurencetown.
9553	Ross,	Leenane, f.
9561	Moyrus,	Carna.

COUNTY GALWAY—*continued.*

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9562	Killannin,	Tully.
9567	Kilcummin,	Rusmuck.
9570	Moyrus,	Ballinafad.
9584	Ballynakill,	Loughatorick.
9604	Killursa,	Headford, f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—5 Schools.

9438	Fenagh,	Drumany.
9478	Drumreilly,	Kilmore.
9533	Killasnet,	Killasnet.
9534	Drumreilly,	Dohun.
9554	Cloonclare,	Brockagh.

COUNTY OF MAYO—12 Schools.

9456	Killala,	Tooreen.
9465	Aughaval,	Lecanvey.
9502	Achill,	Belfarsad.
9531	Kilcommin,	Bangor Erris.
9535	Ballinrobe,	Cregduff.
9544	Annagh,	Ballyhaunis.
9555	Doonpeny,	Ballinglen.
9556	Islandeady,	Carnanoole.
9557	Achill,	Bullsmouth.
9576	Crossmolina,	Crossmolina.
9585	Kilfian,	Doonanarrow.
9586	Bohola,	Carrowgowan.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

9455	Ardcarne,	Emla, f.
9517	Dysart,	Feevagh, m.
9518	Ditto,	Ditto, f.
9536	Basalick,	Castleplunket.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—3 Schools.

9466	Killadoon,	Cloonagh.
9519	Kilmacullen,	Drumlahan.
9550	Aughanagh,	Ballinafad, m.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	9
Armagh,	5
Cavan,	6
Donegal,	5
Down,	4
Fermanagh,	2
Londonderry,	10
Monaghan,	3
Tyrone,	8
Total,	52

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

Clare,	3
Cork,	11
Kerry,	4
Limerick,	6
Tipperary,	6
Waterford,	3
Total,	33

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow,	–
Dublin,	1
Kildare,	–
Kilkenny,	1
King's,	2
Longford,	2
Louth,	2
Meath,	4
Queen's,	–
Westmeath,	8
Wexford,	4
Wicklow,	3
Total,	27

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

Galway,	18
Leitrim,	5
Mayo,	12
Roscommon,	4
Sligo,	3
Total,	42

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	52
Munster,	33
Leinster,	27
Connaught,	42
Total,	154

II.—List of Eighteen Schools, towards the *Building, Fitting-up,* and *Enclosing* of which Grants were sanctioned during the year 1865.

ULSTER—4 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9577	Burt,	Carrowan.

COUNTY OF DOWN—Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—2 Schools.

9467	Killasher,	Lisblake.
9503	Clunish,	Mullymesker.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

9559	Greenlough,	Moneystaghan.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—Nil.

MUNSTER—9 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

9507	Kilmacduane,	Tullybrack,	m.
9508	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF CORK—3 Schools.

9448	Kilshanig,	Glenogue.
9537	Ballinadee,	Ballinadee.
9583	Dromdaleague,	Knockeenbwee.

COUNTY OF KERRY—2 Schools.

9524	Kilmoyly,	Banna,	m.
9525	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—Nil.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9449	Relickmurray and Athasel,	Ballycarron,	m.
9450		Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—Nil.

LEINSTER—1 School.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—Nil.

COUNTY OF KILDARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—Nil.

KING'S COUNTY—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—Nil.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—1 School.

9565	Clonkeen,	Stormonstown.	f.

COUNTY OF MEATH—Nil.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Nil.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—Nil.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—Nil.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—Nil.

CONNAUGHT—4 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—1 School.

9566	Moyrus,	Murvey,	f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF MAYO—Nil.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—3 Schools.

9468	Kilglass,	Ballyfeeny.	
9496	Kilronan,	Ardcollum,	m.
9497	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—Nil.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	—
Armagh,	—
Cavan,	—
Donegal,	1
Down,	—
Fermanagh,	2
Londonderry,	1
Monaghan,	—
Tyrone,	—
Total,	4

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare,	2
Cork,	3
Kerry,	2
Limerick,	—
Tipperary,	2
Waterford,	—
Total,	9

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Carlow,	—
Dublin,	—
Kildare,	—
Kilkenny,	—
King's,	—
Longford,	—
Louth,	1
Meath,	—
Queen's,	—
Westmeath,	—
Wexford,	—
Wicklow,	—
Total,	1

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.
Galway,	1
Leitrim,	—
Mayo,	—
Roscommon,	3
Sligo,	—
Total,	4

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	4
Munster,	9
Leinster,	1
Connaught,	4
Total,	18

III.—List of Twenty-four Building Cases brought into operation during the year 1865.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.
Ulster.		
Antrim,	9241	Crushybracken.
Donegal,	4705	Dunlewey Agricultural.
Ditto,	9002	Dunfanaghy, f.
Down,	9262	Lisnashanker.
Ditto,	9344	Ballydown.
Fermanagh,	9785	Mullinaburtlin.
Monaghan,	9186	Magherarney.
Tyrone,	9242	Ganvaghan.
Munster.		
Cork,	8951	Cork District Model, m.
Ditto,	8952	Ditto, f.
Ditto,	8953	Ditto, i.
Ditto,	9243	Curras.
Munster— *continued.*		
Cork,	9244	Kingwilliamstown, m.
Ditto,	9245	Ditto, f.
Kerry,	7841	Kilgobbinet, m.
Ditto,	7842	Ditto, f.
Ditto,	8687	Coars.
Ditto,	8931	Tarmons, m.
Ditto,	8932	Ditto, f.
Ditto,	9209	Castledrum, m.
Ditto,	9338	Ditto, f.
Ditto,	9410	Droumtaker, m.
Ditto,	9411	Ditto, f.
Connaught.		
Leitrim,	9222	Moneyduff.

IV.—List of Four Operation Schools suspended during the year 1865.

Province and County.	Roll No.	Parish.	School.
Ulster.			
Down,	2900	Dunsfort,	Ballydock, m.
Munster.			
Tipperary,	2076	Cloughprior,	Carney, m.
Leinster.			
King's,	2414	Drumcullen,	Thomastown, f.
Louth,	2004	Termonfeckin,	Cartown, f.

V.—List of Three Suspended Schools re-opened during the year 1865.

Province and County.	Roll No.	Parish.	School.
Ulster.			
Monaghan,	360	Tahelan,	Leitrim.
Leinster.			
King's,	2413	Drumcullen,	Thomastown, m.
Meath,	1176	Kilshairn,	Mount Hanover.

VI.—List of Seventy-three Schools struck off the Roll during the year 1865, with the reasons assigned.

Province and County.	Parish.	Roll No.	Building Cases.	No.	Operation Schools.	No.	Total No. of struck off Schools.	Reasons for striking Schools off Roll.
Ulster.								
Antrim,	Grange of Drumtullagh,	7140			Mosside, f.	1	1	Amalgamated with male department.
Ditto,	Shankill,	7280			Smithfield, m.	2	2	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	7281			Ditto, f.	3	3	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	7584			Ditto, infant,	4	4	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8229			Conway-street, f.	5	5	Amalgamated with male department.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9223			Winetavern-street,	6	6	House unsuitable.
Donegal,	Conwal,	3743			Ellistrim,	7	7	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Meevagh,	4032			Islandroy,	8	8	Average attendance insufficient.
Ditto,	Clondahorkey,	6163			Dunfanaghy, f.	9	9	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Clondavaddog,	7061			Tullyconnell,	10	10	Permanently closed.
Down,	Seapatrick,	3553			Ballydown, No. 1,	11	11	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Knockbreda,	8254			Ballymacarrett, infant,	12	12	Amalgamated with mixed school.
Ditto,	Magheralin,	9176			Drumnaferry,	13	13	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9313			Lisnashanker,	14	14	School transferred to vested house.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	269			Shankill,	15	15	School inefficient and not required.
Ditto,	Aughalurcher,	8555			Mullinaburtlin,	16	16	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8663			Maguire's-bridge, No. 2,	17	17	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Enniskillen,	8705			Enniskillen, No. 2, m.	18	18	Withdrawn from connexion.
Londonderry,	Magherafelt,	323			Drumrainy,	19	19	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	3208			Castledawson, m.	20	20	Inefficiently conducted; and practically useless.
Ditto,	Ditto,	5828			Magherafelt,	21	21	Amalgamated with male department.
Ditto,	Kilcronaghan,	6390			Tobermore, m.	22	22	Landlord having taken possession of house.
Ditto,	Desertoghill,	9154			Carhill, f.	23	23	Amalgamated with male department.
Monaghan,	Clones, East,	336			Magherarney,	24	24	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Errigal,	2355			Killabrone, f.	25	25	Average attendance low; school practically useless.
Ditto,	Clones,	9512			Smithborough,	26	26	Average attendance insufficient for continuance of grants.
Tyrone,	Skirts of Urney,	428			Ganvaghan,	27	27	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Donacavey,	3497			Fintona, f.	28	28	House altogether unsuitable.
Ditto,	Clogherney,	6909			Clogherney, m.	29	29	Amalgamated with female department.
Ditto,	Ardstraw,	7460			Moyle, evg.	30	30	Average attendance insufficient.
Ditto,	Drumragh,	7696			Mullaghmena,	31	31	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Donoughmore,	9514			Donaghmore, f.	32	32	Male school to be conducted as mixed, with female assistant.
Munster.								
Cork,	Drinagh,	1929			Paddock, m.	33	33	Schools transferred to Drinagh vested house.
Ditto,	Ditto,	5852			Ditto, f.	34	34	
Ditto,	Kilmichael,	4056			Gurrenreagh,	35	35	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Killaconneagh,	8233			Castletown, infant,	36	36	Pupils transferred to another school.

Ditto,	Ross,	8652			Rosscarberry,		37	37	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Abbeystowry,	7432			Woodfort,		38	38	Closed, and not intended to be re-opened.
Ditto,	Kilmahon,	5519			Ballybrahir,		39	39	Pupils transferred to another school.
Kerry,	Ratass,	6902			Lisatanavalla,		40	40	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Kilgarrylander,	9098			Boultier,		41	41	Superseded by Castledrum vested school.
Ditto,	Cahir,	9178			Cahirciveen,		42	42	Ceased operation.
Limerick,	St. John's,	5194			St. John's,	f.	43	43	Having ceased operation; pupils transferred to other schools.
Ditto,	Rockhill,	8421			Rockhill,		44	44	School transferred to vested house.
Ditto,	Kilscannell,	9180			Kilscannell,		45	45	Permanently closed.
Tipperary,	Corbally,	6274			Derrymore,		46	46	Ceased operation.
Waterford,	Drumcannon,	8252			Castletown,	m.	47	47	Amalgamated with female department.
LEINSTER.									
Dublin,	Dalkey,	705			Dalkey, f. No. 1,		48	48	Permanently closed.
Ditto,	St. Luke's,	8029			Park-street, West,		49	49	Withdrawn from connexion with Board.
Kildare,	Kilberry,	3862			Kilberry,		50	50	Having ceased to be conducted according to Board's rules.
Kilkenny,	Kilmacar,	9049	Rathkyle,	m. 1				51	Applicant having failed to avail himself of grant.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9050	Ditto,	f. 2				52	
Longford,	Ballymaunesk,	8136			Longford,	evening.	51	53	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Abbeyshrule,	9101			Abbeyshrule,		52	54	Ditto.
Louth,	Creggan,	9377	Courtbane,	3				55	Applicant having failed to avail himself of grant.
Westmeath,	Killna,	938			Clonmellon,	m.	53	56	Ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	939			Ditto,	f.	54	57	
Ditto,	Street,	7669			Street Institution,	evg.	55	58	
Wexford,	St. Mary's,	2451			New Ross,	m.	56	59	Non-compliance with rules.
Ditto,	Rossdroit,	8553			Davidstown,		57	60	Teacher incompetent; house unsuitable.
Wicklow,	Delgany,	5399			Corrigour,		58	61	House unsuitable.
Ditto,	Newcastle,	5671			Mullinahinch,		59	62	Permanently closed.
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway,	Ballyovey,	8297			Threen,		60	63	School inoperative; house unsuitable.
Leitrim,	Cloonclare,	7174			Cornaman,		61	64	Incompetent teacher in charge; accounts not kept.
Ditto,	Rossinver,	9300			Woodville,		62	65	School inoperative.
Mayo,	Ardagh,	3642			Knockanelloe,		63	66	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Kilcommon,	7521			Inver,		64	67	Teacher incompetent; house out of repair; no supply of books and requisites.
Ditto,	Lackagh,	8337			Barnagher,		65	68	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Doonfeeny,	8481			Ballycastle, No. 2,		66	69	School in charge of dismissed teacher; average attendance insufficient.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8908			Ditto, No. 3,		67	70	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Kilcommon,	8884			Glencullen,		68	71	Manager having failed to appoint a competent teacher.
Ditto,	Armagh,	9080	Ballyhaunis,	m. 4				72	Applicant having failed to avail himself of grants.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9081	Ditto,	f. 5				73	
			Total,	5	Total,		68	73	

APPENDIX L.

I.—List of One Hundred and Forty-five Workhouse Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1865, with the Total Number of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls, the Average Number on Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, as returned for the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

ULSTER—32 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—7 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
3048	Belfast	518	251	175
3652	Ballycastle	72	43	37
3653	Larne	131	85	78
3680	Ballymoney	106	62	58
3843	Ballymena	325	232	165
6314	Antrim	192	127	107
8781	Lisburn	189	115	65
	Total	1,533	915	685

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—4 Schools.

3420	Cavan	121	82	57
3447	Bailieborough	53	41	30
3644	Cootehill	78	36	24
6910	Bawnboy	82	56	39
	Total	334	215	150

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

3863	Inishowen	51	34	22
4313	Donegal	75	39	28
4339	Ballyshannon	60	39	28
4932	Milford	40	28	22
4975	Letterkenny	55	39	28
5857	Dunfanaghy	31	14	13
7714	Glenties	60	43	30
	Total	372	236	171

COUNTY OF DOWN—2 Schools.

3068	Banbridge	82	53	40
3350	Newtownards	177	103	71
	Total	259	156	111

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—3 Schools.

3381	Coleraine	118	89	64
3381	Londonderry	153	123	82
9587	N.T.Limavady	96	52	50
	Total	367	264	196

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
3388	Monaghan	77	53	47
3668	Carrickmacross	56	39	29
7812	Clones	61	41	35
7884	Castleblayney	93	51	42
	Total	287	184	153

COUNTY OF TYRONE—5 Schools.

3039	Castlederg	45	24	20
5074	Cookstown	85	57	36
6315	Strabane	110	60	39
6316	Omagh	200	96	83
9522	Dungannon	66	52	42
	Total	506	289	220

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—8 Schools.

3288	Ennis	148	108	53
3408	Scarriff	90	64	49
3849	Kilrush	158	106	77
3534	Ennistymon	117	88	59
6130	Tulla	92	66	57
6224	Killadysert	55	39	30
6359	Ballyvaughan	32	27	16
6595	Corrofin	35	32	27
	Total	727	530	368

COUNTY OF CORK—17 Schools.

3167	Midleton	110	82	70
3242	Fermoy	152	104	86
3417	Skibbereen	70	40	35
3545	Cork	808	537	372
3565	Dunmanway	44	30	24
3651	Mallow	159	106	76
3923	Kanturk	262	156	115
4411	Bantry	39	27	21
4896	Macroom	39	36	24
4925	Kinsale	106	54	33
5993	Castletown	76	44	28
6012	Millstreet	140	80	51
6121	Youghal	159	104	62
6123	Bandon	86	75	35
6140	Skull	40	27	22
6216	Mitchelstown	159	88	62
6949	Clonakilty	54	36	27
	Total	2,503	1,626	1,143

COUNTY OF KERRY—6 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
3860	Tralee	324	222	183
4314	Listowel	142	96	72
4340	Killarney	171	125	99
4670	Kenmare	95	71	46
4996	Caherciveen	83	65	41
5324	Dingle	73	50	42
	Total	888	629	483

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—6 Schools.

3040	Newcastle	166	67	55
3066	Kilmallock	250	146	105
3415	Rathkeale	171	97	73
5058	Limerick	561	404	274
6013	Croom	121	84	61
6021	Glinn	41	34	23
	Total	1,310	832	591

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—9 Schools.

3024	Clonmel	287	147	130
3142	Tipperary	143	94	68
3363	Cashel	248	167	129
3414	Roscrea	104	73	61
3445	Clogheen	108	79	56
3519	Nenagh	213	144	119
3546	Carrick-on-Suir	179	119	75
3647	Thurles	160	109	100
9031	Borrisokane	51	40	34
	Total	1,493	972	772

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—3 Schools.

3418	Lismore	99	61	50
3826	Waterford	278	165	121
6745	Kilmacthomas	291	65	55
	Total	668	291	226

LEINSTER—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—3 Schools.

3144	Balrothery	43	25	17
3265	Rathdown	176	92	88
7167	Dublin, North	371	220	169
	Total	590	337	274

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
3155	Naas	112	65	60
3862	Athy	254	176	131
8534	Celbridge	73	48	41
	Total	439	289	232

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—5 Schools.

3378	Callan	96	70	62
3507	Kilkenny	253	166	107
6278	Thomastown	100	75	62
6625	Urlingford	91	67	59
6947	Castlecomer	42	27	24
	Total	582	405	314

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

3364	Edenderry	91	54	51
3446	Tullamore	163	111	84
7939	Parsonstown	168	91	82
	Total	422	256	217

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—3 Schools.

3368	Longford	199	125	85
3566	Granard	152	106	100
6811	Ballymahon	103	62	44
	Total	454	293	229

COUNTY OF LOUTH—3 Schools.

3340	Drogheda	102	69	50
3377	Dundalk	79	65	49
3382	Ardee	131	75	57
	Total	312	209	156

COUNTY OF MEATH—5 Schools.

3143	Dunshaughlin	56	50	42
3260	Trim	102	74	61
3409	Navan	74	53	41
3410	Kells	110	72	50
3544	Oldcastle	72	49	38
	Total	414	298	232

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
4315	Mountmellick	195	130	97
9006	Donaghmore	35	27	22
	Total	230	157	119

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

3274	Athlone	179	111	104
3650	Mullingar	158	109	88
6866	Delvin	65	41	29
	Total	402	261	221

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—3 Schools.

3508	Wexford	222	162	116
3520	New Ross	269	174	133
5674	Enniscorthy	157	113	92
	Total	648	449	341

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

3383	Rathdrum	138	58	46
3879	Shillelagh	99	58	47
	Total	237	116	93

CONNAUGHT—29 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

3365	Galway	151	93	83
3366	Loughrea	80	56	44
3379	Gort	198	49	31
5323	Clifden	60	34	31
5448	Tuam	156	103	78
5992	Oughterard	46	30	27
6563	Mount Bellew	88	64	52
6733	Glenamaddy	126	72	51
6734	Portumna	103	62	46
7019	Ballinasloe	106	60	50
	Total	1,114	628	493

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—3 Schools.

3419	Mohill	117	87	63
3533	Carrick-on-Shannon	117	88	62
3669	Manorhamilton	74	50	40
	Total	308	225	165

COUNTY OF MAYO—9 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
3859	Ballina	157	103	77
4253	Castlebar	68	49	33
4727	Westport	88	58	42
4895	Swineford	126	75	57
5117	Ballinrobe	156	99	83
6143	Claremorris	80	43	38
6198	Newport	62	43	29
8474	Belmullet	68	48	32
9221	Killala	33	24	23
	Total	838	542	414

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

3289	Boyle	130	98	76
3878	Roscommon	160	99	65
4933	Castlerea	182	114	90
6122	Strokestown	172	111	94
	Total	644	422	325

COUNTY OF SLIGO—3 Schools.

3339	Sligo	68	48	40
6500	Dromore, West	46	36	23
8219	Tobercurry	70	45	32
	Total	184	129	95

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
Antrim	7	1,533	915	685
Armagh	–	–	–	–
Cavan	4	334	215	150
Donegal	7	372	236	171
Down	2	259	156	111
Fermanagh	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	3	367	264	196
Monaghan	4	287	134	153
Tyrone	5	506	289	220
Total	32	3,658	2,259	1,686

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow	–	–	–	–
Dublin	3	590	337	274
Kildare	3	439	289	232
Kilkenny	5	582	405	314
King's	3	422	256	217
Longford	3	454	293	229

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
Louth . .	3	312	209	156
Meath . .	5	414	298	232
Queen's .	2	230	157	119
Westmeath .	3	402	261	221
Wexford .	3	648	449	341
Wicklow .	2	237	116	93
Total .	35	4,730	3,070	2,428

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

Clare . .	3	727	530	368
Cork . .	17	2,503	1,626	1,143
Kerry . .	6	888	629	483
Limerick .	6	1,310	832	591
Tipperary .	9	1,493	972	772
Waterford .	3	668	291	226
Total .	49	7,589	4,880	3,583

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils at any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
Galway .	10	1,114	628	493
Leitrim .	3	303	225	165
Mayo . .	9	838	542	414
Roscommon .	4	644	422	325
Sligo . .	3	184	129	95
Total .	29	3,088	1,946	1,492

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Ulster . .	32	3,658	2,259	1,686
Munster .	49	7,589	4,880	3,583
Leinster .	35	4,730	3,070	2,428
Connaught .	29	3,088	1,946	1,492
Total .	145	19,065	12,155	9,189

II.—List of Nineteen Schools attached to Prisons, which were in connexion on 31st December, 1865.

Extract from Commissioners' Rules, as to nature of aid granted to Prison Schools.—"Such Schools are received into connexion upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of books are made thereto. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers."

No.	Roll No.	School.	County.	No.	Roll No.	School.	County.
1	3266	Ennis, ...	Clare.	11	9376	Kilmainham, . .	Dublin.
2	1385	Cork County, No. 1, .	Cork.	12	8821	Naas, ...	Kildare.
3	1386	Ditto, No. 2, .	Ditto.	13	8993	Maryboro', . . m.	Queen's.
4	6962	Tralee, . . .	Kerry.	14	8994	Ditto, . . f.	Ditto.
5	9258	Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary.	15	5475	Mullingar, . . m.	Westmeath.
6	9520	Nenagh, . . m.	Ditto.	16	5613	Ditto, . . f.	Ditto.
7	9521	Ditto, . . f.	Ditto.	17	3567	Galway County, . .	Galway.
8	9259	Waterford, . . .	Waterford.	18	3800	Ditto Town, . .	Ditto.
9	7483	Richmond Bridewell, m.	Dublin.	19	3412	Castlebar, . . .	Mayo.
10	7484	Ditto Penitentiary, f.	Ditto.				

III.—List of Two Schools for which the Patron, at his own request, receives only Grants of Books and the benefits of Inspection.

606 Solahade, m. Tipperary. | 2012 Solahade, f. Tipperary.

IV.—List of Four Lunatic Asylum Schools, in connexion on 31st December, 1865.

8365 Richmond, m. Dublin. | 9032 Sligo, . Sligo.
8366 Ditto, f. Ditto. | 9065 Londonderry, Londonderry.

V.—List of One Hundred and Thirty-eight Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1865, with the Total Number of Distinct Pupils on the Rolls, the Average Number on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance, as returned by the Managers, for the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

ULSTER—12 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
7059	Crumlin-road, f.	1,571	927	530
3056	Hamilton-st., f.	566	353	230
	Total, .	2,137	1,280	760

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—2 Schools.

7508	Canal-street, f.	814	460	266
8220	Mt.St.Catherine,f	293	219	157
	Total, .	1,107	679	423

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

8490	Cavan, . i.	392	218	108
	Total, .	392	218	108

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—1 School.

9278	Moville, . f.	128	84	55
	Total, .	128	84	55

COUNTY OF DOWN—2 Schools.

243	High-street, f.	642	439	288
7272	John-street, f.	274	154	99
	Total, .	916	593	387

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

7497	Enniskillen (2), f.	290	206	132
	Total, .	290	206	132

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

6168	St. Columb's (2), f.	569	354	194
	Total, .	569	354	194

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
359	Monaghan, f.	283	178	109
	Total, .	283	178	109

COUNTY OF TYRONE—1 School.

6328	Omagh, . f.	194	145	78
	Total, .	194	145	78

MUNSTER—52 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

7299	Kilrush, . f.	547	341	186
7315	Ennis, . f.	958	566	306
	Total, .	1,505	907	492

COUNTY OF CORK—20 Schools.

512	Midleton, f.	858	685	406
1541	Charleville, f.	415	293	197
2258	Fermoy, . f.	486	436	309
2278	Mill-street, f.	428	364	205
3828	Youghal, f.	630	516	327
4268	Doneraile, f.	552	350	208
4572	Kinsale, . f.	694	539	343
4630	Mallow, . f.	462	350	233
5257	Bandon, . f.	675	533	373
5669	Gt. George's-st. Lancasterian,m.	880	433	302
5940	Blackrock, f.	219	159	90
5999	Douglas-st. m.	1,227	682	410
6153	St. Finbar's, f.	1,887	1,220	664
6376	Queenstown, f.	868	629	479
6528	St. Joseph's, f.	1,340	707	371
7651	Clonakilty, f.	587	503	355
8414	Passage West, i.	178	112	53
8430	Skibbereen (2) f.	619	511	384
9161	Bantry, . f.	429	330	161
9523	Castletown, f.	336	249	162
	Total, .	13,770	9,606	6,032

COUNTY OF KERRY—12 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
533	Killarney (1), f.	627	435	272
538	Dingle, . f	541	340	234
545	Tralee (1), f.	698	537	418
1793	Killarney, m.	528	351	238
1859	Milltown, f.	506	297	136
2884	Cahirciveen, f.	530	351	194
3655	Ballyoughtera, m.	289	193	99
4062	Listowel, f.	688	483	291
6215	Castleisland, f.	669	473	261
6654	Killarney (2), f.	244	203	121
8320	Kenmare, f.	622	543	377
9266	Tralee (2), f.	346	257	167
	Total, .	6,288	4,463	2,808

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—8 Schools.

570	SS. Mary and Munchin's, f.	1,064	730	458
5143	Perry-square, f.	624	397	250
5547	Sexton-street, f.	1,066	762	396
5554	St. Mary's, f.	139	58	31
6032	St. Catherine's, f.	605	440	321
6569	St. Anne's, f.	509	360	234
6936	St. John's-sq. f.	948	656	387
9296	Adare, . f.	233	160	118
	Total, .	5,188	3,563	2,195

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—8 Schools.

581	Cashel, f.	845	722	448
2133	Air-hill, f.	563	388	327
4068	Thurles, f.	506	424	276
5110	Do. indus. f.	66	51	17
7392	Nenagh, f.	640	419	212
8903	Fethard, f.	370	345	255
9407	Templemore, f.	383	368	181
9432	Tipperary, f.	593	389	269
	Total, .	3,966	3,106	1,985

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—2 Schools.

1289	Tallow, . f.	403	363	204
3228	Cappoquin, f.	400	296	202
	Total, .	803	659	406

LEINSTER—59 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—4 Schools.

681	Tullow, . m.	434	279	165
682	Ditto, . f.	289	198	119
656	Carlow, . f.	713	523	292
1926	Bagnalstown, f.	346	238	132
	Total, .	1,782	1,238	708

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—15 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
721	Blackrock, f.	534	344	181
729	Loretto, f.	268	212	149
1149	King's Inns-st. f.	2,080	1,165	835
1985	Booterstown, f.	222	141	98
2018	Baggot-street, f.	1,638	1,097	730
3107	Richmond, f.	352	317	181
5600	Kingstown, f.	980	795	471
5933	George's-hill, f.	1,432	931	519
6372	Fir-house, f.	96	70	37
6742	Warrenmount, f.	1,073	611	320
7029	Tranquilla, f.	203	137	63
7182	Dalkey (2), f.	363	217	125
7546	Golden-bridge, f.	595	346	210
7608	Glasthule, f.	330	216	164
7883	Clondalkin, f.	375	244	122
	Total, .	10,591	6,843	4,205

COUNTY OF KILDARE—5 Schools.

771	Kildare, . f.	307	224	103
779	Maynooth, f.	277	214	132
1151	Clane, . f.	163	146	90
3246	Naas, . f.	352	275	196
4997	Athy, . f.	743	531	313
	Total, .	1,842	1,390	834

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—3 Schools.

806	Kilkenny, f.	600	561	293
5437	Mooncoin, f.	236	189	124
9134	Goresbridge, f.	188	171	95
	Total, .	1,024	921	512

KING'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

823	Killina, . f.	175	130	93
2080	Tullamore, f.	493	417	295
3220	Birr, . f.	575	389	235
7471	Portarlington, f.	286	240	130
8982	Clara, . f.	298	196	104
9227	Banagher, f.	148	89	59
	Total, .	1,975	1,461	826

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—1 School.

857	Longford, f.	468	298	132
	Total, .	468	298	132

COUNTY OF LOUTH—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.
851	Drogheda, f.	1,043	703	436
5387	Dundalk (2), f.	886	511	303
8052	St. Mary's, f.	470	395	273
8445	Ardee (2), f.	281	205	115
	Total, .	2,680	1,814	1,127

COUNTY OF MEATH—2 Schools.

883	Navan, . f.	505	341	209
7472	Do. (2), f.	538	337	191
	Total, .	1,043	678	400

QUEEN'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

902	Coote-street, f.	257	193	108
1956	Maryborough, f.	420	323	194
3526	Abbeyleix, f.	252	225	106
6497	Stradbally, f.	319	245	170
7183	Mountmellick, f.	437	279	145
7442	Borris-in-Ossory f	171	109	64
	Total, .	1,856	1,374	787

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

934	Mullingar, f.	602	476	254
6674	Rochford Bridge f.	167	102	70
8632	Moate (2), f.	489	333	143
	Total, .	1,258	911	467

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—8 Schools.

967	New Ross, f.	530	308	151
969	Wexford, f.	732	425	266
3634	N.-T. Barry, f.	160	101	61
3824	Gorey, f.	225	169	140
4949	Wexford, i.	521	311	171
6058	Enniscorthy, f.	383	268	170
8221	Templeshannon, f	224	131	70
9047	New Ross (2), f.	353	251	130
	Total, .	3,128	1,964	1,159

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Distinct Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1865.
5237	Delgany, f.	201	130	77
7180	Bray (2), f.	494	308	169
	Total, .	695	438	246

CONNAUGHT—15 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

1011	Loughrea, f.*	–	–	–
1013	Rahoon, f.	719	493	377
1016	Galway, m.	1,027	695	404
4515	N.-town-Smith, f.	946	650	427
6613	St. Nicholas', f.	537	322	194
6632	St. Vincent's, f.	485	377	265
6839	Ballinasloe, f.	709	552	343
8195	Gort (2), f.	634	491	213
8322	Oughterard, f.	316	247	137
8795	Oranmore, f.	304	261	167
	Total, .	5,677	4,088	2,527

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF MAYO—2 Schools.

5215	Ballina, f.	669	461	231
7713	Swineford, f.	456	298	163
	Total, .	1,125	759	394

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

7238	Roscommon, f.	556	466	233
7722	St. Peter's, f.	613	445	220
	Total, .	1,169	911	453

COUNTY OF SLIGO—1 School.

5851	Sligo, . f.	637	355	222
	Total, .	637	355	222

* Temporarily inoperative.

VII.—GENERAL SUMMARY.—Showing, 1. The Number of Schools in Operation on the 31st of December, 1865, with the Total Number of distinct Pupils on the Rolls, the Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance for the year: 2. The Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls for the last quarter of the year: 3. The amount of aid granted by the Board in School Requisites and Apparatus at reduced prices, and as Free Stock: 4. The Amount paid during the year in Salaries, Premiums, and Gratuities; together with the Amount contributed by the local parties in aid of Teachers' Salaries: 5. The Number of Schools towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants but which had not come into operation on the 31st of December, 1865; with the expected Attendance upon them: 6. The Number of Schools in the Suspended List at the end of the year: And 7. The Total Number of Schools in connexion with the Commissioners at the end of the year 1865.

ULSTER—Operation Schools, 2,357. Building Schools, 15. Suspended Schools, 26.

PROVINCE.	COUNTY.	OPERATION SCHOOLS. No. of Schools in Operation on the 31st Dec., 1865.	Total Number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st December, 1865.	Quarter of the Year, 1865, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books. I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Aid Granted by the Board during the Year 1865. In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Teachers' Salaries. School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	BUILDING SCHOOLS. No. of Building Schools, on 31st December, 1865.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females	Total.	No. of SCHOOLS in SUSPENDED LIST on 31st Dec., 1865.	Total No. of SCHOOLS, OPERATION, BUILDING, and SUSPENDED, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st Dec., 1865.	COUNTY.	PROVINCE.
																£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
ULSTER.	Antrim,	479	46,297	37,925	84,222	25,734	21,669	47,403	26,749	22,271	14,581	6,535	9,100	3,470	55,957	1,523 19 11	219 1 2	634 1 0	22,574 11 3	5,331 12 8	719 9 0	6,051 1 8	—	—	—	—	6	485	Antrim,	ULSTER.
	Armagh,	174	14,756	13,724	28,429	9,873	8,870	18,743	9,870	8,815	6,067	1,982	3,284	1,287	21,435	467 18 10	67 2 5	189 5 0	7,699 16 1	1,452 18 3	539 11 6	2,022 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	179	Armagh,	
	Cavan,	215	18,726	15,644	33,370	9,889	8,668	18,557	8,874	8,913	6,028	2,895	2,895	1,209	21,970	419 11 8	34 7 11	151 12 0	7,110 6 4	663 5 6	141 2 0	804 7 6	1	60	40	100	5	249	Cavan,	
	Donegal,	300	20,064	18,674	38,738	12,660	9,916	22,576	11,371	12,493	7,174	2,622	3,057	1,303	26,649	498 0 7	72 11 11	311 10 0	8,457 13 7	904 4 7	535 6 2	1,439 10 9	6	225	165	390	4	310	Donegal,	
	Down,	318	27,796	22,792	50,588	17,817	14,102	32,219	18,283	15,663	10,049	4,052	5,348	2,004	37,126	1,095 12 0	62 3 6	637 5 4	14,891 8 3	3,947 16 7	733 19 3	4,671 15 10	—	—	—	—	1	349	Down,	
	Fermanagh,	127	7,993	5,962	13,955	4,940	3,849	8,789	4,294	4,166	2,942	1,126	1,342	552	10,128	201 16 7	28 9 5	81 10 0	3,355 6 6	343 19 6	97 8 9	441 7 6	6	320	230	550	1	134	Fermanagh,	
	Londonderry,	222	14,672	12,023	26,695	8,740	7,604	16,344	9,015	7,329	5,053	2,258	2,366	1,155	18,193	568 3 10	94 4 5	212 0 0	7,887 9 4	1,151 12 9	1,312 5 10	2,745 18 7	1	40	35	75	4	227	Londonderry,	
	Monaghan,	136	11,280	8,735	19,985	7,003	5,431	12,434	5,968	6,016	4,306	1,559	2,190	781	14,877	353 6 4	41 3 6	84 0 0	4,675 15 5	702 18 11	288 2 10	991 1 9	—	—	—	—	1	154	Monaghan,	
	Tyrone,	206	19,055	14,581	33,636	12,152	9,520	21,672	11,336	11,109	6,797	2,415	3,251	1,349	24,924	621 11 0	78 6 6	197 10 0	8,954 12 7	1,361 6 4	549 4 11	1,910 11 3	1	60	40	100	4	311	Tyrone,	
	Total,	2,357	179,668	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424	32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 13 4	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7	15	705	510	1,215	26	2,398	Total.	

MUNSTER—Operation Schools, 1,558. Building Schools, 30. Suspended Schools, 19.

PROVINCE.	COUNTY.	OPERATION SCHOOLS. No. of Schools in Operation on the 31st Dec., 1865.	Total Number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st December, 1865.	Quarter of the Year, 1865, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books. I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Aid Granted by the Board during the Year 1865. In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Teachers' Salaries. School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	BUILDING SCHOOLS. No. of Building Schools, on 31st December, 1865.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females	Total.	No. of SCHOOLS in SUSPENDED LIST on 31st Dec., 1865.	Total No. of SCHOOLS, OPERATION, BUILDING, and SUSPENDED, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st Dec., 1865.	COUNTY.	PROVINCE.
																£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
MUNSTER.	Clare,	202	14,590	13,994	28,584	9,975	9,640	19,615	10,172	8,849	6,290	1,962	3,478	1,325	21,904	507 13 4	24 6 1	265 10 0	6,948 8 5	1,150 10 10	163 11 0	1,314 1 10	6	225	225	450	4	212	Clare,	MUNSTER.
	Cork,	549	43,590	46,714	90,014	29,154	32,571	61,725	35,821	26,535	17,833	7,248	9,926	5,860	67,402	1,649 19 9	450 16 0	720 19 9	21,987 19 6	4,115 0 6	691 13 8	4,806 14 2	8	350	295	625	7	564	Cork,	
	Kerry,	224	17,984	18,626	36,610	12,189	13,023	25,212	14,374	11,415	7,096	2,685	4,414	2,489	28,099	636 13 10	90 0 1	244 10 9	7,905 17 8	1,223 8 2	293 9 4	1,516 8 6	11	525	495	1,020	3	238	Kerry,	
	Limerick,	195	15,113	18,317	33,460	10,578	12,832	23,410	13,475	9,678	6,191	2,289	3,841	3,418	24,808	679 11 4	63 3 5	296 11 8	9,590 18 2	2,073 17 7	491 9 0	2,564 27 7	2	100	100	200	1	198	Limerick,	
	Tipperary,	278	19,033	20,072	39,105	12,758	13,894	26,652	14,905	10,822	8,149	3,301	4,315	2,584	29,171	779 6 10	104 3 9	341 5 10	10,508 4 7	2,116 0 5	297 5 0	2,413 5 5	3	115	110	225	1	282	Tipperary,	
	Waterford,	110	7,491	7,783	15,764	5,335	5,332	10,667	6,168	5,069	3,124	1,256	1,530	974	11,953	257 16 3	29 16 5	87 0 0	3,821 3 1	811 1 9	412 8 5	1,223 10 2	—	—	—	—	3	113	Waterford,	
	Total,	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732	27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8	30	1,295	1,225	2,520	19	1,607	Total.	

LEINSTER—Operation Schools, 1,442. Building Schools, 5. Suspended Schools, 16.

PROVINCE.	COUNTY.	OPERATION SCHOOLS. No. of Schools in Operation on the 31st Dec., 1865.	Total Number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st December, 1865.	Quarter of the Year, 1865, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books. I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Aid Granted by the Board during the Year 1865. In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Teachers' Salaries. School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	BUILDING SCHOOLS. No. of Building Schools, on 31st December, 1865.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females	Total.	No. of SCHOOLS in SUSPENDED LIST on 31st Dec., 1865.	Total No. of SCHOOLS, OPERATION, BUILDING, and SUSPENDED, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st Dec., 1865.	COUNTY.	PROVINCE.
																£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
LEINSTER.	Carlow,	59	3,792	4,436	8,138	2,670	3,215	5,885	3,041	2,877	1,832	575	809	531	6,624	140 2 3	11 10 10	100 0 0	2,093 19 3	248 5 0	43 3 6	291 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	59	Carlow,	LEINSTER.
	Dublin,	219	21,938	27,962	49,900	13,102	16,656	29,758	17,390	17,333	8,173	2,097	4,011	2,206	33,620	816 6 0	178 5 3	588 0 0	13,956 11 1	2,298 12 1	1,291 11 2	3,590 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	219	Dublin,	
	Kildare,	99	6,668	6,500	13,168	4,475	4,617	9,092	5,095	4,243	2,600	1,076	1,366	853	10,038	268 3 11	24 17 2	167 3 4	4,174 12 5	707 9 0	172 9 10	879 18 10	—	—	—	—	1	100	Kildare,	
	Kilkenny,	166	10,734	10,342	21,076	7,555	7,445	15,000	8,353	6,624	4,760	1,075	2,504	1,426	16,389	479 3 1	26 12 4	211 0 0	5,840 19 11	872 3 0	323 10 1	1,195 13 1	1	60	40	100	3	170	Kilkenny,	
	King's,	97	6,545	6,655	13,200	4,145	4,548	8,693	4,622	4,066	2,744	740	1,335	587	9,672	248 11 4	68 5 4	108 10 0	3,151 13 1	581 16 3	199 17 9	781 14 0	—	—	—	—	2	99	King's,	
	Longford,	93	6,650	5,591	12,241	4,262	3,785	8,047	4,025	4,022	2,485	923	1,178	880	9,362	159 8 5	11 0 0	150 10 0	2,689 3 4	267 4 6	65 5 0	332 9 6	—	—	—	—	2	95	Longford,	
	Louth,	85	6,620	7,027	13,647	4,426	4,742	9,168	4,888	4,262	2,496	1,196	1,219	683	10,156	212 11 3	9 0 0	101 10 0	2,972 17 11	494 3 9	245 7 0	739 10 9	2	60	60	120	3	90	Louth,	
	Meath,	154	8,880	7,938	16,827	6,091	5,624	11,715	6,408	4,838	3,131	2,001	1,719	1,330	12,619	353 15 5	24 2 3	181 10 0	4,992 14 3	763 1 0	359 17 7	1,122 18 7	—	—	—	—	3	167	Meath,	
	Queen's,	91	6,242	6,432	12,674	4,150	4,443	8,593	4,479	3,845	2,654	1,036	1,183	638	9,456	241 5 7	50 4 5	163 10 0	3,414 5 5	397 9 1	196 15 0	594 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	91	Queen's,	
	Westmeath,	136	7,506	7,477	14,783	4,954	5,237	10,191	5,371	3,671	3,120	1,535	1,567	709	11,193	199 17 3	53 3 6	121 19 0	3,432 16 7	167 11 2	140 15 0	308 6 2	2	75	75	150	1	136	Westmeath,	
	Wexford,	148	7,625	9,383	17,008	5,308	6,398	11,706	6,238	5,216	3,455	1,339	2,100	1,062	12,972	274 6 0	29 4 8	94 15 0	4,023 8 6	789 10 4	134 13 5	924 3 9	—	—	—	—	1	149	Wexford,	
	Wicklow,	88	6,078	5,582	11,660	3,938	3,711	7,649	3,959	3,659	2,360	649	1,195	645	8,508	222 10 10	39 16 2	85 10 0	2,819 14 1	514 5 11	270 2 4	784 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	88	Wicklow,	
	Total,	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242	20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9	5	195	175	370	16	1,463	Total.	

CONNAUGHT—Operation Schools, 1,015. Building Schools, 17. Suspended Schools, 10.

PROVINCE.	COUNTY.	OPERATION SCHOOLS. No. of Schools in Operation on the 31st Dec., 1865.	Total Number of *distinct* Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Number of Pupils on Rolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1865. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st December, 1865.	Quarter of the Year, 1865, with their proficiency, as indicated by the Lesson Books. I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.	Aid Granted by the Board during the Year 1865. In Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced prices.	In Free Stocks of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Premiums and other Gratuities.	In Salaries.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Teachers' Salaries. School Fees.	Endowments, &c.	Total.	BUILDING SCHOOLS. No. of Building Schools, on 31st December, 1865.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females	Total.	No. of SCHOOLS in SUSPENDED LIST on 31st Dec., 1865.	Total No. of SCHOOLS, OPERATION, BUILDING, and SUSPENDED, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st Dec., 1865.	COUNTY.	PROVINCE.
																£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
CONNAUGHT.	Galway,	254	19,474	18,395	37,869	12,338	12,321	24,659	13,040	12,727	7,304	2,435	3,469	1,468	27,473	533 18 7	89 7 9	287 3 4	7,932 0 9	1,043 17 2	266 3 5	1,280 0 7	9	360	500	860	8	271	Galway,	CONNAUGHT.
	Leitrim,	178	12,087	10,279	22,366	8,152	7,069	15,221	7,027	7,109	4,929	2,334	1,991	878	17,241	308 3 9	29 7 9	223 15 0	4,880 7 7	292 10 10	231 1 2	623 12 0	1	60	60	120	—	179	Leitrim,	
	Mayo,	267	22,336	17,931	40,267	13,538	11,109	24,647	11,570	13,429	8,054	2,796	3,269	1,004	28,612	474 3 9	55 8 6	242 10 0	7,183 1 5	610 13 7	527 18 10	1,138 12 5	1	60	40	100	2	270	Mayo,	
	Roscommon,	187	14,550	14,542	29,092	9,368	9,888	19,256	9,061	9,179	6,092	2,353	2,821	1,331	21,776	408 8 10	26 17 7	163 5 0	5,779 14 8	625 16 2	282 8 1	908 4 3	5	230	180	410	—	192	Roscommon,	
	Sligo,	129	10,924	9,463	20,393	6,949	6,161	13,110	5,967	6,165	3,919	1,924	1,880	964	14,852	302 15 0	33 19 6	110 0 0	4,739 15 8	508 15 0	252 8 2	761 3 2	1	40	35	75	—	130	Sligo,	
	Total,	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,709	30,298	11,842	13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5	17	750	815	1,565	10	1,042	Total.	

GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE 6,372 OPERATION SCHOOLS, 67 BUILDING SCHOOLS, AND 71 SUSPENDED SCHOOLS.

ULSTER,	2,357	179,668	145,170	324,238	108,808	89,929	198,737	105,760	96,859	62,997	25,424	32,773	13,203	231,256	5,740 0 9	727 10 9	2,498 13 4	85,522 13 4	16,092 15 1	4,986 9 6	21,079 4 7	15	705	510	1,215	26	2,398	ULSTER.	
MUNSTER,	1,558	118,001	125,536	243,537	79,989	87,292	167,281	94,915	71,768	48,683	18,732	27,504	16,650	183,337	4,502 1 4	761 19 9	1,925 17 3	60,762 11 8	11,489 19 3	2,348 18 5	13,838 17 8	30	1,295	1,225	2,520	19	1,607	MUNSTER.	
LEINSTER,	1,442	98,997	105,325	204,322	65,076	70,421	135,497	73,869	64,830	40,110	14,242	20,186	11,241	150,609	3,616 1 4	526 1 11	2,073 8 4	53,612 15 10	8,401 11 1	3,443 7 8	11,844 18 9	5	195	175	370	16	1,463	LEINSTER.	
CONNAUGHT,	1,015	79,371	70,616	149,987	50,345	46,548	96,893	46,665	48,709	30,298	11,842	13,430	5,645	109,954	2,037 9 11	235 1 1	996 13 4	30,515 0 1	3,151 12 9	1,559 19 8	4,711 12 5	17	750	815	1,565	10	1,042	CONNAUGHT.	
Total,	6,372	475,437	446,647	922,084	304,218	294,190	598,408	321,209	282,106	182,088	70,240	93,893	46,739	675,156	15,895 13 4	2,250 13 6	7,494 12 3	230,413 0 11	39,135 18 2	12,338 15 3	51,474 13 5	67	2,945	2,725	5,670	71	6,510	Total.	

APPENDIX M.

List of Teachers in receipt of Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.

With a view to encourage efficient and earnest teachers to labour zealously for the improvement of their schools, Supplemental or Good Service Salaries, in addition to the ordinary class salaries, are awarded upon the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, and in accordance with the following graduated scale, based upon classification and length of service combined :—

Scale of Good Service Salaries.

Males.									Females.								
Of Class.	After good service of								Of Class.	After good service of							
	8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
III[1]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	III[1]	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
II[2]	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	II[2]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
II[1]	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	II[1]	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10
I[3]	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	I[3]	4	10	0	5	10	0	7	10
I[2]	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	I[2]	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
I[1]	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	I[1]	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0

The regulations under which these Salaries are awarded, and continued, are:—

1. No teachers less than eight years in the Commissioners' service from date of first obtaining classification, or who may rank below III[1] Class, or at whose schools the daily average attendance is under thirty-five, shall be entitled to Good Service Salary.
2. No teachers shall be eligible for this salary who have been fined or depressed for misconduct, or who have been reprimanded or admonished for serious neglect.
3. When a teacher in receipt of Supplemental Salary, shall have completed the period of service next above that on account of which such award was made, the higher rate of Good Service Salary attached to such higher period shall not be paid until so recommended by Inspector.
4. When a teacher shall become entitled to a higher rate of Supplemental Salary by promotion from one class to another, such higher rate shall not be paid until the expiration of one year in the new class, nor until such increase shall have been specially recommended by Inspector.
5. Teachers who, after having obtained Good Service Salaries, shall relax in their efforts or fail in those qualities that first obtained them this distinction, or at whose schools the average attendance shall fall below thirty-five, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.
6. The number of teachers for the present admissible to benefit of Supplemental Salaries to be limited to 500—*i.e.*, 330 males and 170 females.

County	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim .	2572	Cullybackey, . .	–	–	William Craig.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6953	Mount Cottage, . .	–	–	William Foster.	–	–	–
Ditto .	78	Ballycarrickmady, .	–	–	Thomas Begley.	–	–	–
Ditto .	27	Whitehouse, . .	–	–	Hugh F. Percy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5793	Seaman's Friend Society,	–	–	Daniel M'Kee.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2011	Gymnasium, . .	–	–	Hugh Kelly.	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim	9403	Ashmore-street,	–	H. P. Ward,	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3592	Guy's Free,	–	John Alexander.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7630	Fisherwick-place,	–	Torrens Elliott.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3091	Victoria-place,	–	–	John Boal.	–	–	–
Ditto	3317	Knockahollet,	–	–	James M'Williams.	–	–	–
Ditto	40	Tannybrake, Upper,	–	–	William Magee.	–	–	–
Ditto	47	Dunmurry,	–	–	Joseph Conkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	53	Ballyclare, No. 2,	–	–	David J. M'Cune.	–	–	–
Ditto	54	Taylorstown, South,	–	–	Charles O'Hara.	–	–	–
Ditto	6581	Earl-street, m.	–	–	Edward Rodgers.	–	–	–
Ditto	7423	Eglinton,	–	George Quinn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2672	Townsend-street,	–	William Erskine.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	24	Cairncastle,	–	–	John Robinson.	–	–	–
Ditto	1992	Ballyeaston,	–	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	3307	Carninny,	–	–	John Craig.	–	–	–
Ditto	2575	Broughshane, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Buick.
Ditto	5060	Guy's, i.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Buchanan.	–
Ditto	6898	Cullybackey,	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Craig.
Ditto	32	Carrickfergus,	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Ferran.	–
Ditto	8388	Earl-street,	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Rodgers.	–
Ditto	2592	Fountain-street, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Prudence Hayes.
Ditto	2772	Kilwaughter,	–	–	–	–	–	Agnes Murphy.
Ditto	3130	Ballyeaston,	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Logan.
Ditto	1476	Frederick-street, i.	–	–	–	–	–	Isabella Ferguson.
Armagh	7266	Tullysaran, m.	–	–	Eugene Lennon.	–	–	–
Ditto	121	Ballinahinch, m.	–	–	John Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	115	Lislea, m.	–	Michael M'Parland.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	105	Blundelsgrange, m.	–	–	Thomas Graham.	–	–	–
Ditto	3460	Dougher, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. M'Keon.	–
Ditto	2868	Keady, f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Potts.	–
Ditto	4961	Poyntzpass, f.	–	–	–	–	Catherine Watson.	–
Cavan	4375	Cavan, m.	Jas. Corcoran.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	128	Drumlaney,	–	Thomas Cusack.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4592	Cullies,	–	John M'Cabe.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5175	Castlerahan, f.	–	–	–	Mary O'Reilly.	–	–
Ditto	4024	Tullycasson,	–	Peter M'Auley.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4363	Crosskeys,	–	Patrick Reilly.	–	–	–	–

Ditto	3696	Knockbride,	–	Samuel Quoyle.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2763	Ballynagh,	f.	–	–	–	Eliza Kiernan.	–	–
Ditto	2744	Leharry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Cabe.
Ditto	2353	Ballyconnell,	m.	Michael Corry.	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal	5760	Muff,	–	–	Michael Johnston.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4418	Carrickboy,	–	–	–	Farrell M'Gowan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3739	Dungloe,	–	James Sweeny.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	160	Bocan,	–	–	–	James M'Colgan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1621	Fintragh,	–	–	–	Francis Gelgar.	–	–	–
Ditto	161	Caramore,	–	–	William Canney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6162	Commeen,	–	–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5272	Meenmore,	–	–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1572	Dumfries,	–	–	–	Wm. M'Loughlin.	–	–	–
Ditto	7143	Monreagh,	–	–	–	Henry Allen.	–	–	–
Ditto	6109	Murray,	–	–	–	John M'Connell.	–	–	–
Ditto	2369	Glenties,	–	–	–	Andrew Furey.	–	–	–
Ditto	4420	Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	Daniel Gibbons.	–	–	–
Ditto	2253	Donegal,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Hunter.	–
Ditto	4421	Ballyshannon,	f.	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gowan.	–
Ditto	6877	Dungloe,	f.	–	–	–	Margaret Doherty.	–	–
Ditto	1240	Keonaghan,	–	–	Jas. Gallagher.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1360	Croagh,	–	Thos. M'Ginley.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8222	Behey,	–	–	Pat. Mahon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2252	Donegal,	m.	–	–	John W. Hunter.	–	–	–
Ditto	7598	Kilkenny,	–	Neil Martin.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7681	Tealin,	–	Patrick Boyle.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6062	Letterfad,	–	–	James Mulherrin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5874	Coolmore,	–	–	James M'Intyre.	–	–	–	–
Down	6061	Ballymullan,	–	–	–	Samuel Bailie.	–	–	–
Ditto	198	Tullymacarrett,	–	–	–	James Morgan.	–	–	–
Ditto	2513	Ballyesboro',	–	–	Andrew Frame.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4657	N. T. Ards,	–	–	John M'Conkey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2898	Grange,	–	–	–	Henry Dyamond.	–	–	–
Ditto	3033	Ballydrain,	–	–	–	James Harper.	–	–	–
Ditto	200	Dromore,	–	–	–	Robert Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	5876	Rathfriland,	–	–	–	Michael Grant.	–	–	–
Ditto	1534	Downpatrick,	–	–	–	John Bell.	–	–	–
Ditto	2546	Castlewellan,	–	–	–	Peter Gillmore.	–	–	–
Ditto	2401	Dunavan,	m.	–	–	Henry Doyle.	–	–	–
Ditto	3225	Gilford, No. 1,	–	–	James Parkes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3078	Donaghcloney,	–	–	Henry Oswald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7384	Leitrim,	–	–	James M'Gaw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4872	Glaskerbeg,	–	Daniel M'Conville.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7096	Ballyphilip,	–	–	Patrick Doyle.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6642	Windsor Hill,	m.	–	William Nesbitt.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5953	Ballysallagh,	–	–	Wm. Waterworth.	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Down	2548	Mt. Pottinger, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Martha Hood.
Ditto	6378	Hollywood Parochial, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Mussen.
Ditto	6327	Largymore,	–	–	Robert Henry.	–	–	–
Ditto	5012	Bangor, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Gillevray.
Ditto	4343	Ballyphilip, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Boyle.
Ditto	5011	Bangor,	John Neill.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4914	Donaghadee, f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Young.	–
Ditto	3067	Castlewellan, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Cath. A. Gilmore.
Fermanagh	4569	Skea,	–	–	James O'Flanagan.	–	–	–
Ditto	283	Derrylin,	–	–	Francis Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	4423	Carrowkeel,	–	–	Francis Petty.	–	–	–
Ditto	2943	Nedsherry,	–	–	Owen Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	4717	Lisnaskea,	–	–	Giles M'Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	8705	Enniskillen, No. 2,	–	John Haidy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3267	Grove,	–	–	William Brown.	–	–	–
Londonderry	7633	Isle of Man street,	–	James Mullen.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2950	Market-street,	–	–	James Wilson.	–	–	–
Ditto	3782	Faughanvale,	–	William Duffy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8525	Killeague,	–	–	Kennedy Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	303	Lower Cumber,	–	–	Hugh Meharg.	–	–	–
Ditto	311	Cranagh Hill,	–	–	Samuel M'Intyre.	–	–	–
Ditto	6461	Waterside, No. 2,	–	Wm. M'Cullagh.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7418	Miltown,	–	–	Thos. Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	2665	Aghagaskin,	–	–	James Keatly.	–	–	–
Ditto	1371	Maghera,	–	–	John M'Closkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	294	Straw,	–	–	Thomas M'Gowan.	–	–	–
Ditto	5550	Derrynaflaw,	Henry M'Closkey.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8494	Miltown,	–	Neil Blair.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8526	Droghead,	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8527	Mullinahinch,	–	Robert M'Alister.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2668	Damhead,	–	–	Henry Cassidy.	–	–	–
Ditto	4674	Glenullin,	Philip Kerlin.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3987	Killowen-street,	–	Edward Quinn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1810	Moneyhaughan, m.	–	–	John Devine.	–	–	–
Monaghan	8496	Oram,	–	Michael M'Mahon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4243	Castleblayney, m.	–	–	Francis M'Kenna.	–	–	–
Ditto	2242	Corracrin,	–	Pat. Keenan.	–	–	–	–

Ditto	4397	Edenmore,	–	Daniel Clarkin.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5501	Ballymackney,	–	Francis Byrne.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4244	Castleblayney, f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget M'Kenna.	–	–
Ditto	370	Cornagilta,	–	–	–	–	Charlotte A. Begley.	–	–
Ditto	367	Carrickmacross, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Nally.	–
Tyrone	8543	Strabane,	–	–	Charles Mathews.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	398	Strabane, No. 1,	–	–	John M'Caffrey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6807	Bridge End,	–	–	Pat. M'Gowan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8017	Moy, m.	–	Pat. Kerans.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8762	Anne-street,	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2954	Ballygawley,	–	–	James Harvey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	389	Tattuhannaught,	–	–	Charles Teague.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2781	Maghernageeragh,	–	Joseph Robinson.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2316	Dromore,	–	–	John M'Loughlin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3623	Lisnacrieve,	–	Joseph Boyd.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7649	Letteree,	–	Thomas Curran.	–	–	–	–	–
Clare	3323	Killaloe, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Cleary.	–
Ditto	2382	Kilkee, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Julia Lynch.	–
Ditto	4549	Ballybran,	–	–	Corns. Shanahan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3320	Killaloe,	Michl. Moloney.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4874	Scariff, m.	–	Thos. O'Gorman.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6627	Ballyvaughan,	–	–	–	Mary Riordan.	–	–	–
Ditto	4296	Knockerra,	–	Thos. Finucane.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2460	Newmarket-on-Fergus,	Jeremiah Mahoney.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3321	Kilrush, No. 1, m.	–	John Trousdell.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3850	Miltownmalbay,	–	–	John Sullivan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3991	Cooraclare,	–	Corns. M'Dermott.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6435	Ballyvaughan,	Pat. Riordan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1842	Tulla,	–	John O'Brien.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2440	Feakle, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morrissy.	–
Cork	506	Macroom,	–	–	Michael Wall.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3670	Clontead, f.	E. Tuomy.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3838	Castleview,	Peter D. Good.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2452	Cloyne,	–	Michael Collins.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1387	Cove, No. 1,	John Keating.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3722	Ballinora,	–	–	Jeremiah Mullane.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5854	Kilbrittain,	–	–	Daniel Coghlan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	456	Bantry, m.	–	Pat. M'Swiney.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	454	Ovens,	–	–	Patrick Callaghan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6307	Curroglass,	–	–	–	Mary Gorman.	–	–	–
Ditto	8098	Castlemartyr,	Pat. Scannell.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4701	Spike Island,	–	–	Patrick Desmond.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	490	Clonakilty, m.	–	Timothy Hurley,	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2329	Killavillen,	–	–	Thos. M'Carthy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2803	Banteer,	–	–	Denis Scully.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1690	Mill-street,	–	–	John M'Carthy.	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Cork .	3997	Ballyhooley, . .	–	James Tuohill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4455	Newmarket, . .	–	–	Kerry Horan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1273	Charleville, . .	–	–	William Croke.	–	–	–
Ditto .	7606	Walterstown, . .	–	Denis Mahony.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4755	Glauntane, . . .	–	Denis Downing.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	453	Ahadda, . . .	–	Peter M'Evoy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	5590	Shannon-street, . .	–	–	John Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto .	491	Clonakilty, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Jane White.	–
Ditto .	1543	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.	–	–	–	Julia O'Shea.	–	–
Ditto .	7453	Laurence Cove, . .	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morton.
Ditto .	1878	Rathcormac, . .	–	–	–	–	Anne Cotter.	–
Ditto .	2982	Lislevane, . . .	–	–	–	–	Cath. O'Donoghue.	–
Ditto .	2158	Dromagh, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Johanna O'Shea.	–
Ditto .	2707	Sundayswell, . .	–	–	–	–	Margaret Dwyer.	–
Ditto .	4756	Glauntane, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Downing.	–
Ditto .	2221	Glandore, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Ahearne.	–
Ditto .	4456	Newmarket, . f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Guinea.	–
Ditto .	5700	Clonkeen, . . .	–	–	Daniel Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	4843	Castletown, . . .	William Dwyer.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	5477	Laragh, . . .	–	Thomas Joyce.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4239	Buttevant, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Ryan.	–
Ditto .	2161	Grange, . . .	–	–	Pat. Sheedy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1612	Kinsale, . . .	Michael D. Good.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1817	Buttevant, . . .	Thomas Ryan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1271	Kilbolane, . . .	–	–	Mat. Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6718	Colethurst, . . .	–	–	–	Ellen Lynch.	–	–
Ditto .	6692	Timoleague, . f.	–	–	–	–	Johanna M'Carthy.	–
Ditto .	8230	St. Nicholas, . m.	John B. Crawford.	–	–	–	–	–
Kerry .	8791	Lisivigeen, . . .	–	–	Peter Fleming.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2849	Kenmare, . . .	–	–	Maurice Murphy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5119	Cahir, ...	–	Daniel Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1797	Listowel, . . m.	–	–	Cal. O'Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2349	Duagh, . . m.	–	James Dower.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	7536	Kilgarvan, . . m.	–	Felix Cronin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4251	Coolard, . . .	–	John Neligan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1139	Blennerville, . .	–	–	Denis Reidy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5481	Kilbonane, . . .	–	–	John Mahoney.	–	–	–

Ditto	1277	Boulenshere,	–	–	–	Thomas Stritch.	–	–	–
Ditto	4459	Currens, m.	–	Martin Daly.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4064	Ballyconry,	–	John Sheehy.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6535	Asdee,	–	–	–	Jeremiah O'Connor.	–	–	–
Ditto	2995	Rathmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Hassett.
Ditto	1276	Ballylongford,	–	–	–	John Enright.	–	–	–
Ditto	8251	Sneem, m.	–	Michael Golden.	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick	1935	SS. Peter and Paul's,	–	Richard Hogan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3699	Pallaskenry,	–	William Moore.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3786	Shanagolden,	–	–	–	Thomas O'Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto	566	Glenmore,	–	Peter M'Allister.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2540	Mt. Trenchard, m.	–	James Hanrahan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3131	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Hanrahan.
Ditto	552	Kishikirk, m.	–	Patrick Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7222	Banogue,	–	Rodolph Lynch.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2358	Templeglantine,	–	–	–	John M'Auliffe.	–	–	–
Ditto	3934	Kilcolman,	–	George M'Namara.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6517	Kildimo, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Persse.	–
Ditto	1143	Lowtown, m.	–	–	–	James Hogan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1281	Ardagh, m.	–	Timothy O'Regan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7699	Knocklong, m.	–	James Fitzsimon.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2539	Abbeyfeale, m.	Roger Finnerty.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6544	Hospital, f.	–	–	–	–	Kate Fitzsimon.	–	–
Tipperary	602	Moyne,	–	–	–	John Banon.	–	–	–
Ditto	3325	Killenaule,	–	Wm. Fitzgerald.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	590	Borrisoleigh,	–	–	–	William Lambe.	–	–	–
Ditto	3694	Kyle Park,	–	–	–	John D. Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	2203	Clerihan,	–	–	–	Edmond Slattery.	–	–	–
Ditto	2325	Carrig,	–	Laurence Phillips.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1285	Tipperary, m.	–	James Doherty.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5309	Killenaule,	–	–	–	–	Mary FitzGerald.	–	–
Ditto	574	Clonmiclane,	Rody Fogarty.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3348	Castlejordan,	John Smyth.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	585	Drom,	–	John Magee.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	606	Solahede,	Edmond Dwyer.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	592	Holyford, m.	Edmund Ryan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4003	Twomileborris, m.	Michael Cantwell.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3328	Mardyke, m.	Patrick O'Gorman.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7049	Copper, m.	–	Patrick Flood.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7498	Mardyke, f.	–	–	–	–	AnastasiaO'Gorman	–	–
Ditto	4131	Borrisokane, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Hogan.	–
Ditto	6662	St. Cronan's, f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Murphy.	–	–
Waterford	3766	Knockanore,	–	Michael O'Donnell.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1286	Summerville,	–	Michael Power.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1857	Clonea, m.	–	Thomas Flannery.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1283	Tallow,	–	–	–	John O'Leary.	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Terms of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Waterford	4690	Rathgormac,	–	John Fleming.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5197	Ballygunner, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Power.	–
Ditto	622	Summerville, f.	–	–	–	Catherine Mahony.	–	–
Ditto	6371	Rathcormack, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Crowe.
Ditto	7469	Dunmore East, f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Wood.	–
Carlow	670	Leighlinbridge, m.	–	–	John Conwell.	–	–	–
Ditto	5803	Garryhill,	–	–	Loughlin Ryan.	–	–	–
Ditto	671	Leighlinbridge, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Foran.
Ditto	1499	Hacketstown,	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Murray.
Ditto	661	Clonmore,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Ryan.
Ditto	652	Borris,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary D'Arcy.
Dublin	3007	St. Michan's,	–	Peter J. Norris.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3061	St. Peter's,	–	Timothy O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3359	Rathfarnham,	–	Edward F. Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3917	Ringsend, m.	–	–	John Harte.	–	–	–
Ditto	739	Harold's Cross,	–	Myles O'Reilly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	738	St. Catherine's, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Whelan.
Ditto	748	St. Andrew's,	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Hogan.
Ditto	5260	St. Mary's, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Hanrahan.
Ditto	6269	St. Peter's, i.	–	–	–	–	Frances Rochford.	–
Ditto	754	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Taylor.	–
Ditto	3062	Do. (Phibsboro'), f.	–	–	–	–	Maria Short.	–
Ditto	6234	St. Bridgid's, infant.	–	–	–	Mary Byrne.	–	–
Ditto	1783	St. Paul's, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Morris.	–
Ditto	7339	Swords,	–	–	–	Rose Muldoon.	–	–
Ditto	730	Saggard, m.	Edwin Crichton.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7098	Clonsilla, f.	–	–	–	–	RosannaMacDonald.	–
Kildare	1713	Clane,	–	Peter Farrelly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4174	Naas, m.	–	–	Daniel M'Donagh.	–	–	–
Ditto	4182	Maynooth,	–	Mathew Geraghty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5350	Abbey,	–	Martin Barrett.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6313	Timahoe,	–	–	Patrick Cassidy.	–	–	–
Ditto	3213	Ballyna,	–	John Traynor.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	768	Suncroft,	–	–	John Barron.	–	–	–
Ditto	787	Staplestown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cannon.
Ditto	5351	Abbey, f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Barrett.	–
Ditto	7303	Ballymount,	–	Pat. Dunne.	–	–	–	–

Ditto	2292	Kildangan,	f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Gibney.	–	
Kilkenny	799	Graig,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Myron.	
Ditto	1605	Callan,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Phelan.	
Ditto	1781	Gowran,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Hogan.	–	
Ditto	2919	Johnstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Cahill.	
Ditto	6950	Rower,	f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Furlong.	–	
Ditto	6290	Templeorum,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Reid.	–	
Ditto	5698	Windgap,	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Dooley.	–	
Ditto	1915	Paulstown,	f.	–	–	–	Catherine O'Neill.	–	–	
Ditto	3808	Thomastown,	m.	Martin Griffith.	–	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	5520	Conaghy,	m.	–	Daniel Brennan.	–	–	–	–	
King's	827	Congort Park,	–	–	–	Patrick Glissan.	–	–	–	
Ditto	1966	Parsonstown,	–	–	–	Michael Mitchell.	–	–	–	
Ditto	9191	Geashill,	m.	–	–	James Fitzgerald.	–	–	–	
Ditto	5913	Frankford,	f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Carolan.	–	
Longford	856	Longford,	–	–	–	Thomas M'Goey.	–	–	–	
Ditto	6829	Gurteen,	–	–	–	Luke Casey.	–	–	–	
Ditto	1517	Granard,	–	–	–	Michael Leonard.	–	–	–	
Ditto	5115	Lenamore,	–	–	Thomas Furey.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	5915	Collumbkill,	–	–	Patrick Collumb.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	3865	Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Morris.	–	
Louth	837	Dromiskin,	–	–	–	Patrick Quinn.	–	–	–	
Ditto	854	Tullyallen,	–	–	–	Thomas Carron.	–	–	–	
Ditto	5494	Ravensdale,	–	–	William Locke.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	1553	Louth,	m.	–	Owen Callan.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	3252	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Cabe.	
Ditto	5558	Dowdstown,	–	–	Josh. Farrell.	–	–	–	–	
Meath	884	Carlanstown,	m.	–	–	Bernard Carolan.	–	–	–	
Ditto	885	Ratoath,	m.	–	–	Thomas Gillick.	–	–	–	
Ditto	3181	Stamullen,	m.	–	–	Patrick M'Namee.	–	–	–	
Ditto	6792	Woodpole,	m.	–	–	Thomas Madden.	–	–	–	
Ditto	2088	Cormeen,	m.	–	–	Patrick Rodgers.	–	–	–	
Ditto	1917	Wilkinstown,	m.	–	–	Michael Mulligan.	–	–	–	
Ditto	4210	Kilmessan,	m.	–	Mathew Englisby.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	5607	Nobber,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen M'Donald.	
Ditto	1885	Athboy,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Dora Herbert.	
Ditto	3126	Stamullen,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Namee.	
Queen's	895	Ballinakill,	–	–	–	John Feeney.	–	–	–	
Ditto	1635	Leggacurren,	–	–	–	David Collins.	–	–	–	
Ditto	924	Reary,	–	–	Denis Connors.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	908	Clonaslee,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Dunne.	
Ditto	3361	Abbeyleix,	m.	–	John O'Reilly.	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	922	Mt. Mellick,	m.	John Canning.	–	–	–	–	–	
Ditto	3517	Durrow,	–	–	–	Eugene Hynes.	–	–	–	
Ditto	2731	Castletown,	f.	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–	–	
Ditto	4939	Cullinagh,	–	–	Jacob Dunne.	–	–	–	–	

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Queen's	5208	Briscoli,	–	–	–	–	Bridget Pillian.	–
Ditto	5442	Rosenallis,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Connors.
Westmeath	3555	Kinnegad,	–	–	Edward Kehoe.	–	–	–
Ditto	6075	Milltown,	John Dardes.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5513	Castlepollard, m.	Geo. Blake.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3037	Tang, m.	John Conlon.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1754	Tubberclare, m.	–	–	Wm. Fogarty.	–	–	–
Ditto	3785	Ditto, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Fogarty.	–
Wexford	9184	Shielbaggan, m.	–	–	Laurence Mullins.	–	–	–
Ditto	7370	Templeludigan,	Thomas Finnegan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7370	Danescastle,	William Murphy.	–	–	–	–	–
Wicklow	3210	Coolroe,	–	–	Absolom Hewitt.	–	–	–
Ditto	5949	Rathdrum,	–	James O'Neill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	979	Newbridge,	–	Myles Byrne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	972	Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Tyrrell.
Ditto	2277	Arklow,	–	–	–	–	Mary Hargadan.	–
Ditto	5398	Newtown-Mt.-Kennedy,	–	John Curry.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	983	St. Kevin's,	–	Christr. O'Rourke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2276	Arklow, m.	Thomas Murphy.	–	–	–	–	–
Galway	2174	Portumna,	–	–	Thomas Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	1005	Woodlawn,	–	–	Robt. L. Foreman.	–	–	–
Ditto	4013	Irish Waste Land Society,	–	–	Michael Manning.	–	–	–
Ditto	4216	Castlehackett, m.	–	Michael O'Neill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3580	Ditto, f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret O'Neill.	–
Ditto	4789	Peterswell,	–	James Leonard.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6489	Sylane,	–	–	J. Kilgarriff.	–	–	–
Ditto	6813	Kilronayne,	–	John O'Connor.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2104	Kinclare, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Canavan.
Ditto	3848	Attymon,	–	John Barnes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3672	Cregg, f.	–	–	–	Sarah Byrne.	–	–
Ditto	1645	Kinvara, m.	–	Michl. D. Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7107	Gurrane, m.	–	Michael Carrick.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7194	Deroober,	–	Wm. Pyne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8429	Mahanagh,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Fogarty.
Ditto	4094	Ahascragh,	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Bennett.	–
Ditto	8513	Killimore,	–	–	–	–	Kate Robinson.	–
Ditto	2399	Lakyle,	–	–	John Quirk.	–	–	–

Ditto	3237	Spiddal,			Coleman M'Donogh.	–	–	–	–	–
Leitrim	1409	Derinkeeher,			–	–	Ross Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	1024	Jamestown,			–	–	Francis Naughton.	–	–	–
Ditto	1209	Beaghmore,			–	–	John Rorke.	–	–	–
Ditto	3736	Buckode,			–	–	D. Connolly.	–	–	–
Ditto	5161	Drumkeeran,			–	Patrick Gallagher.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1341	Loughmarron,			–	William Clancy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4516	Carrigallen,			–	–	James Clements.	–	–	–
Ditto	6454	Mooneenatieve,			–	Francis M'Partlan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8672	Carrigeengeere,			–	Maurice M'Grath.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3128	Manorhamilton,		f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Canning.	–
Ditto	7216	Mohill,		m.	–	Michael Reynolds.	–	–	–	–
Mayo	2030	Swineford,			–	–	Terence M'Dermott.	–	–	–
Ditto	1412	Doocastle,			–	David Dowd.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6852	Garracloon,		m.	–	–	John Traynor.	–	–	–
Ditto	5128	Louisburgh,		m.	–	John Sweeny.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2307	Slievemore,			–	Patrick Fadian.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7795	Shrule,		m.	–	Pat. M'Keigue.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4795	Lankill,			–	–	John Joyce.	–	–	–
Ditto	1411	Aglish,			–	–	John Moran.	–	–	–
Ditto	5125	Ballyburke,			–	Patrick Lyons.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1146	Balla,			–	Thomas Stinson.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5121	Cloggernagh,			–	John Blake.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7374	Ballintubber,			–	Martin Flanagan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1676	Ballindine,			Thomas Corcoran.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6504	Knappa,			Joseph Lanyon.	–	–	–	–	Mary Kavanagh.
Ditto	4394	Balla,		f.	–	–	–	–	Honora Boyle.	–
Ditto	3945	Cloonfane,			–	–	–	Margt. M'Keigue.	–	–
Ditto	7796	Shrule,			–	–	Michael Quinn.	–	–	–
Roscommon	5811	Ballagh,			–	–	John Carroll.	–	–	–
Ditto	6100	Keadue,			–	–	Wm. Danagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	1850	Cortober,			–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1081	Boyle,			–	Edw. O'Flaherty.	Thomas Fallon.	–	–	–
Ditto	4100	Loughglynn,		m.	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gauran.	–
Ditto	7041	Flaskagh,			–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4800	Rooskey,		m.	–	Denis Flynn.	–	–	Mary A. Rogan.	–
Ditto	4801	Do.,		f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Duffy.	–
Ditto	7382	Loughglynn,		f.	–	–	–	–	Cath. Breheney.	–
Ditto	3506	Corrageenroe,			–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo	1093	Banada,			–	–	Patk. Stenson.	–	–	–
Ditto	7923	Carrowroe,			–	–	Wm. Costello.	–	–	–
Ditto	1102	Killaville,			–	–	Michael Anderson.	–	–	–
Ditto	1213	Geevagh,			–	–	Thomas Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	3337	Carrowcastlan,			–	–	Danl. Kilcullen.	–	–	–
Ditto	4106	Kilrusheiter,			–	Owen Melville.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1435	Geevagh,			–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Breheny.
Ditto	4160	Mullaghroe,			–	–	John Tansey.	–	–	–
Ditto	1347	Camphill,			–	–	Hugh Donoghoe.	–	–	–

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

APPENDIX N.

Questions (for answer in writing) proposed at District Examinations for the year 1865.

No. 1.—Male Teachers.

A.

Grammar.—1. They heard and were abashed, and up they sprung
Upon the wing; as when men *wont* to watch
On duty, *sleeping found* by *whom* they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well *awake*.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel;
Yet to their general's voice they soon obeyed,
Innumerable. As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Waved round the coast, up called the pitchy cloud
Of Locusts *warping* on the *eastern* wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night, and darkened all the land of Nile.

(*a*) Write a careful paraphrase of these lines, such as shall convey the full meaning of the original.

(*b*) Point out, and explain any peculiarities in the grammatical construction; and

(*c*) Offer any remarks you may think necessary on the words in italics.

2. Give a sketch of the system of analysis which you teach to your advanced classes, illustrating it by examples from the foregoing lines.

3. Some grammarians limit the personal pronouns to those of the first and second person. State how they class the pronouns of the third person, and give some of the arguments which they adduce to support their theory.

4. Account for the origin of the adverbs *here, there, where, then,* and *when*.

5. Show how the parts of England occupied by the Anglo-Saxons may be distinguished from the Danish settlements, by an examination of local names.

Geography.—1. The earth has *three* distinct and separate motions—describe each; and name the other planets which are, in this respect, similar to the earth.

2. Show that the direction in which large rivers flow has, in some cases, considerable effect in modifying the climate of a country. Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. Name the *seven* principal families of languages, with their chief subdivisions.

4. Divide the States of Europe into those which have colonies, and those which have not; and name the colonies of any two of them, omitting the United Kingdom.

5. Specify the four provinces or districts into which Palestine was divided by the Romans; and mention two or three of the chief towns in each.

Lesson Books.—1. Write a short essay on the uses and advantages of the School Programme.

2. Describe some of the changes which the surface of the earth is constantly undergoing, and the agencies by which they are effected.

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Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

3. Mention some of the phenomena connected with plants which seem to indicate that they are not wholly devoid of sensibility; give also the argument against such an opinion.

4. Give the substance of Addison's remarks upon the eye, as quoted in the Fifth Book.

5. State Professor Lowe's division of manures; specifying the principal ones under each head.

History.—1. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Hezekiah, King of Judah; and name some of the great eras of antiquity nearly contemporaneous with this prince, giving the precise dates of the latter.

2. Describe the immediate results of the death of Alexander the Great, and the ultimate partition of the empire which he had established.

3. Give an outline of the history of Holland from the times of the Romans to the present day.

4. Enumerate the principal events of the 17th century; (*a*) in England, (*b*) on the Continent of Europe, and (*c*) in Asia.

Reasoning.—1. Explain fully the difference between *Reasoning a priori* and *Reasoning by induction;* and mention at least one branch of your course of study in which each method is employed.

2. Show that we have no sufficient grounds for believing in the existence of abstract ideas.

3. Give the four Rules for Division, with an illustration of each.

4. State the two kinds of fallacy-in-matter, and show how they may be combined in one course of argument.

Money Matters.—1. Show that endowments for charitable purposes are not really burdens (*a*) on the tenants on the trust estates, or (*b*) on the public.

2. Compare the results of successful and unsuccessful strikes; and point out which are the more injurious to the workmen engaged in them.

3. Specify some instances in which workmen may legitimately and usefully combine.

Arithmetic.—1. Give the rules for finding the log. of a number—

(*a*) When the given number is an integer.
(*b*) When it is a fraction.
(*c*) When it is a power of a known number.
(*d*) When it is a root of a known number.

2. Add together 123, 432, 310, and 212 in the scale whose base is 6; multiply the result by fourteen, and give the answer in the duodecimal scale.

3. Prove the rule for converting mixed circulates into equivalent vulgar fractions.

4. How will my income be affected if I transfer £3,750 from the 3 per cents. at $89\frac{1}{4}$ to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents. at 94?

5. What is the present value of a house, the rent of which is £74 per annum, allowing interest at 4 per cent., the lease having 27 years to run?

Algebra.—1. Prove that when any quadratic equation is reduced to the form $x^2+px+q=0$, the co-efficient of the second term with the sign changed is equal to the sum of the roots of the equation, and the third term equal to their product.

2. Explain the difference between *surds* and *imaginary quantities;* and state in what cases we may remove the negative sign of a surd from

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

within the radical sign and place it outside of it; and in what cases this cannot be done.

3. Given $x - y = 1$ and $x^3 - y^3 = 19$ to find the values of x and y.

4. By selling a horse for £24, I lose as much per cent. as it cost me. What was the prime cost?

5. Given two numbers such that the difference of their squares is double of their sum, show that their product will be less than the square of the greater by the double of it.

Geometry, &c.—1. Enunciate and prove the 7th Proposition of the 6th Book of Euclid.

2. If from any angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle under the remaining sides is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular and the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

3. Given the base, the vertical angle, and the altitude of a plane triangle; to construct it.

4. Prove $a + b : a - b :: \tan. \frac{1}{2}(A + B) : \tan. \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$.

5. Explain fully how the ratio between the diameter and circumference of a circle has been established.

Natural Philosophy.—1. The length of the seconds pendulum at Dublin is 39·146 inches; calculate from this the dynamical measure of gravity.

2. Define specific gravity; and explain how that of bodies respectively heavier and lighter than water may be ascertained.

3. Give the principal laws of chemical attraction, and specify the three modes in which it takes place.

4. Calculate the diameter of the cylinder of a steam engine of 10-horse power, making 50 strokes per minute; length of stroke 28 inches, and pressure 30 lbs. on the square inch.

5. Specify the four conditions of perfect combustion, giving a brief explanation of each.

Book-keeping.—1. Describe the method of closing the Stock Account of the books of a Company.

2. Specify the deductions which a merchant must make in balancing his books if he desires to know the exact state of his affairs.

3. In Farming Accounts, how is the value of the produce consumed by the live stock ascertained and dealt with?

4. What entries are to be made in the following cases?

(*a*) When goods of one sort are given in exchange for several other sorts of greater or less value.

(*b*) When goods are sold by a factor on commission, part for ready money and part on trust.

B.

Grammar.—1. The barge she sat *in like* a burnished throne
Burned on the water the poop was beaten gold
Purple the sails and so *perfumed* that
The winds were love-sick with them the oars were silver
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke and made
The water which they beat to follow *faster*
As amorous of their strokes.

(*a*) Write out the above passage as a specimen of your penmanship, and punctuate; (*b*) Parse the words in *italics*, with special reference to the definitions of the parts of speech and to the rules of syntax; (*c*) Say whether *sat* or *burned* is the principal verb, and why; (*d*) Explain, as to a child, the meaning of the words *burned, poop, kept stroke*, in this passage.

2. Show, by an example, that a simple proposition may be a compound sentence.

3. Give an example of the idiomatic use of the adjective (adverbially), and explain wherein the idea differs from that conveyed by the corresponding adverb.

4. At what period did the English language attain its full development, and who were the principal writers that perfected it?

5. Say in which way the following words should be spelled, and why:—*Hareb ained* or *hairbrained; inquire* or *enquire; palliasse*, or *paillasse*, or *palliass.*

Geography.—1. The mean annual temperature of Quebec, latitude 47° N., is nearly the same as that of Drontheim, on the coast of Norway, in latitude 63° N.—Again, the summer in Vienna is warmer than that in the middle of France, while its winter is colder than that experienced in the Faroe Isles. Account for these facts.

2. If there were no land on the earth's surface, from what points of the compass would the winds constantly blow? Explain fully the reasons upon which your answer is grounded.

3. Name *all* the countries which constitute the territory styled *India beyond the Ganges.* Mention its three most important rivers, and trace the course of any one of them.

4. Describe the chief characteristics of the Mongolian race, and specify all the nations it comprises.

5. What are the geographical designations of the following places, and where are they situated:—*Pruth, Parana, Adige, Maracaybo, Salonica, Manaar, Ushant, Walcheren, Cyclades, Le Maire, Yenikale, Nootka?*

Lesson Books.—1. Write out the first stanza of the poem, "*The Coral Insect*," and explain, as you would to a class, the meaning of the lines—

> "*Your columns the fathomless fountains lave,*
> *And your arches spring up to the crested wave.*"

2. To what *class* of animals does the *order* "Amphibia" belong? Describe the successive changes which take place in the common frog in the course of its existence.

3. Describe the different processes which the food we eat undergoes from the time when it is taken into the mouth until it is actually applied to the nutrition of the body.

4. Describe the three *woodcuts* given in the lesson on the *Pulley* in the Fifth Book.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out in your own words a brief sketch of the life of Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, or James the First of England.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Reasoning.—1. Give an example to show that an argument may be valid which might appear at the first glance to have negative premises.

2. In an enthymeme, when would the fallacy be in the *form*, and when in the *matter*?

3. Can more than *one* conclusion be drawn from the *same* premises? Give examples.

4. In negative modes the major must be universal. Why?

Money Matters.—1. What is that particular advantage of a division of labour that would first most naturally suggest itself? Give a practical illustration.

2. Of the constituents of value, which may be regarded as first in the order of precedence in prompting to an exchange, which is most influential in determining the value of the object? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. State what is set forth in the lesson on Wages respecting the attempts of governments to regulate, by law, the rate of wages. Give an example of a still more hurtful, and much more frequent interference.

History.—1. How, and when, did the Romans acquire dominion in Greece, and at last reduce it to a Roman province?

2. To what lines respectively did the following English monarchs belong:—Egbert, Canute, Stephen, Richard III., and William II., III., and IV.?

3. Was the whole of Palestine subdued by Joshua? State how many nations were destroyed in Canaan.

4. Name six English sovereigns in succession, commencing with Henry VII., and give the periods embraced in the reigns of any four of them.

Arithmetic.—1. State the several rules given for proving the truth of the result in simple multiplication, and prove the truth of the principle upon which the process of "casting out the nines" depends. Exemplify, by multiplying 47908763 by 39208056 in an abbreviated form.

2. State the rules for the solution of the following problems mentally, and give in each case the *reason*:—

1. Interest for months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
2. „ „ 6 per cent. per annum.
3. „ days, at 5 per cent. per annum.

3. It is required to express in the decimal scale the product of $\frac{5}{7}$ in the duodecimal, and $\frac{3}{14}$ in the octary scale.

4. Define the term "par of exchange," and find the par of exchange in gold dollars for £1 between Washington and London; 40 lbs. troy of British standard gold, 22 carats fine, being coined into 1,869 sovereigns; American standard gold being 9 out of 10 parts pure, and 10 American dollars weighing 10 dwt. 18 grains troy.

5. Find the greatest common measure of 494 and 646, and the least common multiple of 12, 16, 34, 25, and 40. Explain fully the principles upon which the operations proceed, as you would to a class unacquainted with the subject.

Algebra.—1. Divide $2a^5-3a^4y-6a^3y^2$ by $3a^3$.

2. Find the greatest common measure of the numerator and denominator of the following fraction, and reduce it to its lowest terms:—

$$\frac{x^4-5x^3+4x^2+3x+9}{4x^3-15x^2+8x+3}$$

3. Divide $\frac{1}{1-x}+\frac{1}{1+x}$ by $\frac{1}{1-x}-\frac{1}{1+x}$

4. A starts at the rate of four miles an hour, and after 15′, B starts at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour; when and where will he overtake A?

5. Find the values of x and y in the following equations:—

$$\sqrt{(x^2+2y-1)}-1=x$$
$$\sqrt{(y^2+3x)}-1=y$$

Geometry, &c.—1. Describe the several instruments used in land-surveying, and show how a survey, on an extensive scale, may be made by the chain only.

2. Given A B C a right angled triangle, and B D drawn from the right angle perpendicular to the hypotenuse; it is required to prove that $DB^2=AD\cdot DC$; also $AB\cdot BC=BD\cdot AC$.

3. Given (1) the sum of the diagonal and one side of a square, to construct it; and (2) the sum of the diagonal and two sides, to construct it.

4. Give a full geometrical proof of the following proposition: The rectangle under the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference of their squares.

5. State the rules for finding the content of a cone—a sphere—a frustrum of a pyramid, and find the solid content of a log of squared timber, 35 feet 9 inches in length, 2 feet 5 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 11 inches in depth, to be wrought by duodecimals, and the result to be given in cubic feet and cubic inches.

Natural Philosophy.—1. A body is projected downwards with a velocity of 100 feet per second; how far will it have descended in 5″?

2. Show how the difference between the real and apparent level of water can be ascertained, and state at what distance will a light 125 feet above the level of the sea become visible.

3. Let the length of a lever of the first order be 14 inches; required the lengths of the arms, so that, while the power moves 1·75 inches, the weight may move 4·32 inches.

4. There are three wheels, A B C, and three pinions, D E F. A has 97, B 43, and C 84 teeth; D has 12 leaves, E has 15, and F 17. How many pounds attached to the wheels will retain in equilibrio 432 pounds attached to the pinions?

5. In what time will a body fall down an inclined plane the length of which is 20, and its height 10 feet?

Book-keeping.—1. When goods in company are sold by me, part for ready money and part on trust, what entries are to be made?

2. When I make rebate on the present receiving of money for goods sold upon trust, explain the nature of the entries I am to make.

3. If a partner chooses to add his share of gain to the capital, and the company agrees to receive it, how is the transaction to appear in the partner's account?

4. When a person pays an account, partly in cash and partly in bills, and discount is deducted from his account, what entries are to be made?

C.

Grammar.—1. Parse syntactically, and each word separately, the following sentence:—

"*That man's but a picture of what I might be.*"

2. What do we understand by the "accidents" of a word? Say what are the accidents of a noun, of an adjective, and of a verb.

3. Is the following sentence correct or not, and why?

"I fear that I will die."

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Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

4. Show that the following expression is properly a negative :—

"Few shall part where many meet."

5. Form adjectives from the following words, and give so much, and no more, of each rule for spelling that is applicable to the several words :— Beauty, sense, vary, mercy.

Geography.—1. It rains more frequently in Sweden with east than with west winds, while the reverse of this occurs in the British Islands. Explain these facts.

2. Mention the three distinct causes which prevent the inland waters of the Faroe Isles, latitude 62° N., from freezing throughout the year.

3. Name the various countries designated under the general title of Central America ; give a brief account of any one of them under the following heads : *boundaries, climate, physical features.*

4. Enumerate the rivers of Russia which fall respectively into the Black Sea and Baltic Sea.

5. Where are the following situated? The *Deccan, Chicago, Galatz, Shangai, Bahia.* What are the chief exports of each of these places?

Lesson Books.—1. Give a description of Solomon's Temple, and state how the Israelites were made aware that the Lord had made it his dwelling-place.

2. Explain the use of the Gizzard in birds.

3. In what poetical piece, and in which of the Lesson Books, does the following line occur? and what does it refer to?

"*Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.*"

4. Describe the peculiarity of the hind feet of the beaver, and state what useful purpose it serves.

5. As an exercise in Composition, write out *in plain prose* a paraphrase of the poem entitled "*The two Gardens,*" employing as far as possible the very words of the poem itself, but avoiding poetical construction.

Money Matters.—1. How many lessons on "Money Matters" are contained in the Third Book? Give their titles, and write out the substance of any one of them.

2. "Iron though plentiful is still of value." Explain this with special reference to the technical sense of the words.

3. State the several properties of metals that render them so convenient for the purpose of coining.

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply £3,876 11*s.* 8¾*d.* by 9,875 in the usual way, and prove the result by any other multiplication.

2. Find the value of the following decimal fractions :—

·165625 of a ton.
·115625 of a mile.
·04375 of a pound sterling.
·8845 of an acre.

3. What is the value of 14 lbs. avoirdupois of Mint gold, the sovereign weighing 5 dwts. 2⅔ grains?

4. Write out the table of the aliquot parts of £1 and of 1 cwt., and find (1) by multiplying the price by the quantity, and (2) by multiplying the quantity by the price, the value of 59 cwt. 3 qrs. and 9 lbs. at £6 11*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt.

5. Find the difference between the square root and the cube root of ·9 true to five places of decimals.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Mensuration.—1. Required the contents of a rectangular field in statute measure, the length of which is 476 yards, and the breadth 251½ yards. (The answer to be in acres, roods, &c.)

2. How many yards of matting, 2 feet 9 inches in width, will be required to cover a room 36 feet long by 21½ inches broad.

3. Find by duodecimal multiplication the superficial contents of a table 4 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 3 inches; express the result in square feet and square inches, and prove it by working out the exercise decimally.

4. What is the area of a ceiling in the form of an ellipse, the longer diameter of which is 32 feet 9 inches, and the shorter 24 feet 4 inches?

5. From the base of a triangle 70 feet, and its sides 45 and 35 respectively, it is required to determine the length of the perpendicular drawn from the vertical angle to the base.

Book-keeping.—1. When the accounts treated of in the Second Set are balanced, what is done next?

2. Explain how the Books are closed in the Fourth Set, and how it can be known when they are kept correctly.

3. In the Third Set the Wine account is balanced differently from the Cash account. Explain.

No. 2.—Female Teachers.

Female Teachers.

A[1].

Grammar.—1. From heaven descend the drops of dew,
From heaven the gracious *showers*,
Earth's winter aspect to renew,
And *clothe* the spring with flowers:
From heaven the beams of morning flow,
That melt the gloom of night;
From heaven the evening breezes blow,
Health, fragrance, and delight.

(*a*) Parse syntactically the words in *italics:* (*b*) show how the last of those words ought to be parsed if the comma preceding it were omitted. (*c*) Name the words connected by each of the prepositions. (*d*) Name those connected by the conjunctions.

2. In what does the analysis of a sentence consist?

3. Parse *you* in the expression, "If you please."

4. What remains of the Celtic language are found in the present vernacular English?

5. Give the derivations of the following words, and trace their meanings from the derivations:—*Calico, delph, baste, dappled, courier, indemnify, misanthropy.*

Geography.—1. It never rains along the coast of Peru, although that region is within the limits of the south-east trade-winds: account for this.

2. What rivers have their sources, respectively, near the Alps, Apennines, and Carpathians?

3. Give the boundaries, extent, and population of China, with a description of its physical features.

4. Name the largest of the South American lakes, and state its height in feet above the level of the sea.

5. Where are the following places situated:—*Basle, Oran, Ratisbon, Silistria* and *Rangoon?* Name the rivers on which any two of them are built.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Lesson Books.—1. Supply the three verses which precede the following, and explain, as you would to a class, the meaning of the phrase printed in italics:—

"Glide under the green wave *in sculls that oft*
Bank the mid-sea."

2. Name the four tribes of *Perching Birds*, and give an example of each.

3. State in what substances iron is found in nature; and mention the three states in which it is employed in the arts.

4. Name the four great festivals of the Israelites, and mention what each was intended to commemorate.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out in your own words a brief sketch of the life of any one of the following:—*Shakespeare, Milton, Goldsmith.*

Arithmetic.—1. Define the following:—*Notation, division, ratio, proportion*, and give the rules for the solution of questions in Reduction.

2. A pound Troy weight of silver is coined into 66 shillings, required the value of a pound Avoirdupois weight at this rate.

3. If the rent of a farm of land consisting of 100 English acres be £150 7*s.* 6*d.*, what is the rent per Irish acre?

4. Find by the true method the present worth of a bill of £22 10*s.*, drawn March 31, at 7 months, and discounted May 8, at 6½ per cent. per annum.

5. To the sum, difference, and product of ½ and $\frac{1}{10}$, find a fourth proportional.

A².

Grammar.—1. *Thanks*, thanks to thee, *my* worthy *friend*,
For the lesson thou hast *taught!*
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be *wrought*,
Thus on its sounding anvil *shaped*
Each burning deed and thought.
(*B. Poets*, II., p. 245.)

Parse the words in *italics*, giving the number, person, and case of each noun and pronoun, the words qualified by each adjective, adverb, and participle, and the object of each transitive verb.

2. What do you understand by the analysis of a sentence? State, with an example, how the grammatical analysis of a sentence is conducted.

3. Explain the distinction in meaning between "She always appears cheerful" and "She always appears cheerfully," and between "He looks sly" and "He looks slyly."

4. In what case is the pronoun of the first person when it follows an interjection? In what case is the pronoun of the second person, and what about the third personal pronoun? Give the reason for each answer.

5. Explain the following words by means of their derivations:—Tantalize, Hermetical, Loadstone, Endorse, Mollify, Dose, Dromedary.

Geography.—1. An eclipse of one of Jupiter's Satellites was observed at 11ʰ 11′ 10″ a.m., the time of the eclipse in Greenwich being, by the Nautical Almanac, 5ʰ 19′ 8″ p.m. What is the precise longitude of the place of observation?

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2. Name the countries which constitute the great northern plane of Europe, and specify the only elevation of note which breaks the sameness of its outline.

3. Upon what rivers are the following places situated :—*Astrakan, Lyons, York, Bristol,* and *Lisbon?*

4. Name *all* the shires or counties, and at least three bays or inlets, and three headlands passed during a coasting voyage from London to Leith.

5. Where are the following places situated :—*Avignon, Magdeburg, Jassy, Ceuta,* and *Tobolsk?* Name the rivers on which any two of them are built.

Lesson Books.—1. Write out the first stanza of the poem, the "*Coral Insect*," and explain, as you would to a class, the meaning of the verses:—

"*The wisdom of men ye mock,*
With your sand-based structures, and domes of rock."

2. Give some information regarding the senses of hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting, and smelling, in fishes.

3. Give a brief sketch of the methods employed in teaching the blind to read.

4. Explain the several properties and uses of clay.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out in your own words a sketch of the life and exploits of any one of the following :—*Alexander the Great, Hannibal,* or *Julius Cæsar.*

Arithmetic.—1. What is the difference between simple and compound proportion? State the rules for the solution of questions involving compound proportion, and say which is to be preferred.

2. Find the interest of £160 17*s.* 6*d.* from 1st February, 1864, till 30th June following, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., by the shortest way you can.

3. State the difference in grains between ·09 of a pound Troy and ·08 of a pound Avoirdupois.

4. At £1 10*s.* 6*d.* per *English* acre, what would be the rent of a farm consisting of 89 acres, 3 roods, and 15 perches *statute* measure?

5. Find by "Practice" the amount of 7 cwt. 2 qrs. and 14 lbs. at £1 16*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cwt., and the rent of 7 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches at 11*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre.

A[3].

Grammar.—1. '*Tis* easy to squander our years
In idleness, folly, and strife,
But, oh! no repentance or tears
Can bring back one moment of life!
But time, *if* well spent, and *improved as* it goes,
Will render life pleasant, and *peaceful* its *close.*

Parse the words in *italics* so as to show the noun for which the *pronoun* stands, the words connected by the *prepositions,* the verbs connected by the *conjunctions,* the nouns qualified by the *adjectives,* and the government of the word *close.*

2. Arrange the words of the following sentence in the natural order, and parse the word "*gem*" :—"Full many a gem of purest ray serene the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

3. What is the distinction of meaning between "It tastes good," and

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"It tastes well?" Give the rule that governs the idiomatic use of the adjective in the first sentence.

4. Explain, by means of their derivations, the words Draconic, Laconic, Puny or Puisne, Stock, Fallacy, February, Hecatomb, Cathedral.

5. What difference is there between the use of the verb TO BE and the use of the verb TO HAVE before participles?

Geography.—1. The winter is much warmer, in the temperate zone, by the sea-coast than in remote inland districts. Explain this.

2. Mention the principal inlets or openings of the sea on the east and south coasts of Scotland.

3. Name two large towns or cities in each of the following countries:—*Peru, Turkey in Asia, Siberia, Norway,* and *Wurtemberg.* Give the boundaries and capital of any one of those places.

4. From what countries do we get *Silk, Currants, Rum, Cigars, Palm Oil, Turpentine, Dried Fish, Timber,* and *Flax Seed?*

5. Where are the following places situated:—*Benares, Providence, Tours, Leyden,* and *Sophia?* Name the rivers on which any two of them are built.

Lesson Books.—1. "*From the land of promise ye fade and die*
Ere its verdure gleams forth on your weary eye."

Write out the entire stanza from which these verses are taken, and explain the whole.

2. What is the *true* characteristic of the *Edentata?* Into how many, and what, groups is the order divided? Name two extinct animals that belonged to the order.

3. Write out the substance of the lesson on "*Wages*" in the Fourth Book.

4. Why did not Moses lead the Israelites into the land of Canaan through the country of the Edomites, and what was the result?

5. As an exercise in Composition, write out in your own words a sketch of the origin, course, and termination of the *War of the Roses.*

Arithmetic.—Define the following: *Interest, Discount, Commission;* and state the two ways according to which *present worth* is calculated.

2. Find the interest of £140 from the 23rd of March till the 2nd of November, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

3. What is the difference in square yards between $\frac{7}{10}$ of an English acre and $\frac{3}{5}$ of an Irish acre?

4. If by selling flour at 17*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. there is a gain of 15 per cent.; how much would be gained or lost by selling it at 14*s.* 10*d.* per cwt?

5. Find the cost of Covering a room 25 feet long and 17 feet 6 inches broad; the carpet being 2 feet 6 inches wide, and sold at 3*s.* 10*d.* per yard.

A[4].

Grammar.—1. Men call you *fair, and* you do credit *it,*
For that yourself you daily *such* do see;
But the true *fair,* that is the gentle wit
And virtuous mind, *is much more praised* of me.
(*B. Poets,* I., p. 519.)

Parse the words in *italics,* with special reference to the definitions of the parts of speech, showing the noun for which each pronoun stands, the word qualified by each adjective and adverb, and the verbs con-

nected by each conjunction. Show, also, the application of the rules of syntax to the passage.

2. In analysing a sentence, what ought we to do *first*, and what *next?*

3. Complete the ellipsis in the following sentence by supplying the present tense of the verb *to render* and the *adjective pronoun of the third person*, each in its proper number, and explain the reason :—

"Prosperity with humility . . . possessor truly amiable."

4. What causes the Anglo-Saxon words in the English language to appear more numerous than they really are?

5. Explain the following words by means of their derivations :—Florin, Indigo, Dawn, File, Hotel, Emperor, Anarchy, Barometer.

Geography.—1. If in latitude 45° N. a ship sails 12° *due* west in three days, how many miles has she made during that time?

2. Enumerate at least three important seaport towns in each of the following places :—Brazil, Italy, and the northern coast of Africa.

3. Name the shires or counties in which the towns *Newcastle*, *Carlisle*, *Sunderland*, *Leeds*, and *Manchester* are situated.

4. Describe the seven distinct races into which the population of Africa has been divided by geographers.

5. In what countries are the following places situated? *Trieste*, *Amoy*, *Surat*, *Lubeck*, and *Pittsburg*. Name their chief exports.

Lesson Books.—1. *But ills of every shape and every name,*
Transformed to blessings miss their cruel aim."

Write out the two succeeding verses, say from what poetical piece they are taken, and explain the meaning of the passage as you would to a class.

2. How does Addison point out the difference between *human reason* and *animal instinct?*

3. Write out the substance of the lesson on "Value" in the Fourth Book.

4. Give some account of the dealings of Antiochus Epiphanes with the Jews.

5. As an exercise in Composition, write out in your own words a brief sketch of the history of Rome under the Kings.

Arithmetic.—1. Define the following :—*Fraction*, *Common Measure*, *Common Multiple*, and state with examples the circumstances under which it is necessary to treat of common measures and common multiples respectively.

2. Find the interest of £258 10*s.* 6*d.*, from the 1st of January, 1865, until the 16th of April in the same year, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum by the short method.

3. If the rent of a farm of land containing 36 acres, 3 roods, and 25 perches, *Irish* measure, be £50, at what rate per *English* acre is it let?

4. What must be the sum insured on goods value for £1,200, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., so that in case of loss the owner may recover both the value of the goods and the amount of the premium?

5. What advantage would arise from the adoption of a decimal currency? Determine the value of £·5375, £1·24375, and £·0416.

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B[1].

Grammar.—1. *Straight* mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
While the landscape *round it* measures,
Russet lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains on whose barren breast
The lab'ring clouds do often rest,
Meadows trim with daisies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide.

(*B. Poets*, I., p. 125.)

(*a*) Parse the words in italics. (*b*) Name the principal verb in the sentence, and show how the subordinate verbs are connected with it. (*c*) Explain, as to a child, the meaning of the words and phrases, *straight, measures, russet lawns, fallows gray,* and *pied*, in this passage.

2. What are the four classes of words or phrases that are equivalent to nouns? Give an example of that class that is likely to contain the greatest number of words.

3. Whether is it more correct to say, "The fleet arrived safe," or "The fleet arrived safely," and why?

4. To what have most words beginning with *Sn* reference? Give three examples.

5. What is meant by the infinitive being used absolutely? Give two examples.

Geography.—1. Mention two causes which render the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence peculiarly dangerous to mariners.

2. Enumerate all the principal rivers of North and South America which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. Trace the course of any one of them.

3. Give the boundaries of Belgium; name four of its largest towns, and describe the chief manufactures carried on by its inhabitants.

4. What is the etymology of the following geographical names:—*Chester, Norwich, Sierra Morena, Morea, Ballynahinch, Avon,* and *Lammermuir?*

5. Where are the following places situated:—*Haarlem, Dunkirk, Magadore, Sinope,* and *Peshawur?* How many of them are seaport towns?

Lesson Books.—1. "*Mammon's plague ships throng the waves.*" Write out the two succeeding verses; say from what poem taken, and explain the passage as you would to a class.

2. Explain the contrivance by which *insects* are enabled to breathe.

3. It is found that persons, when they ascend any high mountain, experience a burning thirst. To what is this attributable?

4. Who was the first king of the Jews after the captivity? Under what circumstances did he become possessed of the kingly power?

5. As an exercise in composition, write out *in plain prose*, discarding all poetical phraseology, a paraphrase of the poetical piece, "*God the Author of Nature*," down to the line—

"*Designs the blooming wonders of the next.*"

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply £36 17*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 3,756, and prove the truth of the result by a second multiplication different from the former.

2. Find the values of the following fractions:—

$\frac{4}{7}$ of a cwt.
$\frac{5}{11}$ of an acre.
$\frac{9}{17}$ of a pound sterling.

3. If 60 yards of cloth, 7 quarters 2 nails wide, be value for £45, what

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will be the worth of 80 yards of the same quality, but only 5 quarters wide?

4. Find by the rules for mental calculation the following, and explain the process in each case:—40 articles at 13*s.* 6*d.* each, 100 articles at 5¼*d.* each, the interest of £30 for 11 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

5. Make out a neat bill from the following items, supplying names, &c., and calculate the amount:—2 cwt. 3 qrs. sugar at 9*s.* 2*d.* per stone, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. do. at 8*s.* 7½*d.* per stone, 85 lbs. tea at 2*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., 8 gallons whisky at 4*s.* 10½*d.* per quart, 39 bottles sherry at 44*s.* per dozen.

B².

Grammar.— 1. And now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heaven, *arrayed* in gold
Empyreal, *from before her* vanished night,
Shot through with orient beams.

(*B. Poets*, I. p. 126.)

(*a*) Parse the words in *italics*, showing particularly how they are syntactically connected with one another. (*b*) Explain clearly the meaning of each word that ought to be explained to the pupils.

2. "In a complex sentence one of the clauses is called the principal sentence, and the other or others subordinate—subordinate clauses or sentences are of three kinds." Name the three kinds.

3. Give examples of the word *but* being used as an adverb.

4. Is it right or wrong to say "The grass is cut close, and the gravel is rolled smooth?" and why?

5. Explain, by means of their derivations, the words Panic, Museum, Loiter, Monkey, Lapidary, Collateral, Balearic, Decalogue.

Geography.—1. Account for the return of high water at *different* times *twice* every twenty-four hours.

2. Describe the climate, physical features, and chief productions of Guiana. Name its *natural* as well as its *political* divisions.

3. Enumerate in the order of their geographical position the countries of South America washed by the Atlantic Ocean, with their principal gulfs, bays, and headlands.

4. What are the chief exports from the Canadas, Western Africa, and the East Indies?

5. Where are the following places situated:—*Salonica*, *Posen*, *Swansea*, *Piacenza*, and *St. John's*? How many of them are seaport towns?

Lesson Books.—1. "*With helmet heads and dragon scales adorned.*" Write out the three succeeding verses; say from what poetical piece they are taken, and explain the whole passage as you would to a class.

2. Name the several orders of the class *Articulata*, giving one or two examples of each.

3. What prognostications of the weather may be derived from the *Magpie*; from the *Swallow*; and from the *Frog*? Explain the reason in the case of the first two.

4. What event rendered the latter part of the fourth century remarkable?

5. As an exercise in composition, write out *in plain prose*, avoiding all poetical phraseology and style, a paraphrase of the latter part of the poetical piece, "*God the Author of Nature*," from the words,

"*Not a flower*
But shows some touch," &c.

down to the end.

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Arithmetic.—1. Multiply £29 14*s.* 9½*d.* by 4,639, and prove the truth of the result by a second multiplication different from the former.

2. Find the values of the following fractions:—

$\frac{3}{19}$ of a pound sterling.
$\frac{5}{7}$ of a day.
$\frac{2}{5}$ of an acre.

3. If 29 dressmakers can complete 18 dozen of shirts in 35 days, how many would be required to finish 27 dozen in 52½ days?

4. Find by the rules for mental calculation the following, and explain the process in each case:—96 at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, 200 at 3¾*d.*, the interest of £88 for 7 months at 6 per cent. per annum.

5. Calculate the prices of the following, and write out the account neatly in the form of a bill, with dates, &c.:—761 yards of muslin at 2*s.* 10½*d.*, 463 yards of linen at 4*s.* 2¾*d.*, 59 yards of cambric at 9*s.* 11*d.*

B³.

Grammar.—1. Why should we a minute despise,
Because it so *quickly* is *o'er*?
We *know* that it rapidly flies,
And therefore should prize it *the more*.
Another, *indeed*, may appear in its stead,
But that precious moment for *ever* is *fled*.

Parse the words in *italics*.

2. The other name for an adjective clause of a sentence?

3. Form three sentences, in the first of which the word *since* will appear as an adverb, in the second as a preposition, and in the third as a conjunction.

4. Point out and explain the ambiguity in the sentence, "I understand poetry better than you."

5. Explain, by means of their derivations, the words Protean, Magic, Dandelion, Foxglove, Laundry, Lotion, Amalgamate, Pentateuch.

Geography.—1. What will be the sun's meridian altitude in Dublin on the 21st June and 21st September?

2. Enumerate the rivers of England which fall into the Irish Sea and German Ocean.

3. Name the chief exports of Arabia, Russia, and Brazil.

4. Describe the course of the Danube; name its source and mouth, and six important towns or cities on its banks.

5. Where are the following places situated:—*Dort, Portland, Toronto, Victoria,* and *Palma*? Which of them are seaport towns?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out and explain, as you would to a class, the verses in Montgomery's "*Voyage Round the World*" which refer to *Egypt*.

2. Name the several orders of the *Mammalia*, giving one or two examples of each.

3. State what you know of the "*Moving Plant*;" where it grows, to what height, what is its peculiarity, and when and how introduced into England?

4. Give some account of the war carried on in Italy by Pyrrhus.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out *in plain prose*, avoiding all poetical phraseology and style, the fable commencing—

"*Two children once at even-tide,*"

and down to—

"*But each in colour like its brother.*"

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply £19 17*s.* 5¾*d.* by 5,467, and prove the truth of the result by a second multiplication different from the former.

2. Find the values of the following fractions :—

$\frac{3}{10}$ of a cwt.
$\frac{1}{8}$ of a degree.
$\frac{7}{25}$ of a mile.

3. If 13 yards of cambric cost £8 6*s.* 3½*d.*, what will be the cost of 291 yards? After finding the required cost, write out all the questions that might be framed by means of these quantities.

4. Find by the rules for mental calculation the following, and explain the process in each case :—112 articles at 7½*d.*, 132 articles at 10¼*d.*, the interest of £60 for 5 months at 6 per cent. per annum.

5. Make out a neat bill from the following items, and calculate the amount :—3 cwt. 29 qrs. flour at 1*s.* 10½*d.* per stone, 765 loaves at 5¼*d.* each, 7¼ lbs. of spice at 3½*d.* per oz.

B⁴.

Grammar.—1. And then the fruit! the glowing fruit, how sweet the *scent* it breathes!
I love to see its crimson cheek *rest* on the *bright* green leaves!
Summer's *own gift* of luxury, in which the poor *may share*,
The *wild-wood* fruit my eager eye is seeking everywhere.
(*B. Poets* I. p. 46.)

Parse the words in *italics*, and show how the verbs in the third and fourth lines are connected with the principal verb of the sentence.

2. How is it shown that analogy is in favour of the form of expression, "The Miss Browns," rather than "the Misses Brown"?

3. Give examples showing that the word *abide* should be connected in composition by different prepositions with the words *Ireland, Giant's Causeway, family, promise.*

4. Show the meaning of the following :—"I love him not nor hate him not;" "Tell your brother that I understand poetry better than him;" "A tree stood at either side of the gate;" "He gave the children pence a piece."

5. Explain, by means of their derivations, the words Cereal, Magazine, Acorn, Daisy, Pellucid, Rosemary, Climax, Cynosure.

Geography.—1. When does the rainy season begin in the tropical regions of South America? How is it described by Humboldt?

2. Enumerate all the shires or counties, and at least three large inlets of the sea, and three prominent headlands passed during a coasting voyage from London to Liverpool.

3. Describe the course of the rivers Shannon, Boyne, and Blackwater; name the principal towns situated on each of them.

4. Name three seaport towns belonging to each of the following countries :—*Spain, British America,* and *Australia.*

5. Where are the following places situated :—*Nurenburg, Port Macquarie, Colombo, Tournay, Reggio?* Which of them are seaport towns?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out, and explain, as you would to a class, the verses in Montgomery's "*Voyage Round the World,*" which refer to Germany.

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2. Give some account of the *Infusoria*.

3. Write out the first two stanzas of the poetical piece entitled "*The Blind Girl to her Mother*."

4. How many distinct wars are recorded in history under the name of *Punic?* What intervals of time separated them? and what were the results of each?

5. As an exercise in composition, write out *in plain prose*, a paraphrase of the poetical piece, "*On Cruelty to Animals*," down to the verse—

"*Who, when she formed them, designed them an abode.*"

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply £41 19*s.* 3¼*d.* by 2,895, and prove the truth of the result by another multiplication differing from the former.

2. Find the values of the following fractions:—

$\frac{8}{15}$ of a ton.
$\frac{7}{9}$ of an hour.
$\frac{8}{15}$ of a pound sterling.

3. If 2 cwt. 3 qrs. and 21 lbs. of sugar cost £12 3*s.* 4*d.*, what is the value of 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at the same rate? Having determined the fourth proportional, write out all the questions that may be framed by means of these quantities.

4. Find by the rules for mental calculation the following, and explain the process in each case:—365 articles at 2¼*d.* each, 120 at 1*s.* 4½*d.*, the interest of £90 for one month at 5 per cent. per annum.

5. Make out a neat bill from the following items, supplying names and dates:—Bought 39 yards calico at 1*s.* 4½*d.*, 69 yards muslin at 3*s.* 7½*d.*, 50 yards brown linen at 11¾*d.*, 2 pieces white linen, containing 52 yards each, at 2*s.* 3*d.*, paid cash on account £15.

C[1].

Grammar.—1. *Awake*, little *girl*, it is time *to arise*,
Come, shake drowsy sleep from your eye;
The lark is *loud* warbling his *notes* to the skies,
And the sun is far *mounted* on *high*.

Parse syntactically the words in *italics*. This is to be done so as to show the relation which each word bears to the others in connexion with it.

2. What is meant by syntactical parsing?

3. Give the rules for spelling the following words, leaving out whatever part of each rule is inapplicable to the word:—*Coming*, *Running*, *Plentiful*.

4. Explain, by means of their roots, the words Farthing, Zodiac, Macroom, Frigid.

5. A king or a newspaper editor speaks of himself in the plural number. Why?

Geography.—1. Explain fully the use of the chronometer in finding the longitude at sea.

2. Name, in their geographical order, beginning with the most northern, all the bays and gulfs in the Baltic Sea.

3. Give the boundaries of Russia in Asia, and compare its area with that of Europe.

4. Enumerate *all* the counties and the most important headlands and inlets of the sea passed during a coasting voyage from Dublin to Sligo.

5. In what countries are the following places situated:—*Fernando Po, Mocha, Odessa, Valparaiso,* and *Port Natal?*

Lesson Books.—1. What is the threefold division of the law given to Moses? What parts are not now binding? When and why did they cease to be of force?

2. Give some account of the manufacture of salt.

3. Name all the countries in which dogs are employed as beasts of burden.

4. What remarkable instinct does the corn-crake exhibit when alarmed? Relate some anecdote in illustration.

5. Write out the substance of the lesson on *Flint* in the Fourth Book.

Arithmetic.—1. What number must be added to one million, one thousand, and forty-nine, in order to obtain thirty millions and thirteen? Prove your answer.

2. Define Subtraction, and find how often £1 11*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}d.$ may be subtracted from £72 17*s.* $11\frac{3}{4}d.$

3. Reduce the following:—

1,234,567 feet to miles (statute).
200,000 grains to pounds troy.
218 acres 1 rood 5 perches to yards (statute).

4. Find the rent of 672 acres 2 roods and 29 perches at 11*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre.

5. Write out the following account in the form of a neat shop-bill, and calculate the amount:—

$86\frac{3}{4}$ at 1*s.* 2*d.*	98 at 2*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$
51 at 11*d.*	300 at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

C².

Grammar.—1. Oh *come, for* the fields with gay flowerets *o'erflow,*
The dew-drop is trembling *still;*
The *lowing* herds graze in the pastures *below,*
And the sheep-bell is heard from the hill.

Parse syntactically the words in *italics.* The relation which each of these words bears to the others in connexion with it must be shown.

2. Correct the following sentences, and give your reasons:—"He then marched to attack the enemy, whom he saw were crossing the river." "I found him better than I expected to have found him."

3. Explain, by means of their derivations, the words Horrid, Bronchitis, Tramore, Embarrass.

4. Which verb in our language has most variations of form, and how many has it?

5. Show, by two examples, that adverbs often express in one word what would otherwise require two or more words.

Geography.—1. The longitude of Dublin is 6° 20′ west; what is the longitude of the place whose time is 3 hours 10 minutes later than that of Dublin?

2. Name and describe the position of all the important mountain ranges in Asia.

3. Give the boundaries of Spain, and mention another European country of nearly the same size.

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4. Enumerate the most important seas and bays formed by branches of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

5. Name the county in which each of the following towns is situated :— Portadown, Boyle, Ballyshannon, Arklow, and Athlone.

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Lesson Books.—1. Name the characteristics of the *Moral Law*, and explain the advantages derived therefrom. State what difference there was between the manner in which the Moral Law was delivered and that in which the other parts of the law were delivered.

2. Give some account of the *several* uses to which salt may be applied.

3. Name the six orders of birds, and explain the characteristics of each.

4. Name the "*Brittle Metals*" mentioned in the Fourth Book of Lessons, and state the uses to which each is applied.

5. Write out the substance of the lesson on "*Chinese Customs*" in the Reading Book for Girls.

Arithmetic.—1. What number must be subtracted from seven millions fifty thousand and four in order to leave one million nine hundred thousand and nine?

2. Define addition, and find how often 11*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ must be added to itself in order to make up £22 1*s* $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

3. Reduce the following :—

100,000 square yards to acres (statute).
468 yards to English ells.
94 miles 3 furlongs 3 yards to yards.

4. Find the rent of 2 roods and 17 perches of meadow at 7 guineas per acre.

5. Write out the following account in the form of a neat shop-bill, and calculate the amount :—

$17\frac{1}{4}$ at	11*d.*	108 at 2*s.*	$6\frac{1}{2}d.$
87 at 1*s.*	$5\frac{1}{2}d.$	99 at	$2\frac{1}{4}d.$

C[3].

Grammar.—1. The sun, *too*, now seems to have finished his race,
And sinks once again to his *rest;*
But, though we *no longer* can see his bright face,
He leaves a *gold* streak in the *west.*

Parse syntactically the words in *italics.* The relation which each of those words bears to the others in connexion with it must be shown.

2. Correct the following sentences, and give your reasons :—"If you were here you would find three or four, whom you would say passed their time agreeably." "Almost the whole inhabitants were present."

3. In the sentence "It was they who did it," what does the pronoun *it* represent?

4. How arose the custom of addressing a person by the plural pronoun *you?*

5. Explain, by their derivations, the words *Pedal, Publish, Police, Bauble.*

Geography.—1. The sun's meridian altitude in Calcutta on the 21st December is 43°; what is the latitude of that place?

2. Describe briefly the savannahs and prairies of North America. In what states are they most numerous?

3. Give the boundaries of Turkey in Europe, and name another European country nearly the same in size.

4 Define the following geographical terms:—*Pass, Delta, Glacier, Bank, Plateau, Sound, Archipelago.* Give an example of each.

5. Where are the following capes and headlands situated:—Flamborough Head, Loop Head, Cape Wrath, the Naze, Capes Romania and Spartivento?

Lesson Books.—1. State in order, and clearly, the several events in the life of *Jacob*, as recorded in the Third Book.

2. State the most interesting facts relative to the manufacture of *Pins*, mentioned in the lesson on that subject in the Third Book.

3. Explain how *Quadrupeds* are divided and classified in the Sequel No. 2.

4. Enumerate the several uses of the leaves of plants and trees to man.

5. Write out the substance of the lesson on the "Lantern Fly" in the Reading Book for Girls.

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply nine millions seventy-nine thousand and eighty-seven by forty-eight thousand and six, and prove the result by division.

2. Show that there is no absurdity in dividing money by money, whereas it is absurd to speak of multiplying money by money; and find the number of persons among whom the sum of £47 4*s.* 0½*d.* may be divided, giving 6*s.* 9½*d.* to each.

3. Reduce the following:—

1,000,000 ounces to hundreds.
573,911 yards to miles (statute).
256 acres 2 roods to yards (statute).

4. Find the amount of 4 casks of sugar, each containing 6 cwt. 2 qrs. and 18 lbs., at £3 16*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

5. Write out the following account in the form of a neat shop-bill, and calculate the amount:—

18½ at 9*d.*	78 at 2*s.* 4*d.*
64 at 1*s.* 10½*d.*	200 at 4¼*d.*

C⁴.

Grammar.—1. Little *girl*, have *you* finished your *daily employ*,
With industry, patience, and care?
If so lay your head on your pillow with joy,
No thorn to *disturb* shall be there.

Parse syntactically the words in *italics*. The relation which each word bears to the others in connexion with it must be shown.

2. Correct the following sentences, and give your reasons:—"In the cool of the evening he lay himself down to sleep on the grass." "Neither of these men seem to think their opinion unobjectionable."

3. Name the impersonal pronoun. Give an example of its application to the second person plural.

4. Explain, by means of their roots, the words Aggravate, Aggregate, Laity, Grotesque.

5. "There are only six variations in the terminations or endings of a regular verb in our language." What are these six?

Geography.—1. Show that by knowing the difference of the longitude of any two places we can at once determine the difference in their time. As an example, find the difference in time between New York, longitude 73° 58′ west, and Calcutta, long. 88° 27′ east.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

2. Give the boundaries of Russia in Europe. What is its area, assuming that of continental Europe to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles?

3. Upon what rivers are the following towns situated:—*Drogheda, Derry, Mallow, Enniscorthy,* and *Ballina?*

4. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—*Sun's Declination, Circle of Illumination, Solstice, Aphelion, Zone, Ecliptic.*

5. In what countries are the following places situated:—*Cardiff, Ostend, Tarragona, Shanghai,* and *Mecca?*

Lesson Books.—1. State in order, and clearly, the several incidents in the life of Moses, as given in the Lesson Books.

2. Name the *Combustible Minerals* mentioned in the Fourth Book of Lessons, and the use of each.

3. What is brass, and what is pewter composed of?

4. Name the four orders into which *Reptiles* are divided, giving an example of each.

5. Write out the substance of the lesson on *Bees.*

Arithmetic.—1. What number divided by three thousand and ninety-four will produce fifteen thousand six hundred and seven?

2. Define *Multiplication.* What is the difference between simple and compound. Multiply £1 15*s.* $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ by 96.

3. Reduce the following:—

1,234,567 farthings to pounds.
£1,000 pounds to guineas.
1 day 4 hours 12 seconds to seconds.

4. Find by practice the rent of 3 farms of land, containing respectively 43 acres 3 roods 24 perches, 49 acres 2 roods 18 perches, and 50 acres 36 perches, at £1 3*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre.

5. Make out an account in proper form as a shop-bill from the following items, calculating the amount:—

96 at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$	48 at 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d$
75 at $11\frac{3}{4}d$	100 at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

Paid Monitors.

No. 3.—Paid Monitors.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence:—"*The devout man does not only believe but feels there is a Deity.*"

2. Enumerate the several classes of pronouns; give examples of each. What different parts of speech may be represented by the word "*that?*"

3. Write down in full the rules of spelling to which the words "*quarreller*" and "*lodgment*" form exceptions.

4. Why is it that long sounds in simple or primitive words usually become short in compounds and derivatives? Give examples.

5. Give the derivations of the following:—*Fraction, Antipodes, Pocket, Eloquent, Oriental.*

Geography.—1. What proofs have we of the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis in twenty-four hours?

2. Explain fully the terms *Great Circle, Arctic, Zenith, Poles, Axis, Isothermal Line, Meridian.*

3. Describe fully a ship's course from London to Hong Kong.

4. Enumerate the political divisions of North America, and give the boundaries of any *one* of them.

5. In what counties are the following situated :—*Bangor, Edgworthstown, Rathkeale, Ardee, Dungarvan ?*

Lesson Books.—1. Relate the chief events in the life of Jacob.

2. To what order and family does each of the following belong :—*Condor, Cuckoo, Blackbird, Woodcock, Widgeon ?*

3. Why is water not an article of value ? Under what circumstances may it become so ?

4. Describe the animals and reptiles of Guiana ; give some account of the habits of life of the native Indian tribes.

5. Explain fully the means taken by the Dutch to protect themselves from the encroachment of the sea.

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the following :—A prime number ; a composite number ; an arithmetical proportion ; giving an example of each.

2. Bought 410 reams of paper at 18*s.* 2*d.* per ream, at what must I sell it per ream that I may gain £26 on the transaction ?

3. A ship owner sold $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of a vessel to one person, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{8}{10}$ to another, what part had he remaining ?

4. Extract the square root of sixty-two millions five hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account :—

5 sacks of potatoes, each weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per stone ;
3 firkins of butter, each weighing 79 lb., at 11*d.* per lb. ;
5,603 loaves, at the rate of 13 for 4*s.* 2*d.*

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence :—*Even the very worst government that ever was is both much better and much cheaper than no government at all.*

2. Name two adjectives which, though comparative in Latin, cannot be regarded as such in English. Give the three reasons advanced in support of this opinion.

3. Correct the following, assigning in each case the reason for your correction :—

Her Majestie's Service.
I bought this book at Hodge's, the bookseller.
He has laid down to sleep for a short time.

4. Enumerate the different kinds of verbs ; give an example of each, and show the various uses of the participle.

5. Give the derivations of the following :—*Neighbour, transgress, telegraph, descendants, methodical.*

Geography.—1. Where are icebergs most frequently met with ? How far from the pole have they been seen ?

2. Enumerate all the political divisions of Asia.

3. Describe fully a ship's course from Valparaiso to Port Natal.

4. What articles are imported from Italy, Brazil, the Philippine Islands, and British America ?

5. Where are the following situated :—*Taranto, Singapore, Tours, Mount Fairweather,* and *Strait of Belleisle ?*

Lesson Books.—1. State the circumstances in the character and history of Joshua and Caleb by which they were distinguished from their contemporaries.

2. Give some examples of the provision made by Providence in the covering and structure of the bodies of animals for their sustenance and protection.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

3. To what classes of animals do the following belong:—The *Whale, Rhinoceros, Sloth, Frog, Crab?*

4. Define taxes, and show that what the people receive in exchange is on the whole a fair equivalent.

5. Describe the religious belief of the North American Indians.

Paid Monitors.

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the terms *equimultiple, submultiple, least common multiple.* Give examples of each.

2. A dealer having bought 200 eggs at 2 for a penny, and 300 at 2 for $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, sold the whole at 5 for $3d.$; how much did he gain or lose by the transaction?

3. I borrow £220 on 10th June, and pay back £232 10*s.* on the 8th May following; what rate per cent. per annum have I paid?

4. Find the value of $\frac{\cdot09\times1\cdot003}{\cdot0006}$ and reduce it to its equivalent vulgar fraction.

5. Extract the square root of 456872·6 to two places of decimals.

Geometry and Algebra.—1. Prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

2. Given the sum of the diagonal and one side of a square to construct it.

3. What is the area of a circular plot whose diameter is 57·5 chains?

4. By how much does the cube of $x+y$ exceed the cube of $x-y$?

5. Divide 275 into two such parts that one of them shall be one-fourth greater than the other.

Paid Monitresses

No. 4.—Paid Monitresses.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Correct and parse the following sentence:—"*French is spoke in almost every country in Europe.*"

2. What are the principal parts of a verb?

3. Show, by examples, that the same words may be sometimes adjectives and sometimes adverbs.

4. Write a sentence of your own composition in which the words *choler, lore,* and *lessen* shall occur.

5. What rule applies to the spelling of the word *roguish?* Give the rule in full, without examples.

Geography.—1. Draw an outline map of the province you live in, marking the names of the several counties, and the position of the chief town in each.

2. Name, in their order from north to south, four of the principal rivers that fall into the sea between Jutland and Cape St. Vincent, and a seaport on each.

3. What do the French understand by the longitude of a place?

4. What three countries of Europe produce the greatest quantity of iron?

5. On what rivers are Oxford, Dresden, Glasgow, Ballinasloe?

Lesson Books.—1. What should we learn from the fable of the Oak and the Reed, and what from the fable of the Lark and her Young ones?

2. What explanation is given in the Second Book of our meaning when we say that plants like to be clean?

3. Describe the dress of the women of Turkey.

4. Where are the St. Bernard dogs found; by whom are they kept, and for what purpose?

5. Name one of the British colonies where July is the middle of winter, and explain the reason.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitresses

Arithmetic.—1. From twenty-four millions two thousand and sixty-one, *take* seven millions nine hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

2. What is the easiest method of dividing any number by 25? Give an example.

3. If 12 loaves suffice a family of 10 persons for 4 days, how many persons should they suffice for 5 days?

4. Find, by the shortest method, the price of 269 tons of coals at 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

5. What is the rule for finding, by Mental Arithmetic, the price of 100 articles, if the price of each article be small?

N.B.—All the work of each of these exercises must be shown on the written paper.

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Correct the following sentence, explain the reason for the correction, and parse the sentence syntactically:—

"*Ambition is one of those passions that is never satisfied.*"

2. How are the nominative and objective cases of nouns distinguished?

3. From what cause do the irregularities of verbs arise? Elucidate your answer by examples.

4. State the rule of spelling applicable to each of the following words:—*Coming, Humming, Fully, Wholly.*

5. Give the etymologies of the following words:—*Riddle, Quagmire, Twine, Parse, Jovial.*

Geography.—1. Describe the position of the Chesapeake, the Hague, the Delta, the Carnatic, and say what each is.

2. Name the languages that are spoken by the populace at Quebec, Mexico, Cherbourg, Capetown, Rotterdam, San Francisco, Rio de Janeiro.

3. In what countries of Europe does the republican form of government prevail?

4. Describe the course of the Gulf Stream, and some remarkable effects produced by it.

5. Draw an outline map of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lesson Books.—1. How, probably, did men first learn the use of fire?

2. Give an instance from Sequel No. 2 to the Second Book of Lessons of animals being taught to live peaceably together, although by nature one was the mortal enemy of the other; and state how it was brought about.

3. What are salt crystals, and how are they obtained?

4. Where, and from whom, did the Apostle Paul obtain money for the relief of the poor Christians in Judea?

5. What is the *bomerang*, and where is it used?

Arithmetic.—1. In seven millions three thousand and ten yards how many statute (English) miles are there?

2. In a lot of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, how many English acres are there?

3. What is the Income Tax on an income of £250 per annum at 6*d.* in the pound? Solve the question the shortest way.

4. If £1 be worth 4 dollars and 80 cents, and also be worth 25 francs, how many dollars and cents are 15 francs worth?

5. What is the rule of Mental Arithmetic for finding the interest for days at 5 per cent. per annum?

N.B.—All the work of each of these exercises must be shown on the written paper.

APPENDIX O.

National School Districts of Ireland, with their Official Centres; also the Area of each, and portions of Country comprised therein.

No. 1.—Letterkenny District.

Area in square miles 690

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Boylagh (part of)	Lettermacward, Templecrone.
	Kilmacrenan	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Convoy, Conwal (part of), Leck (including its detached portion), Raymoghy.

No. 2.—Londonderry District.

Area in square miles 432

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Inishowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Allsaints, Killea.
Londonderry	Londonderry, N.W. Liberties of,	All the parishes.
	Tirkeeran (part of)	Clondermot, Cumber Lower,* Faughanvale.

No. 3.—Coleraine District.

Area in square miles 339

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Cary, Dunluce, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Armoy (part of), Ballymoney (part of), Kilraghts, Kildollagh (part of).
Londonderry	Coleraine (part of)	Aghadowey, Agivey, Dunboe, Killowen, Macosquin.
	Coleraine, N.E. Liberties of	All the parishes.
	Keenaght (part of)	Magilligan.

No. 4.—Ballymena District.

Area in square miles 381

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of), Ballyclug, Connor (the portion of this parish situated north of the Kells River),† Racavan Skerry.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Killagan (part of), Loughguile (part of).
	Glenarm, Lower, Kilconway, Toome, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of).

* Except the detached Townland of Teenaght in District 7.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Appletee, Ballee, Ballycowan, Carnaghts, Crevillyvalley, Crouhill, Kilgad, Lisnawhiggel, Slaght, Tawnybrack, Tullaghgarley. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

No. 5.—Antrim District.

Area in square miles 306

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Connor (the portion of this parish situated south of the Kells River),* Glenwhirry.
	Antrim, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Ballynure, Ballylinny, Glynn, Inver, Island Magee, Raloo, Templecorran.
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Ballymartin, Templepatrick (part of).†
	Glenarm, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lower (part of) . .	Muckamore Grange.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Antrim (part of), Ballyscullion (part of), Ballyscullion, Grange, Cranfield, Duneane, Drummaul, Shilvodan, Grange.

No. 6.—Strabane District.

Area in square miles 609

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal . .	Raphoe (part of) .	Clonleigh, Donaghmore, Kilteevoge, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Taughboyne, Urney (part of).
Tyrone . .	Omagh (part of) .	Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan.
	Strabane (part of) .	Ardstraw, Bodoney Upper (part of),‡ Bodoney Lower, Camus, Donaghedy, Leckpatrick, Urney.

No. 7.—Maghera District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Londonderry .	Coleraine (part of) .	Desertoghill, Errigal, Kilrea (part of), Tamlaght O'Crilly (part of).
	Keenaght (part of) .	Aghanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Banagher (part of), Drumachose, Dungiven, Tamlaght Finlagan.
	Loughinsholin . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Tirkeeran (part of) .	Banagher (part of), Cumber Upper (part of), Cumber Lower (detached part).§
Tyrone . .	Strabane (part of) .	Bodoney Upper (part of),‖ Cumber Upper (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Artnagullian, Ballymuckvea, Barnish, Carncome, Carnearny, Castlegore, Connor, Fernisky, Forthill, Kells, Kildrum, Lislunnan, Maxwellswalls, Ross, Scolboa, Tardree, Tullynamullan, Whappstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 4.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballycushan, Ballynalough, Cloghanduff, Kilmakee, Rickamore, Straidballymorris, Templepatrick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper belonging to this District:—Aghalane, Ballynasollus, Barnes Lower, Barnes Upper, Bradkeel, Carnargan, Castledamph, Corickmore, Craigatuke, Crackaclady, Derbrough, Drumnaspar Upper, Drumnaspar Lower, Eden Back, Eden Fore, Eden Mill, Glashygolgan, Glencoppogagh, Glenga, Glenroan, Landahussy Lower, Landahussy Upper, Learden Lower, Learden Upper, Letterbrat, Lislea North, Lislea South, Lisnacreaght, Meenacrane, Meenagarragh, Meenagorp, Tullagherin, Tullynadall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 7.

§ This detached part is all comprehended in the Townland of Teenaght. The remainder of the Parish is in District 2.

‖ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper, belonging to this District:—Carrowoaghtragh, Clogherney Glebe, Corramore, Corratary, Garvagh, Glenchiel, Glenerin, Goles, Keadycam, Leaghs, Legcloghfin, Oughtboy, Oughtdoorish, Oughtmame, Oughtnamwella, Quiggy, Sawelabeg, Strahull. The remainder of the Parish is in District 6.

No. 8.—Belfast, North, District.

Area in square miles 193

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Carnmoney, Kilroot, Shankill (part of), Templepatrick (part of).
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Shankill (part of),* Templepatrick (part of).†
	Carrickfergus	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lr. (pt. of)	Killead.
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Derryaghy (part of), Glenavy, Maghergall, Tullyrusk.

No. 9.—Belfast, South, District.

Area in square miles 155

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Derryaghy (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Lambeg (part of), Shankill (part of).‡
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Blaris (part of), Lambeg (part of), Magheramesk.
Armagh	O'Neilland, East	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Castlereagh, Lower (part of)	Knockbreda (part of).
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Blaris (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Drumbo, Knockbreda (part of), Lambeg (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Blaris (part of), Hillsborough, Magheralin (part of), Moira, Shankill (part of).

No. 10.—Newtownards District.

Area in square miles 247

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Ards	All the parishes in barony.
	Castlereagh, Lower (part of)	Bangor (part of), Comber (part of), Dundonald, Holywood, Killinchy (part of), Kilmood, Newtownards (part of), Tullynakill.
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Comber (part of), Killaney, Killinchy (part of), Killyleagh (part of), Saintfield.
	Dufferin	All the parishes in barony.

No. 11.—Donegal District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Banagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Boylagh	Iniskeel (part of), Killybegs Lower (part of).
	Tirhugh	All the parishes in barony.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Belleek, Templecarn (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Altigarron, Ballyaghan, Ballygomartin, Ballymagarry, Ballysillan Lower, Ballysillan Upper, Divis, Edenderry, Greencastle, Lowwood, Oldpark, Skegoniel, Townparks. The remainder of the Parish is in District 9. Note.—All the schools in the town of Belfast, situated to the north of a line passing from the Long or Queen's Bridge through Anne-street, Corn-market, Castle-place, Castle-street, Mill-street, Fall's-road, belong to District 8. The schools situated to the south of this line belong to District 9.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballyutoag, Grange of Umgall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Ballycullo, Ballydownfine, Ballygammon, Ballymoney, Ballymurphy, Blackmountain, Dunmurry, Englishtown, Hannahstown, Malone Lower, Malone Upper, Town of the Tae-End. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8. For line of division between the town portions of the Belfast Districts, see note (*) above.

No. 12.—Sligo District.

Area in square miles 539

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Drumahaire (pt. of)	Cloonclare (part of), Cloonlogher, Drumlease, Inishmagrath, Killanummery, Killarga.
Sligo	Rossclogher, Carbury	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Leyny (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Killoran, Kilvarnet.
	Tireragh (part of)	Dromard, Skreen, Templeboy.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Ballysumaghan, Killery, Kilross.

No. 13.—Enniskillen District.

Area in square miles 482

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clanawley	All the parishes in barony.
	Clankelly (part of)	Galloon (part of).
	Lurg (part of)	Derryvullan (part of), Trory (part of).
	Magheraboy, Magherastephana, Tirkennedy	All the parishes in these baronies.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Aghalurcher (part of), Clogher (*the village and townland of Fivemiletown*).*
	Omagh (part of)	Kilskeery.

No. 14.—Omagh District.

Area in square miles 308

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Donacavey (part of).
	Omagh (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Clogherny, Donacavey (part of), Dromore, Drumragh, Longfield East, Longfield West.
	Strabane (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 15.—Dungannon District.

Area in square miles 596

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Monaghan	Trough (part of)	Errigal Trough (part of).
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Clogher,† Errigal Keerogue, Errigal Trough (part of).
	Dungannon	All the parishes in barony.
	Omagh (part of)	Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 16.—Armagh District.

Area in square miles 421

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Armagh, Fews, Lower, and detached portions	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fews, Upper (part of)	Ballymyre, Lisnadill (part of), Newtownhamilton.
	Oneilland, West	All the parishes in barony.

* The remainder of this Parish belongs to District 15.
† Except the village and townland of Fivemiletown in District 13.

No. 16.—Armagh District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh—*con.*	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Ballymore, Forkill (part of), Kilclooney (part of), Kilmore (part of), Loughgilly (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Loughgilly (part of).
	Tiranny	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Donaghcloney, Magherally, Seapatrick (part of), Tullylish.
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Seapatrick (part of).

No. 17.—Downpatrick District.

Area in square miles 394

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Kilmore (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Annahilt (part of), Dromara (part of), Dromore, Garvaghy (part of), Magheradrool (part of).
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Annaclone, Clonduff, Dromara (part of), Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Garvaghy (part of), Kilcoo, Kilmegan (part of), Maghera.
	Kinelarty, Lecale	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 18.—Monaghan District.

Area in square miles 335

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clankelly (part of)	Clones (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Ballybay (part of), Clontibret, Muckno, Tehallan (part of), Tullycorbet (part of).
	Dartree (part of)	Aghabog, Clones (part of), Ematris, Killeevan (part of).
	Monaghan	All the parishes in barony.
	Trough	Donagh.

No. 19.—Newry District.

Area in square miles 337

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Fews, Upper (part of)	Creggan (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Forkill (part of), Jonesborough, Killevy (part of), Newry (part of).
	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Killevy (part of).
Down	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Clonallan, Donaghmore, Kilbroney, Warrenspoint.
	Mourne	All the parishes in barony.
	Newry, Lordship of	All the parishes.
Louth	Dundalk, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Creggan (part of), Faughart, Kane, Roche.

No. 20.—Ballina District.

Area in square miles 755

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Erris (part of)	All the barony except the portion of the parish of Kilcommon, south of the Owenmore River (in District 26).
	Tirawley	All the parishes in barony.
Sligo	Tireragh (part of)	Castleconor, Easky, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Kilmoremoy (part of).

No. 21.—Swineford District.

Area in square miles 682

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Carra (part of)	Drum, Kildacommoge (part of), Manulla, Roslee, Touaghty, Turlough.
	Clanmorris (part of)	Balla.
	Costello (part of)	Aghamore, Castlemore, Kilbeagh, Kilcolman (part of), Kilmovee, Kilturra (part of), Knock (part of).
	Gallen	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Frenchpark (part of)	Tibohine.
Sligo	Corran (part of)	Cloonoghill, Emlaghfad.
	Leyny (part of)	Achonry, Kilmacteige.

No. 22.—Boyle District.

Area in square miles 445

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Leitrim (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Kiltoghert, Mohill (part of).
Roscommon	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilmore.
	Boyle	All the parishes in barony.
	Frenchpark (part of)	Creeve (part of), Kilcolagh, Kilmacumsy, Kilnamanagh.
	Roscommon (part of)	Aughrim, Clooncraff, Creeve (part of), Elphin (part of),* Shankill.
Sligo	Coolavin	All the parishes in barony.
	Corran (part of)	Drumrat, Kilmorgan, Kilshalvy, Kilturra (part of), Toomour.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Aghanagh, Ballynakill, Drumcolumb, Killadoon, Kilmacallan, Kilmactranny, Shancough, Tawnagh.

No. 23.—Cavan District.

Area in square miles 406

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Castlerahan, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Lurgan (part of).†
	Clanmahon (part of)	Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilbride (part of), Kilmore (part of).
	Loughtee, Lr. (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Drumlane, Urney (part of).
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Annagelliff, Castleterra, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilmore (part of), Laragh (part of), Lavey, Urney (part of).
Fermanagh	Tullygarvey, Coole, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Killeagh.
Monaghan	Dartree (part of)	Currin (part of), Drummully (part of).
Westmeath	Fore (part of)	Foyran.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Abbeycartron, Ardnagowna, Carrownurlar, Chanterland or Windmill Park, Deanery, Elphin, Emlagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 27.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghacashel, Aghaloughan, Cleggan, Coppanagh Glebe, Coragh, Correagh Glebe, Curraghkeel, Curraghmore, Deerpark, Derryevin, Drumderg, Drumderg Glebe, Drumgora, Drummoney, Fintawan, Gallonnambraher, Keelagh, Glebe, Lattoon, Lismeen, Lisnafana, Lurgan, Lurgan Glebe, Pollamalady. The remainder of the Parish is in District 24.

No. 24.—Bailieboro' District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Bailieboro' (part of), Killinkere (part of), Loughan or Castlekeeran (part of), Lurgan (part of),* Mullagh, Munterconnaught.
	Clankee	All the parishes in barony.
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Killinkere (part of).
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Charlestown, Clonkeen, Killanny (part of), Louth (part of), Philipstown, Tallanstown.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Kilbride (part of), Oldcastle.
	Kells, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Morgallion (part of)	Ardagh (part of), Enniskeen (part of), Nobber (part of).
	Slane, Lower (part of)	Ardagh (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Aghnamullen.
	Farney	All the parishes in barony.

No. 25.—Drogheda District.

Area in square miles 449

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, East	All the parishes in barony.
	Balrothery, West (part of)	Garristown, Grallagh, Holywood, Naul.
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Ardee, Cappoge, Drumcar, Dromin, Gernonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Mosstown, Richardstown, Shantis, Smarmore, Stabannan, Stickillin.
	Drogheda	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Ballybarrack, Barronstown, Castletown (part of), Dunbin, Dundalk, Inishkeen (part of), Haggardstown, Haynestown, Louth (part of), Philipstown.
	Ferrard	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Louth, and detached portion	
Meath	Duleek, Lower	
	Duleek, Upper	
	Slane, Lower (pt. of)	Drumcondra, Inishmot, Killary, Loughbrackan, Mitchelstown, Siddan.
	Slane, Upper (pt. of)	Collon (part of), Dowth, Grangegeeth, Monknewtown, Slane, Tullyallen (part of).

No. 26.—Westport District.

Area in square miles 937

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballynakill.
	Ross	All the parishes in barony.
Mayo	Burrishoole	Ditto.
	Carra (part of)	Aglish, Ballintober (part of), Ballyhean, Ballyovey, Breaghwy, Burriscara, Islandeady (part of).
	Erris (part of)	Kilcommon (part of). (The portion of this parish south of the Owenmore River).†
	Murrisk	All the parishes in barony.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghnadrung, Ballaghanea, Burrencarragh, Burrenrea, Carrakeelty-beg, Carrakeelty-more, Cornashesk, Cornaslieve, Crannadillon, Curracloghan, Drumheel, Dunancory, Kilnagun, Lisduff, Lisgrea, Lislea, Mullaghmore, Murmod, Pollinteraple, Rahardrum, Stramatt, and Virginia. The remainder of the Parish is in District 23.

† The remainder of the Parish of Kilcommon is in District 20.

No. 27.—Roscommon District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Ballynakill (part of), Dunamon (part of), Kilbegnet.
	Killian (part of)	Athleague (part of).
Longford	Rathcline	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Athlone (part of)	Athleague (part of), Cam, Dysart, Fuerty, Killinvoy, Kilmeane, Kiltoom, Rahara, St. John's, St. Peter's, Taghboy (part of), Tisrara.
	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilglass (part of), Termonbarry.
	Ballintober, South Ballymoe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Castlereagh (part of)	Ballintober, Baslick, Kilcorkey.
	Roscommon (part of)	Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Elphin (part of),* Kilbride (part of), Kilcooley, Kilglass (part of), Killukin, Kiltrustan, Lissonuffy, Ogulla.
Westmeath	Brawny Kilkenny, West	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 28.—Longford District.

Area in square miles 488

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Clanmahon (part of)	Drumlumman.
	Tullyhunco	Scrabby.
Leitrim	Mohill (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Cloone (part of),† Mohill (part of).
Longford	Ardagh Granard Longford Moydow Shrule	All the parishes in these baronies.
Westmeath	Moygoish (part of)	Rathaspick, Russagh, Street (part of).

No. 29.—Trim District.

Area in square miles 516

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath	Deece, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Agher (part of), Culmullin (part of), Drumlargan, Gallow, Kilmore, Rathcore (part of).
	Kells, Upper Lune	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Morgallion (part of)	Castletown, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, Knock.
	Moyfenrath, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Castlerickard (part of), Clonard, Killyon.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Attiballa, Ballymurray, Boyanagh, Cammoge, Carrowgobbadagh, Cartron, Clogher-beg, Clogher-more, Clooncullaan, Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, Cloonroughan, Cloonybrennan, Cloonyquin, Corrabaun, Corracreigh, Drinaun, Drumman, Dunmurraghoe, Flaskagh-beg, Flaskagh-more, Foxborough, Grallagh, Killynaghbeg, Killynagh-more, Kilnanooan, Knockavurrea, Laughteausk, Lismagard, Lugboy, Moneylea, Raheen, Ross-beg, Ross-more East, Ross-more West, Runnaruag, Tausyfield, Toberrory, Tullintuppeen, Tullycartron, Tullyboyd. The remainder of the Parish is in District 22.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Aghamore, Annaghmore, Annaghoney, Anskert, Beilly, Breanross North, Breanross South, Caltan, Clooncoe, Cloonconse, Cloonce, Cloonecumber, Cloonlaughill, Cloontubbrid, Corduff South, Cornageeha, Creenagh, Drumadorn, Drumbad, Drumconny, Drumgilra, Drumgownagh, Drumgrana, Drumharkin Glebe, Drumhass, Drumkirk, Drumlaggagh, Drummeen, Drumshanbo South, Edenbaun, Errew, Farnaght, Fearglass North, Fearglass South, Gortinure, Gortletteragh, Gubadorriss, Keeldra, Killyveihy, Lear, Leeknagh, Lurga, Muckanagh, Mullaghbrack, Muilynadrummon, Rinn, Ross-beg, Ross-more, Sunnaghmore, Tawnaghmore, Toomán, Trean, Tulcon, Tullyoran. The remainder of the Parish is in District 31.

No. 29.—Trim District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath—*con.*	Navan, Lower Navan, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Crickstown, Culmullin (part of), Dunshaughlin, Kilbrew, Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ratoath, Trevet (part of).
	Skreen	All the parishes in barony.
	Slane, Up. (part of)	Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen.
Westmeath	Delvin (part of)	Killua.

No. 30.—Dublin, North, District.

Area in square miles 144

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, West, (part of)	Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Palmerstown, Westpalstown.
	Castleknock Coolock	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dublin City, North*	Glasnevin (part of), Grangegorman (part of), St. George's (part of), St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas's.
	Nethercross	All the parishes in barony.
Meath	Ratoath (part of)	Cookstown, Donaghmore, Greenoge, Killegland.

No. 31.—Ballinamore District.

Area in square miles 404

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Loughtee, Lower (part of)	Tomregan (part of).
	Tullyhaw	All the parishes in barony.
	Tullyhunco (part of)	Kildallan, Killashandra.
Fermanagh Leitrim	Knockinny Carrigallen	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Drumahaire (part of)	Drumreilly (part of).
	Leitrim (part of)	Fenagh (part of), Kiltubbrid.
	Mohill (part of)	Cloone (part of),† Fenagh (part of).

No. 32.—Tuam District.

Area in square miles 858

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Boyounagh (part of), Clonbern, Drumatemple (part of), Dunmore (part of), Kilcroan, Killererin (part of), Templetogher, Tuam (part of).
	Clare (part of)	Belclare, Cargin, Cummer, Donaghpatrick, Kilcoona, Kilkilvery, Killeany, Killererin (part of), Killower, Killursa, Tuam (part of).
	Dunmore	All the parishes in barony.
	Killian (part of)	Killeroran, Killian.

* The West Dublin Model Schools, situate in the Parish of St. Catherine, and the Inchicore Railway Model Schools, near the city, but in the Barony of Uppercross, are attached to this District.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Adoon, Annaghmaconway, Annaghmacullen, Bellakiltyfea, Cloone, Cornagher, Cornulla, Drumboher, Drumdarkan, Drumgowla, Drumhallagh, Drumkeilvy, Drumna, Drumshanbo North, Dunavinally, Edergole, Esker, Gorteenoran, Gortalougher, Gortnarah, Halls. Lisgillock Glebe, Lissagarvan, Racullen, Sunnaghbeg, Tooma. The remainder of the Parish is in District 28.

No. 32.—Tuam District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Tiaquin (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Boyounagh (part of), Kilkerrin, Killererin (part of), Monivea (part of), Moylough (part of).
Mayo	Clanmorris (part of)	Crossboyne, Kilcolman, Kilvine, Knock (part of), Mayo (part of), Tagheen.
	Costello (part of)	Annagh, Bekan.
	Kilmaine	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Castlereagh (part of)	Kilkeevan, Kiltullagh.

No. 33.—Mullingar District.

Area in square miles 620

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Kilcoursey (part of)	Ardnurcher or Horseleap (part of), Kilcumreragh (part of), Kilmanaghan (part of).
Meath	Fore (part of)	Diamor, Killallon, Loughcrew, Moylagh.
Westmeath	Clonlonan, Corkaree	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Delvin (part of)	Castletowndelvin, Clonarney, Kilcumny, Killagh, Killucan (part of), Killuagh.
	Farbill, Fartullagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fore (part of)	Faughalstown, Kilpatrick, Lickbla, Mayne, Rathgarve, St. Feighin's, St. Mary's.
	Moyashel and Maghneradernon, Moycashel	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moygoish (part of)	Kilbrixy, Kilmacnevan, Templeoran.
	Rathconrath	All the parishes in barony.

No. 34.—Galway District.

Area in square miles 861

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Aran, Athenry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballindoon, Moyrus, Omey.
	Clare (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Annaghdown, Athenry (part of), Claregalway (part of), Kilmoylan, Lackagh, Monivea (part of).
	Dunkellin, Galway	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Killimordaly (part of), Kiltullagh (part of), Monivea (part of).
	Loughrea (part of)	Killogilleen (part of), Isertkelly, detached.
	Moycullen	All the parishes in barony.

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District.

Area in square miles 748

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Garrycastle	Clonmacnoise.
Galway	Clonmacnowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Aughrim (part of), Ballymacward (part of), Fohanagh (part of), Grange (part of), Kilconnell, Kilgerrill (part of), Killaan (part of), Killallaghtan (part of), Killosolan (part of).

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Killian (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Ballnakill, Moylough (part of), Taghboy (part of).
	Leitrim	All the parishes in barony.
	Longford	All the parishes in the barony, except Clonfert.
	Loughrea (part of)	Ardrahan (part of), Bullaun, Grange (part of), Isertkelly (part of), Kilchreest (part of), Kilconickny (part of), Kilconierin (part of), Killaan (part of), Killeenadeema, Killinan (part of), Kilmeen (part of), Kilteskill (part of), Kilthomas (part of), Lickerrig (part of), Loughrea.
	Tiaquin (part of)	Ballymacward (part of), Clonkeen, Killimordaly (part of), Killoscobe, Killosolan (part of).
Roscommon,	Athlone (part of)	Drum, Taghmaconnell.
	Moycarn	All the parishes in barony.

No. 36.—Parsonstown District.

Area in square miles 681

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Ballybay.
	Ballybritt	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonlisk	
	Eglish	
	Garrycastle	All the parishes in the barony (except Clonmacnoise, in district 35).
Tipperary	Ikerrin (part of)	Bourney, Corbally (part of), Cullenwaine (part of), Rathnaveoge, Roscrea (part of), Templemore (part of).*
	Ormond, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Kilruane (part of), Lisbunny, Nenagh (part of).
Galway	Longford	Clonfert.

No. 37.—Naas District.

Area in square miles 716

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Newcastle	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Carbury	
	Clane	
	Connell	
	Ikeathy and Oughterany	
	Naas, North	
	Naas, South	
	Offaly, East	Ballymany, Ballyshannon (detached part), Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Feighcullen (part of), Grangeclare, Kildare (part of), Kilmeage (part of), Lullymore, Moone (part of), Pollardstown, Rathangan (part of), Thomastown, Tully (part of).
	Salt, North	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Salt, South	
King's	Coolestown	
	Warrenstown	
Meath	Dunboyne	
	Ratoath (part of)	Ballymaglassan.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Balfeaghan, Kilclone, Moyglare, Rodanstown.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Ballyboggan, Castlejordan (part of).
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Blessington, Boystown, Burgage, Kilbride.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templemore belonging to this District:—Clontaaffe, Curraduff, Graiguebeg, Graiguedarg, Killough. The remainder of the Parish is in District 43.

No. 38.—Dublin, South, District.

Area in square miles 85

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Dublin City, South .	St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, St. Audoen's, St. Bridget's, St. Catherine's (part of),* St. James's (part of), St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's (part of), St. Michael's, St. Nicholas' Within, St. Nicholas' Without (part of), St. Peter's (part of), St. Werburgh's, Liberties of Christ Church, Liberties of St. Patrick's.
	Dublin . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Rathdown (part of) .	Booterstown (part of), Donnybrook (part of), Kilmacud, Rathfarnham (part of), Stillorgan, Taney (part of), Whitechurch.
	Uppercross† . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 39.—Carlow District.

Area in square miles 498

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow . .	Carlow (part of) .	Grangeford, Kellistown (part of), Killerrig (part of),‡ Nurney (part of), Tullowmagimma (part of), Urglin.
	Forth. . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Idrone, East (part of)	Ballyellin (part of), Clonygoose, Dunleckny, Fennagh (part of), Kiltennell, Lorum, Myshall (part of), Sliguff, Ullard (part of).
	St. Mullin's, Lower .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	St. Mullin's, Upper .	
	Rathvilly . .	
Kilkenny . .	Gowran (part of) . .	Graiguenamanagh (part of).§
Wexford . .	Scarawalsh (part of)	Ballycarney, Carnew (part of), Ferns (part of), Kilcomb, Kilrush, Moyacomb (part of), St. Mary's, Newtownbarry.
Wicklow . .	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Hacketstown (part of), Kilcommon, Kiltegan (part of).
	Shillelagh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Talbotstown, Lower (part of) . .	Donard, Hollywood.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of) . .	Donaghmore, Kilranelagh, Kiltegan (part of).

No. 40.—Wicklow District.

Area in square miles 650

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Rathdown (part of) .	Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Kill, Killiney, Kiltiernan, Monkstown (part of), Oldconnaught, Rathmichael, Tully.
Wexford . .	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ardamine, Donaghmore (part of), Kilcavan (part of), Killenagh, Kilmakilloge (part of), Kiltennell, Kiltrisk (part of).
	Gorey . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Kilbride, Toome (part of).
Wicklow . .	Arklow . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballinacor, North .	
	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Ballinacor, Ballykine, Crosspatrick (part of), Kilpipe (part of), Knockrath (part of), Moyne, Preban.
	Newcastle . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Rathdown . .	

* The West Dublin Model Schools in this Parish are attached to District 30.

† The Inchicore Railway Model Schools in this Barony are attached to District 30.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ballybannon and Cloghristick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

§ The following Townlands in the Parish of Graiguenamanagh belong to this District:—Brandondale and Graiguenamanagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

No. 41.—Mountmellick District.

Area in square miles 705

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Killoughy.
	Ballycowan, Geashill	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilcoursey (part of)	Kilbride.
	Philipstown, Lower, Philipstown, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Aghaboe (part of), Kyle, Skirk.
	Clarmallagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Ballyroan, Clonenagh and Clonagheen (part of), Kilcolmanbane (part of), Kilcolmanbrack.
	Maryborough, East, Maryborough, West, Portnahinch, Tinnahinch, Upperwoods	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 42—Gort District.

Area in square miles 567

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Burren, Corcomroe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Inchiquin (part of)	Kilkeedy, Killinaboy.
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Killaloe, Killuran, Ogonnelloe.
	Tulla, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Galway	Kiltartan	

No. 43.—Thurles District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Crannagh (part of)	Clomantagh, Fertagh (part of), Garranamanagh, Kilcooly (part of), Killahy, Tubbridbritain.
	Galmoy (part of)	Balleen, Borrismore, Coolcashin, Erke (part of), Fertagh (part of), Glashare (part of), Rathlogan, Sheffin (part of), Urlingford.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Bordwell (part of), Coolkerry (part of), Donaghmore, Erke (part of), Rathdowney (part of), Rathsaran.
Tipperary	Eliogarty	All the parishes in barony.
	Ikerrin (part of)	Barnaneely, Borrisnafarney (part of), Killavinoge, Killea, Killoskehan, Templemore (part of), Templeree, Templetuohy (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Ballycahill (part of), Glenkeen, Moyaliff, Templebeg, Upperchurch.
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Clogher, Rathkennan.
	Middlethird (part of)	Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Erry, Gaile, Graystown (part of), Holycross (part of).
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Aghnameadle, Ballynaclogh, Dolla, Kilkeary, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Latteragh, Templederry, Templedowney.
	Slievardagh (part of)	Ballingarry, Buolick, Crohane, Fennor, Graystown (part of), Kilcooly (part of), Killenaule, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshil, Mowney, St. John Baptist (part of).

No. 44.—Athy District.

Area in square miles 559

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow	Carlow (part of)	Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Clonmelsh, Cloydagh (part of), Killerrig (part of),* Painestown (part of).
	Idrone, East (part of)	Agha, Killinane (part of), Nurney (part of).
	Idrone, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Kilculleu	
	Kilkea and Moone	
	Narragh and Reban, East	
	Ditto, West	
	Offaly, East	Ballysax, Ballyshannon (part of), Carn.
	Offaly, West	All the parishes in barony.
Kilkenny	Fassadinin (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Attanagh (part of), Castlecomer (part of),† Kilmenan, Rathaspick (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
Queen's	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (detached portion), Dysartgallen, Fossy or Timahoe (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
	Ballyadams	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Slievemargy	
	Stradbally	
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Crehelp, Dunlavin (part of), Tober.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of)	Ballynure, Baltinglass, Dunlavin (part of), Freynestown, Rathbran, Rathsallagh, Rathcoole.

No. 45.—Ennis District.

Area in square miles 611

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (part of)	Bunratty, Clonloghan, Drumline, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Kilnasoolagh, Tomfinlough.
	Bunratty, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonderalaw	
	Ibrickan	
	Inchiquin (part of)	Dysert, Inagh, Kilnamona, Rath, Ruan.
	Islands	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moyarta	

No. 46.—Tipperary District.

Area in square miles 651

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Orrery and Kilmore	Aglishdrinagh, Ballyhay (part of), Cooliney, Corcomohide (part of), Hackmys (part of), Imphrick (part of), Rathgoggan (part of), Shandrum.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),‡ Aglishcormick (part of), Ballybrood, Caherconlish, Caherelly, Dromkeen, Grean (part of), Inch St. Lawrence, Rathjordan.
	Coonagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshlea	
	Coshma (part of)	Effin (part of), Hackmys (part of), Kilbreedy, Minor.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ardnehue, Burtonhall Demesne, Busherstown, Friarstown, Greenane, Grangewat, Killamaster, Killerrig, Kneestown, Moorestown, Rainestown, Russellstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 39.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer belonging to this District:—Aghatubbrid or Chatsworth, Ballylinnen, Clogh, Cloneen, Coolbaun, Coolnaleen, Croghtenclogh, Crutt, Gorteen, Loan, Monecnroe, Moyhora, Skehana. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

‡ The detached part of Abington Parish in the Barony of Clanwilliam (being the Townland of Eyon), belongs to this District.

No. 46.—Tipperary District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick—*con.*	Kilmallock (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Doon (part of), Tuogh.
	Small County (pt. of)	Athneasy (part of), Ballinard, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Cahercorney, Hospital, Kilbreedy, Major (part of), Kilcullane, Kilfrush, Kilteely (part of), Knockanny, Uregare (part of).
Tipperary	Clanwilliam	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Doon (part of), Toem (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Aghacrew, Ballintemple, Clonoulty (part of), Donohill (part of), Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Oughterleague (part of).
	Middlethird (part of)	Boytonrath, Brickendown, Dangandargan (part of), Dogstown, Horeabbey, Killeenasteena, Relickmurry and Athassel (part of), St. John Baptist (part of), St. Patrick's Rock.

No. 47.—Kilkenny District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Callan (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Crannagh (part of)	Ballinamara, Ballycallan, Ballylarkin, Clashacrow, Coolcraheen (part of), Freshford, Killaloe (part of), Kilmanagh, Odagh (part of), Sheffin (part of), St. Canice (part of), Tullaghanbrogue (part of), Tullaroan.
	Fassadinin (part of)	Castlecomer (part of),* Coolcraheen (part of), Donaghmore, Dunmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmademoge, Kilmadum (part of), Mayne, Mothell (part of), Muckalee, Oddagh (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Galmoy (part of)	Aharney (part of), Durrow (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Gowran (part of)	All the barony, except the Townlands of Graiguenamanagh and Brandondale, in the parish of Graiguenamanagh, allocated to District 39.
	Kells (part of)	Ballytobin, Coolaghmore, Dunnamaggan (part of), Kells (part of), Kilmaganny, Kilree, Mallardstown, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Knocktopher (part of)	Dunnamaggan (part of), Ennisnag (part of), Jerpointchurch (part of),† Knocktopher, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Kilkenny, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shillelogher	

No. 48.—Youghal District.

Area in square miles 582

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barrymore (part of)	Ballyspillane, Clonmult (part of), Dungourney (part of), Inchinabacky.
	Imokilly (part of)	Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballyoughtera, Bohillane, Clonmult (part of), Clonpriest, Cloyne, Dangandonovan, Dungourney (part of), Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch (part of),‡ Kilcredan, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Kilmahon, Mogeely, Youghal.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer, belong to this District:—Aghamucky, Ardra, Castlecomer, Donaguile, Drumgoole, Firoda Upper, Glebe, Glenmagoo or Firoda Lower, Kiltown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

† The detached part of this Parish, comprising the Townlands of Cappagh, Coolroebeg, and Kilvinoge, belongs to District 49.

‡ The detached parts of the Parish of Inch, consisting of the Townlands of Ballyfin, Ballymacandrick, Carrigacrump, Carriglusky, Castlemary, Lissanly, Tullagh, belong to this District. The remainder of the Parish is in District 60.

No. 48.—Youghal District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Kinnatalloon	All the parishes in these baronies.
Waterford	Coshmore and Coshbride	
	Decies within Drum	
	Decies without Drum (part of)	Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonea, Colligan, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilmolash (part of), Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Seskinan, Stradbally, Whitechurch.

No. 49.—Waterford District.

Area in square miles 435

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Ida	All the parishes in barony.
	Iverk (part of)	Aglish, Arderra, Ballytarsney, Clonmore, Kilmacow, Muckalee (part of), Portnascully, Pollrone, Rathkieran, Tubbrid, Ullid.
	Knocktopher (part of)	Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Fiddown (part of), Jerpoint church (part of), Jerpointwest (part of), Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Lismateige, Listerlin (part of), Muckalee (part of), Rossinan (part of).
Waterford	Decies without Drum (part of)	Fews, Kilbarrymeaden, Monksland, Newcastle (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Gaultiere	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird	
	Upperthird (part of)	Clonagam, Fenoagh, Guilcagh, Kilmeadan (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Waterford, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
Wexford	Shelburne	All the parishes in barony.

No. 50.—Enniscorthy District.

Area in square miles 556

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Wexford	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ballyhuskard, Ballynaslaney (part of), Ballyvaldon, Ballyvalloo, Castle-ellis, Edermine, Kilcormick (part of), Killila, Killincooly and detached portions, Killisk, Kilmallock, Kilmuckridge, Kilnamanagh, Meelnagh, Monamolin (part of), St. Margaret's (part of), St. Nicholas' Skreen (part of), Templeshannon (part of).
	Bantry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Bargy	
	Forth	
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Clone, Monart, St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, Templeshanbo, Templeshannon (part of).
	Shelmaliere, East	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shelmaliere, West	

No. 51.—Limerick District.

Area in square miles 462

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (pt. of)	Feenagh, Kilfinaghta, Kiltinfinan and Islands, Killeely (part of), Kilmurry, St. Munchin's (part of), St. Patrick's (part of).
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Clonlea, Killokennedy, Kilseily, Kiltenanlea, O'Brien's-bridge.

No. 51.—Limerick District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick . .	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),* Caheravally, Cahernarry, Carrigparson, Clonkeen, Derrygalvin, Donaghmore, Fedamore (part of), Killeenagarriff, Kilmurry, Ludden, Rochestown, St. John's (part of), St. Lawrence's (part of), St. Nicholas' (part of), St. Patrick's (part of), Stradbally.
	Coshma (part of) .	Adare (part of), Anhid, Croom (part of), Drehidtarsna (part of), Dysert, Killeenoghty (part of), Killonahan (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
	Limerick, Municipal Borough of . .	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of) .	Abington (part of).
	Pubblebrien . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Small County (pt. of)	Ballycahane (part of), Fedamore (part of),* Glenogra, Kilpeacon (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
Tipperary . .	Owney and Arra .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 52.—Newcastle, West, District.

Area in square miles 707

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish
Cork . .	Duhallow (part of) .	Clonfert (part of),† Knocktemple, Tullylease (part of).
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of) . .	Kilbolane (part of), Tullylease (part of).
Kerry . .	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Aghavallen, Kilnaughtin, Knockanure, Murher.
Limerick . .	Connello, Lower .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Connello, Upper .	
	Coshma (part of) .	Athlacca, Bruff, Bruree (part of), Dromin, Tankardstown, Uregare (part of).
	Glenquin . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kenry . . .	
	Shanid . . .	

No. 53.—Clonmel District.

Area in square miles 590

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny . .	Iverk (part of) .	Fiddown (part of), Owning, Tibberaghny, Whitechurch.
	Kells (part of) .	Killamery, Tullahought.
Tipperary . .	Iffa and Offa, East .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Iffa and Offa, West .	
	Middlethird (part of)	Baptistgrange, Barretsgrange, Cloneen (part of), Colman Cooleagh, Coolmundry, Donaghmore (part of), Drangan, Fethard, Kilbragh, Kilconnell, Kiltinan, Knockgraffon, Magorban, Magowry, Mora, Outeragh, Peppardstown, Railstown, Rathcool, Redcity, St. Johnstown, Tullamain.

* All the Parish except the detached Townland of Eyon, in District 46.

† The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Carrigcastle, Clashroe, Commons North, Commons South, Cummerduff, Cummeryconnell North, Cummeryconnell South, Foiladaun, Glasheenanargid, Glenacarney, Glennakeel North, Glennakeel South, Glennakeel West, Glennaknockkane, Glennamucklagh East, Glennamucklagh West, Glentanemacelligot, Gooseberry Hill, Gortnascregga, Inchantotane, Kilknockane, Knockacluggin, Knockacummer, Knockahorrea East, Knockahorrea West, Knockatooan, Knockduff Lower, Knockduff Upper, Knockilly, Knockskehy, Knockskavane, Lyraneag, Meennaraheeny, Meeneshal, Meengorman, Meenkearagh, Meenroe, Meens, Meentinny East, Meentinny West, Milleenboy, Milleenduff, Park, Reanahoun, Rockhill East, Rockhill West, Rowls Aldworth, Rowls Allen, Rowls Daunt, Rowls Langford North, Rowls Langford South, Rowls Noonan, Rowls Shaddock, Taur-beg, Taur-more, Toorard, Tooreennagrena, Tooreennaguppoge, Tooreennanire, Toorcendermot, Tooreendonnell, Tooreenmacauliffe. The remainder of the Parish is in District 55.

No. 53.—Clonmel District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Tipperary—*con.*	Slievardagh (part of)	Cloncen (part of), Garrangibbon (part of), Grangemockler, Isertkieran, Kilvenmon, Newtownlennan (part of), Templemichael.
Waterford	Glenahiry	All the parishes in barony.
	Upperthird (part of)	Dysert, Killaloan (part of), Kilmoleran, Kilsheelan (part of), Mothel, Rathgormuck, St. Mary's, Clonmel (part of).

No. 54.—Tralee District.

Area in square miles 735

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry	Clanmaurice Corkaguiny	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Ballyconry, Duagh (part of), Dysert (part of), Galey, Kilconly, Killehenny, Lisselton, Listowel (part of), Rattoo (part of).
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Ardfert (part of), Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Currans (part of), Dysert, Fenit, Killeentierna, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee.

No. 55.—Macroom District.

Area in square miles 643

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),* Clonmeen, Cullen, Drishane (part of), Dromtarriffe, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Nohavaldaly (part of).
	Muskerry, East (part of)	Aglish, Athnowen, Canaway, Desertmore, Donaghmore (part of), Inishcarra, Kilbonane, Kilmurry (part of), Knockavilly (part of), Magourney, Matehy, Moviddy, St. Finbar's (part of), Aghabulloge, Aghinagh.
	Muskerry, West	All the parishes in barony.

No. 56.—Mallow District.

Area in square miles 630

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barretts	All the parishes in barony.
	Barrymore (part of)	Ardnageehy, Britway (part of), Castlelyons (part of), Coole, Dunbulloge (part of), Gortroe, Kilshanahan, Knockmourne (part of), Rathcormack, Templebodan, Whitechurch (part of).
	Condons and Clangibbon	All the parishes in barony.
	Duhallow (part of)	Ballyclogh (part of), Castlemagner, Churchtown (part of), Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshannig, Mallow (part of), Roskeen, Subulter.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Ballyduane East, Ballyduane West, Ballyduane South, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Blueford, Castlemacauliffe, Clonfert, Cloontycommade, Coolacoosane, Coolagh, Coolykereen, Curraduff, Curragh, Demesne, Duarrigle, Gardeen, Garraunawarrig Lower, Garraunawarrig Upper, Glenlara, Gortnockaneroe, Gortnaglogh, Greenfield, Grillough, Island, Kanturk, Killowen, Knockawil'in, Knockfadda, Knoppoge, Lisdangan, Lismeelcunnin, Lismire, Liscongill, Longacre, Meelaherragh, Meenatarriff, Mountkeeffe, Newmarket, Rathranna, Rossacon, Rossline, Scarteen Lower, Scarteen Upper. The remainder of the Parish is in District 52.

No. 56.—Mallow District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Fermoy	All the parishes in barony.
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of)	Ballyclogh (part of), Bregoge, Buttevant, Churchtown (part of), Dromdowney, Kilbroney, Kilgrogan, Kilmaclenine, Lackeen, Liscarroll.

No. 57.—Killarney District.

Area in square miles 926

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry	Dunkerron, North Dunkerron, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Glanarought (part of)	Kenmare, Kilgarvan.
	Iveragh Magunihy	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Kilcolman (part of), Kilgarrylander, Killorglin (part of), Kiltallagh.

No. 58.—Bantry District.

Area in square miles, ... 523

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Bantry Bear	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division)	Aghadown, Clear Island, Creagh (part of, including Ringarogy Island), Tullagh.
	Carbery, West (West Division)	All the parishes in barony.
Kerry	Glanarought (part of)	Kilcaskan (part of), Tuosist.

No. 59.—Dunmanway District.

Area in square miles 472

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Carbery, East (East Division) Carbery, East (West Division)	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division, part of)	Abbeystrowry, Caheragh (part of), Castlehaven, Creagh (detached part*), Drinagh (part of), Dromdaleague, Kilmacabea (part of), Myross.
	Ibane and Barrymore Kinalmeaky	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 60.—Cork District.

Area in square miles 367

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barrymore (part of)	Ballycurrany, Ballydeloher, Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Clonmel, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Lisgoold, Little Island, Mogeesha (part of), St. Michael's (part of), Templenacarriga, Templerobin, Templeusque.

* This portion contains the Townlands of Gortnaclohy and Smorane.

No. 60.—Cork District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Cork . . . Cork (Mun. Bor. of) Courceys . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Imokilly (part of) .	Aghada, Corkbeg, Garranekinnefeake, Inch (except detached portions in District 48), Middleton, Mogeesha (part of), Rostellan, Titeskin, Trabolgan.
	Kerrycurrihy . . Kinalea . . . Kinsale . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Muskerry East (pt. of),	Ballinaboy (part of), Carrigrohane (part of), Carrigrohanebeg, Corbally, Dunderrow (part of), Garrycloyne (part of), Grenagh (part of), Inishkenny (part of), Kilnaglory (part of), St. Nicholas (part of).

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APPENDIX P.

Lists of Inspectors of National Schools.

Head Inspectors, on 31st December, 1865.

Name and Address.	Districts in Charge.
James Patten, Esq., LL.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A., Streamville, Lisburn,	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Merrion,	21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44.
William A. Hunter, Esq., Kilkenny,	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45.
John E. Sheridan, Esq., Cork,	48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
J. G. Fleming, Esq., Buncranagh,	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20.
James Patterson, Esq., Waterford,	35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53.

District Inspectors, on 31st December, 1865.

No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.	No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.
1	Letterkenny,	Connellan, P.	31	Ballinamore,	Kealy, James.
2	Londonderry,	Porter, D. C.	32	Tuam,	Vacant.
3	Coleraine,	Irvine, R.	33	Mullingar,	D'Arcy, H. L.
4	Ballymena,	Brown, James.	34	Galway,	Simpson, A. J.
5	Antrim,	Wilson, D. M.	35	Loughrea,	O Neill, G. F.
6	Strabane,	Mahony, C.	36	Parsonstown,	FitzGerald, M.
7	Maghera,	MacDonnell, J.	37	Naas,	O'Galligan, G. R.
8	Belfast, North,	Nesbitt, Robert.	38	Dublin, South,	MacDermott, Wm.
9	Belfast, South,	Dowling, J.	39	Carlow,	Coyle, M.
10	Newtownards,	Osborne, A. T.	40	Wicklow,	MacSheehy, B.
11	Donegal,	Rodgers, H. W. M	41	Portarlington,	Graham, C.
12	Sligo,	Kennedy, W.	42	Gort,	Cowley, A. S.
13	Enniskillen,	Healy, W.	43	Thurles,	Lawler, M.
14	Omagh,	Adair, S.	44	Athy,	Molloy, W. R.
15	Dungannon,	Morell, J.	45	Ennis,	Potterton, R.
16	Armagh,	Brown, Samuel.	46	Tipperary,	Browne, J.
17	Downpatrick,	Currie, R. S.	47	Kilkenny,	Harkin, L.
18	Monaghan,	Eardley, F.	48	Youghal,	FitzGerald, J. G.
19	Newry,	M'Ilroy, T.	49	Waterford,	Gillic, J.
20	Ballina,	O'Hara, T.	50	Enniscorthy,	Dugan, C. W.
21	Swineford,	Bateman, C. W.	51	Limerick,	O'Callaghan, Andw.
22	Boyle,	Rodgers, John W.	52	Newcastle, West,	Hanlon, J.
23	Cavan,	MacCreanor, Edw.	53	Clonmel,	Lane, J. C.
24	Bailieboro',	Bole, William.	54	Tralee,	O'Driscoll, D. F.
25	Drogheda,	Molloy, John.	55	Macroom,	Strong, T. K.
26	Westport,	Seymour, M. S.	56	Mallow,	MacLochlin, J.
27	Roscommon,	M'Sweeny, J.	57	Killarney,	Macnamara, Thad.
28	Longford,	Bradford, J.	58	Bantry,	Robinson, R.
29	Trim,	Conwell, Eugene A.	59	Dunmanway,	O'Connell, P.
30	Dublin, North,	O'Carroll, F. F.	60	Cork,	Sheehy, Edward.

Inspectors of Agricultural Schools.

Thomas Baldwin, Esq.
Michael Brogan, Esq.

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